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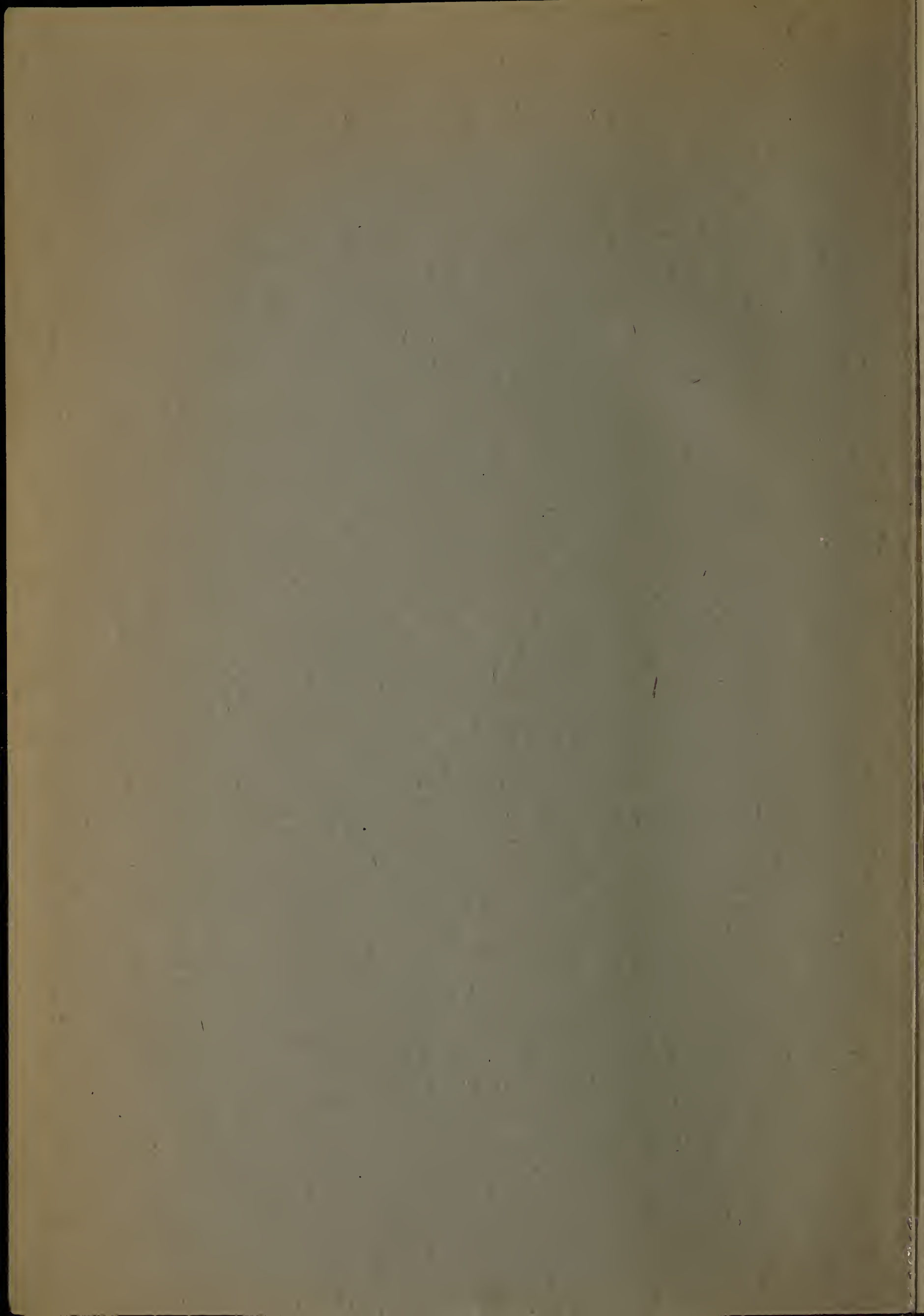
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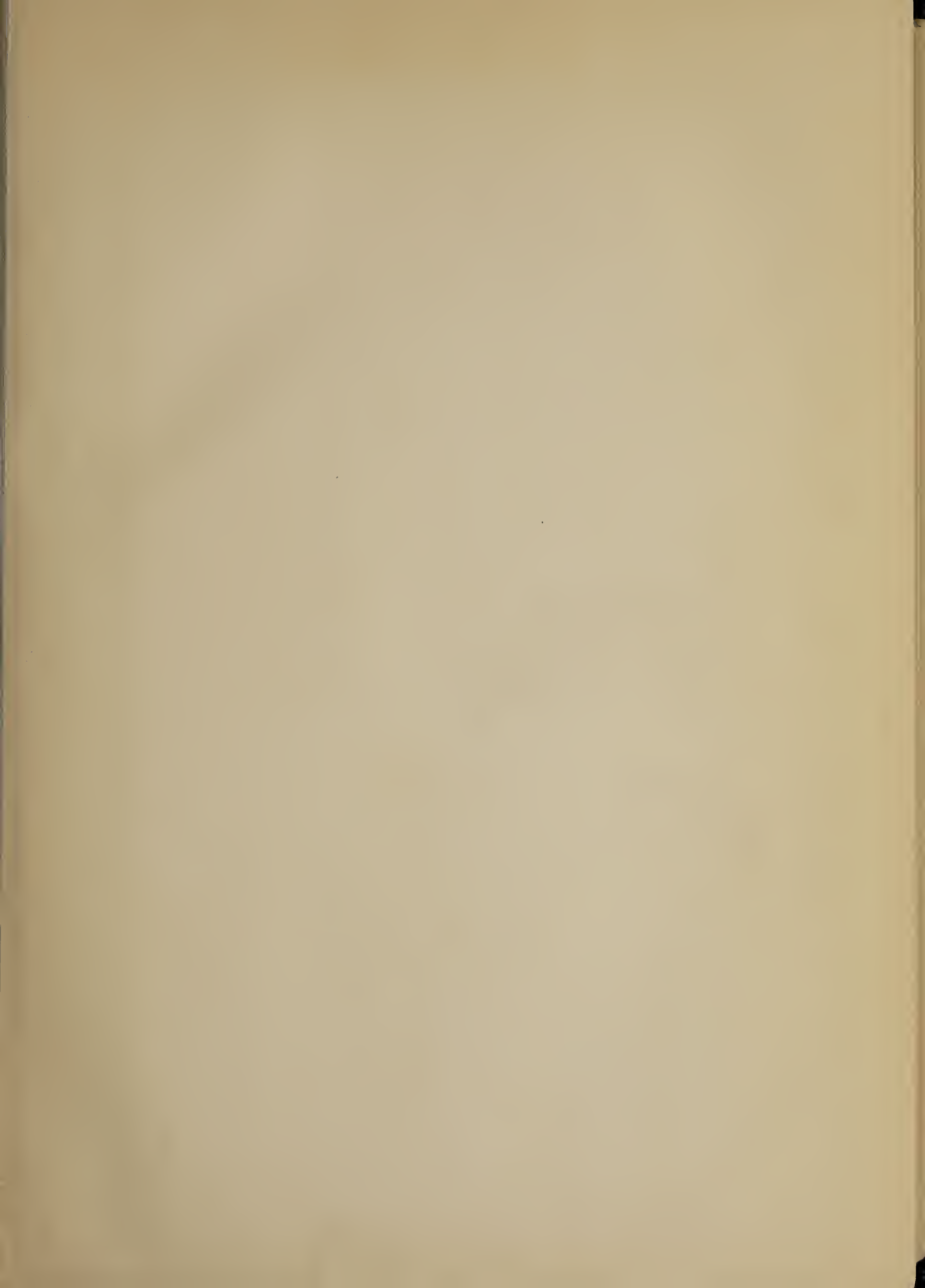
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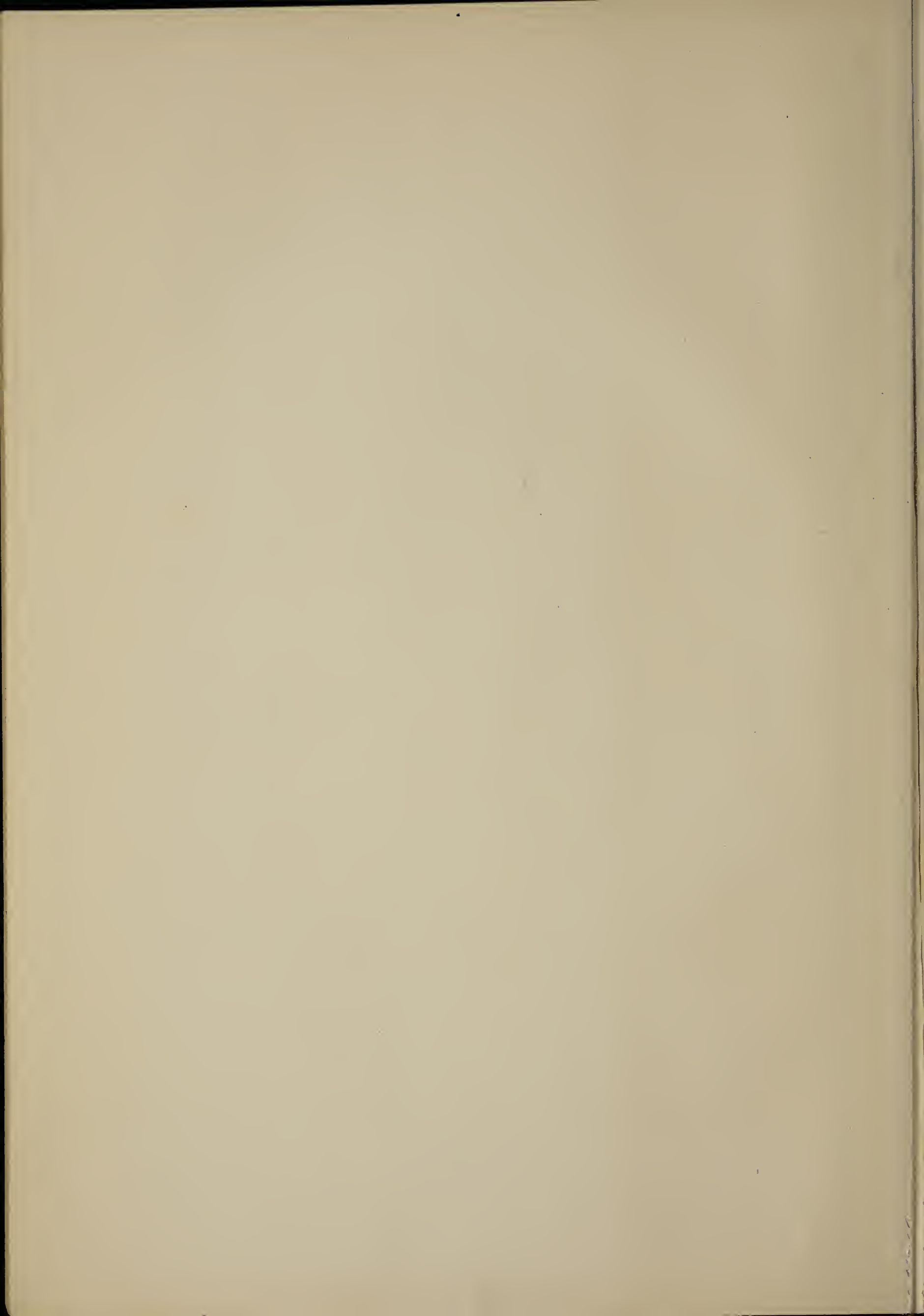
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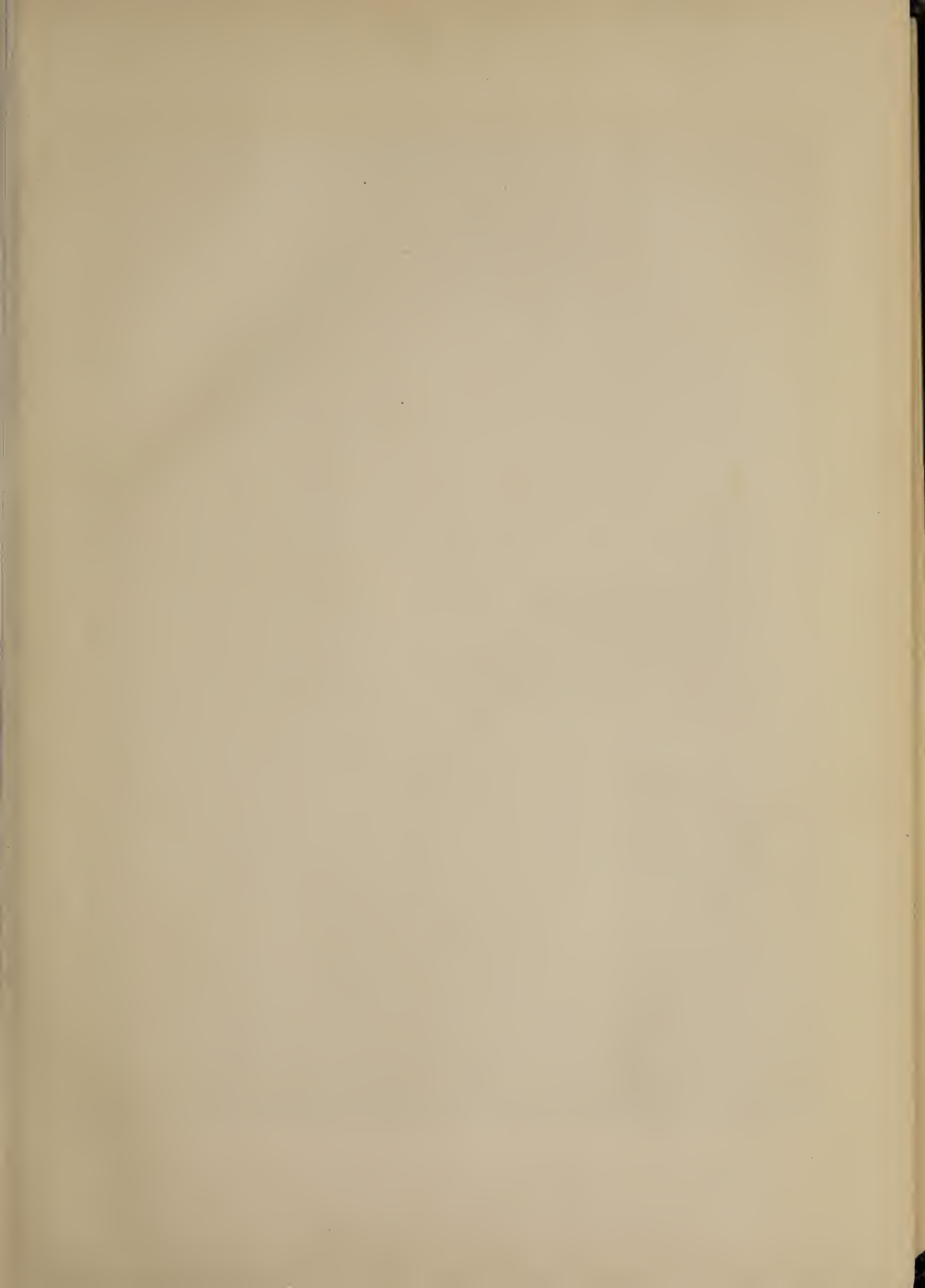


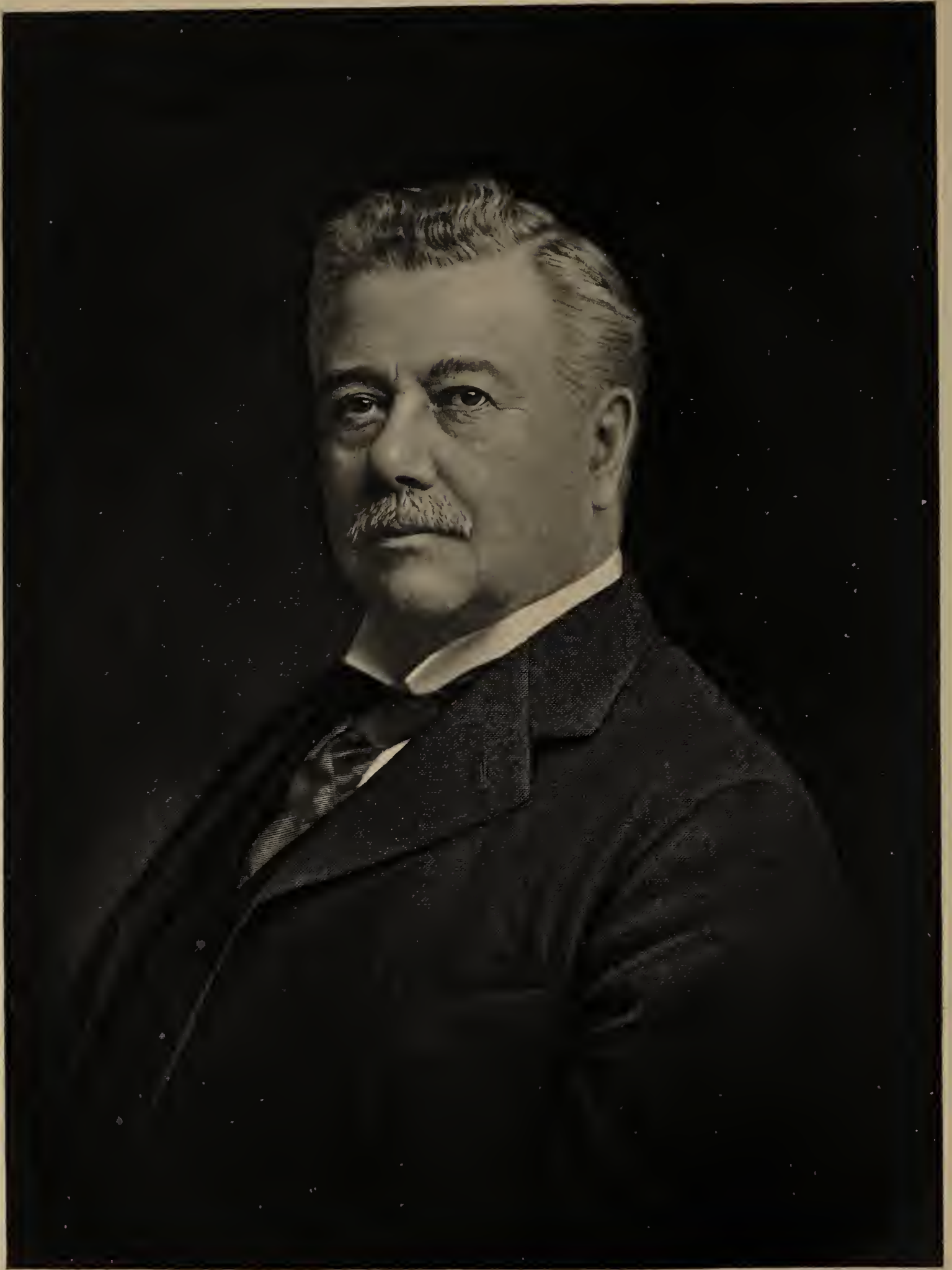
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LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

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By
HENRY ISHAM HAZELTON



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J. S. Stranahan.

JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN was called the "first citizen of Brooklyn," and Prospect Park is a perpetual memorial to him, as well as the work he did to bring about the union of Brooklyn and New York.

The city largely stands as the visible evidence of a life whose far-reaching influence has affected for good so many of his fellowmen. He spent vast labor in practically all great projects affecting the city, was connected with the Brooklyn Bridge Company from its organization, a director of the New York Bridge Company, and continuous trustee from the time the work went into control of the two cities until June, 1885. A member of the executive committee, he served on nearly all the important committees during construction. Foreseeing the traffic the bridge must carry, he insisted that original plans be altered so that the giant structure could support the weight of a train of Pullman cars. Mr. Stranahan consulted Commodore Vanderbilt, who agreed that the time would arrive when such trains would pass out of Brooklyn to country-wide points. President of the Park Commission twenty-two years, Mr. Stranahan developed a park program to care for the city's growing needs, and originated the boulevard system, the Ocean Parkway and Eastern Parkway, which connected the sea in drives unsurpassed. Later, this led to the development of Coney Island.

Because he could foresee possibilities, practically every work with which Mr. Stranahan was associated proved of greatest value to the citizenry.

He managed far-reaching enterprises, being more than forty years director of the Union Ferry Company. The great Atlantic docks were developed under his direction. Brooklyn had no warehouse on its water front, and where the docks were placed was shallow water at the edge of the bay. He foresaw the commercial possibilities of docks and labored for them with a patience scarcely approachable in the annals of material affairs. And although it was twenty-six years before the Atlantic Dock Company paid dividends, the shipping returns became greater than those of almost any other port of the world.

James S. T. Stranahan was born April 25, 1808, at the family homestead, near Peterboro, Madison County, New York, his parents being Samuel and Lynda (Josselyn) Stranahan. His lineage was Scotch-Irish, of Presbyterian faith—the men with rugged, determined characteristics, and the women of culture and industry. The first whose record is left was James Stranahan, born in 1699 in the north of Ireland. The name has been spelled in many ways, as Stranahan, Strachan, and Strahan, and is derived from Strachan Parish, Kincardineshire, Scotland. Mr. Stranahan's grandfather came to America in 1785, and was a prosperous farmer of Scituate, Rhode Island. He removed to Plainfield, Connecticut, and died in 1792 at the age of ninety-three. His eldest son, James Stranahan, and namesake, served in the Revolution, and lived and died in Plainfield.

When eight years old, James S. T. Stranahan lost his father, and his boyhood soon was occupied with labor, since he assisted his stepfather on the farm and caring for the stock. After the farming season, he

entered district schools, there acquiring his early education, which he supplemented by several terms in an academy. From the age of Seventeen, he depended entirely upon his own resources, and after his academical work took up teaching, with the intention of becoming a civil engineer, but this was not big enough business for his ingenious mind, even at nineteen. Trading with the Indians in the Northwest seemed to offer greater inducements. He visited the upper lake region in 1827, conducting a party of emigrants, and tried to enlist Lewis Cass, Governor of Michigan territory, in his trading plans. But he had not yet become the expert manipulator of men which Brooklyn knew, and his efforts came to naught.

Returning East, he went into the wool business at Albany, which paid. He might have continued indefinitely had not Gerrit Smith, the Abolitionist, gone to Albany to renew the acquaintance of the boy whose caliber he remembered on his step-father's farm. Mr. Smith seems to have been the first man of influence who saw there was unusual stuff in Mr. Stranahan. He owned vast tracts of land in Oneida County, and persuaded Mr. Stranahan, now twenty-four years old, to establish a manufacturing city on one of them. So great was Mr. Stranahan's enterprise, the town of Florence grew and throve to a city of thousands, and when it was six years old it sent its young founder to the Assembly as a Whig, though the county was strongly Democratic. Mr. Stranahan made a mark in Albany as a speaker on the suspension of specie payments, a prominent issue, and upon the sub-treasury act proposed by President Van Buren. Permanent attraction did not lie in Florence nor in the Assembly, however, so Mr. Stranahan removed to Newark, New Jersey, to become a railroad contractor, building portions of the Erie and other roads. Railroading was new, and he was one of the first to take stock in payment for work. Thus he became a large owner in railway stocks, which made him comparatively wealthy.

Four years he stayed in New Jersey. He came to Brooklyn in 1844 where, for the first time, he met opportunity commensurate with his abilities. To appreciate the great work he did, it is necessary to visualize the city as he found it. There were 50,000 inhabitants, the city's charter was ten years old, and there was no City Hall. There were a few houses on Livingston Street east of City Hall, but most of Brooklyn lay between Court Street and the East River. Court Street was built up for a few blocks south of Atlantic Avenue; and Washington, Concord and Nassau streets were a genteel neighborhood, though the strongest social element lived on the Heights. There were no trolley cars, no Brooklyn Bridge, and omnibuses were the only public conveyances. New York was ten times as large as Brooklyn and monopolized the business and the commerce of New York Bay.

For a man seeking investment with a view to attaining fortune and position in the community to have seized the idea of the Atlantic Dock system from a stretch of shallow water shows uncommon foresight. And to be able to induce others to put their money into it with him reveals

strong persuasive powers, a faculty Mr. Stranahan possessed to an uncommon degree. The dock system was the most perfect in the world, forty acres of water being surrounded with mammoth warehouses more than a mile in extent. Two hundred acres capable of accommodating a resident population of 15,000 was reclaimed; the docks were two miles long and the warehouses one mile, while the valuation of the property paid one two-hundredth part of the taxes of Brooklyn.

Mr. Stranahan had not been in Brooklyn long before the city began to feel his influence, though it was many years before he acquired the high eminence and honor finally accorded him and won an abiding affection in the hearts of the people. He was first elected an Alderman in 1848, a post of meager pay but great responsibility. This increased his knowledge of city forces and men which he afterwards controlled with such good results. In 1850, he was nominated for mayor by the Whigs, but the party being in the minority, he was defeated. His candidacy brought him before the public, and in 1854, when the Republican Party was coming into existence in Michigan, Vermont, Maine and other states, Mr. Stranahan was nominated for Congress by the elements hostile to the controlling Democrats. The fight was spectacular, but Mr. Stranahan's aggressiveness, vigorous campaigning, and popularity won the day. Slavery was the great issue. His boldness and courage made him a good Abolitionist, and he served his party with entire satisfaction. He was next pressed into service as a commissioner when the police system for the two cities was organized in 1858, his shrewdness and aptitude for practical politics having made heavy scores for him in party counsels. Here he quelled some hot conflicts which came near breeding riots in the struggle between the displaced constabulary organized under Mayor Fernando Wood, known as "The Leatherheads," and which opposed the new order. In 1864, Mr. Stranahan was a Republican presidential elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket, and a delegate to the conventions of 1860 and 1864, where he supported Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. He was of the electoral college and elector-at-large when Mr. Harrison ran for President.

Mr. Stranahan was president of the War Fund Committee, an organization of more than one hundred leading Brooklyn men, whose patriotism organized the "Brooklyn Union," a newspaper that upheld President Lincoln's policies. Its purpose was to help the President prosecute the war and encourage enlistments. He came into close association with A. A. Low, Samuel McLean, and other eminent citizens more active than he in the social, charitable and religious life of the city. His labors assisted powerfully the historic "Sanitary Fair," a general community work of the commission, co-operating with the Women's Relief Committee, of which Mrs. Stranahan was president, and by which \$400,000 was raised for the work of the Sanitary Commission of the war.

After the war, Mr. Stranahan worked so persistently and successfully for great public purposes that he began to be called "the wizard," "the magician," and finally "the first citizen." This was the time of his

great activity for the park system. The city desired and needed a great central park like that of New York, at that time beginning to attract the attention of the country. Brooklyn's appointed commissions had failed to create such a park.

An act was passed at Albany for the construction of Prospect Park by the first twelve wards of the city. Mr. Stranahan, an earnest advocate of concentrating all the money and effort upon the Prospect Park location, began the labor which resulted in the reality of the park, of Ocean Boulevard and Eastern Parkway. He was also responsible for the Coney Island Concourse, which would have been larger except for niggardly appropriations.

During his twenty-two years as commissioner, proof of the confidence reposed in his ability is shown by the fact that the people permitted him to spend \$9,000,000 of the city's money for ends in which many less sagacious or imaginative persons could not see either beauty or utility. He accomplished this by the extremely difficult task of keeping the public in that active and sympathetic attitude necessary to obtain legislation and sufficient funds at the proper time to insure speedy and economical construction of the park. Among these were legislators, partisan leaders, speculating theorists, and an especially irritating class of irrepressible cranks. His services he gave solely out of pride in citizenship. To show his public spirit, when his term was ended, and after the vast funds had been spent, there was a shortage of \$10,604, he sent the comptroller by return mail his personal check to cover this amount. That was his characteristic way of dealing with things. He knew people would not believe in the theft of so small an amount of money, and where a weaker man might have demanded an "investigation" to clear his own hands of any corruption, Mr. Stranahan dealt with the matter abruptly and decisively and turned his mind to constructive affairs.

After the opening of Brooklyn Bridge, Mr. Stranahan was called upon often to preside on important public occasions. Few persons live to have their labors appreciated or until the world loves to honor their names. But Mr. Stranahan personally received numerous tributes of note from a grateful citizenship. He presided when the handsome Union League Club House on Bedford Avenue was dedicated in 1889, and his presence at any meeting was considered an especial honor.

Crowning distinction was that, while living, a monument was erected to him through private subscription by his fellow-citizens. The Hamilton Club initiated this at a dinner for Mr. Stranahan on December 13, 1888, which two hundred men attended. The Rev. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs introduced the topic, the following extract from his speech graphically revealing the spirit of the day and the club toward Mr. Stranahan:

I am a contemporary of Mr. Stranahan, though he got ahead of me in the matter of being born. He came upon the planet twelve or thirteen years before I did, and I have never been able to catch up. I came to Brooklyn in 1846; he in 1844. I have watched his work and seen the things he has just referred to grow from the

root upward. A great many things he has not referred to. He has not referred to his connection with the war fund committee in our critical time. He has not spoken of his connection with a great many of our institutions; with the Atheneum, which has started many other things in this city; with the libraries and galleries which have made the city attractive and beautiful. He has not spoken of the ferry company of which he is president. He has spoken of but three things: Brooklyn Bridge, Atlantic docks and Prospect Park. Well, they are great things; and I cannot help thinking how much came into Brooklyn when Mr. Stranahan brought his wife and children here forty-four years ago! How much with this head and this will, and as much with the will as in the head. Then Prospect Park! There was hardly a tree removed or planted, hardly a drive or walk laid out or a bit of shrubbery set to which his personal attention was not given. It is all very well for him to say that they had the best landscape artists in the world, but they could not have done anything without him. It is very well for him to say that there were wise and able men associated with him, and they were wise, and they showed that they were wise and able, by always making their agreement with him unanimous. I don't know what he would have done if he had had that other park of 1,300 acres. Sir Joshua Reynolds said of Rubens, if I remember aright, that his genius always expanded with his canvas, his best pictures being uniformly the largest.

We see what Mr. Stranahan did with 550 acres, creating beauty and harmony; taking that rough, rocky, hilly waste, as we remember it, and making it the pleasure ground of hundreds of thousands for all time; taking that narrow, winding country road—if there was any there, which doubt—and converting it into the magnificent boulevard, fronting the sea on one side and the park on the other, and which gives Brooklyn fame in the country and the world. What a tremendous work it was to do! I think that if he had had another 1,300 acres under his care we should have had a succession of parks that would have astonished the continent. People say not infrequently: "By and by we must put up a statue to Mr. Stranahan in Prospect Park." Of course we must. But why do we need to wait?"

The question brought speedy action. While no one was allowed to contribute more than \$100 for the statue, the entire amount for it—\$20,000—was raised immediately. Such a statue to a living man is as unusual as the career the bronze commemorated. Frederick McMonnies, the famous Brooklyn sculptor, created a monument St. Gaudens and other critics pronounced an artistic masterpiece. It stands at the entrance of Prospect Park. It was unveiled June 6, 1891, in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Stranahan. General John B. Woodward acted as chairman. The veil was removed by the sculptor. Mr. Stranahan relinquished the privilege to him. Almost every day he drove through Prospect Park. He loved nothing better on Sunday school anniversary day than to drive up before the reviewing stand and watch the thousands of little folks attired in gala trappings parading under sunny skies, with banners waving over the long meadow which was the creation of his genius.

In his last days, Mr. Stranahan advocated consolidation of Brooklyn, part of Queens and all of Richmond counties with New York, and lived to see Greater New York, of which he had dreamed, become a fact.

Mr. Stranahan was twice married, being first wedded to Marianne Fitch, who was born in Westmoreland, Oneida County, New York. She was a daughter of Ebenezer R. Fitch. They first resided in Florence. In Newark their two children were born. She had much to do

with the famous Sanitary Fair, work of which really hastened her death, which occurred in Manchester, Vermont, in 1866, after twenty-two years spent in Brooklyn. His second wife was Clara Harrison, a native of Massachusetts.

The following speech of Mr. Stranahan was delivered before the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce, New York, May 8, 1883. It is reproduced because it tells so much about the construction of Brooklyn Bridge, the union of the two cities, and gives insight into the views and characteristics of Brooklyn's great benefactor. He gave it in response to the toast: "The Great Bridge, the Engineering Triumph of the Nineteenth Century; its Originators and Directors, for their Patience, Fidelity and Zeal Deserve Everlasting Gratitude; its Constructors Active Immortal Fame in its Complete Success."

I feel confident that, on the opening of the bridge, the opinion of the general public will concur with that of a distinguished member of the chamber, who, after a walk with me over the structure, exclaimed as we came near the New York side: "Well, I had no idea of the magnitude of this work. It is indeed grand in its conception, and, if possible, grander still in the courage of its execution."

The bridge told its own story to that gentleman; and that story it will repeat to the ears of millions. To stand upon it and see it, and see all that it reveals to the eye, is to admire. All sense of danger and all ideas of weakness at once disappear. The marvel is that human power, even when availing itself of natural laws, could produce such a result.

I do not know, Mr. Chairman, whether you have heard it or not, yet I may as well say that the people of Brooklyn have an idea in regard to the bridge which is quite sure to reveal itself at no distant period. Brooklyn, as you are aware, is by the East River isolated from the main land. The people of that city hope that the bridge will remove that isolation, and put them in direct railway communication, not only with New York City, but with all parts of the country. This will greatly serve their convenience and promote their prosperity. New York will certainly not object, and will not be the loser. If a bridge over the Harlem River connects New York with the main land, why should not a bridge over the East River perform a similar service in behalf of Brooklyn and Long Island? Brooklyn believes in utilizing the bridge to this end; and, fortunately, the end can be gained without any serious disturbance of existing conditions in the City of New York.

The Second Avenue Railway has, between the Harlem River and Twenty-third Street, sufficient width for four tracks, and between this street and the New York terminus of the bridge, for three tracks, and it is withal so strongly built as to make it entirely possible to utilize it to the full extent of giving to Brooklyn and the system of railroads on Long Island an outlet through the Hudson River and New Haven roads to all parts of the country. The view contemplates no public or private concessions on the part of the City of New York. It rests simply upon that business theory which so strongly marks the great trunk lines of the country, and to which the Hudson River and New Haven roads are no strangers. Though Brooklyn does not expect to rival the commercial grandeur of the greater city, she does expect in this way to be put in rapid and easy connection with the outside world, and by her extended water front, by her capabilities of indefinite territorial expansion, and by her numerous attractions as a place of residence to maintain, at the least, her past record in the growth of population and wealth.

Mr. Chairman, Brooklyn has another idea, and has long had it, the accomplishment of which she hopes will be facilitated by this bridge. The Thames flows through the heart of London, and the Seine through the heart of Paris. But in neither case have you two cities. It is London on both sides of the Thames, and Paris on both sides of the Seine. The corporate unity is not dissevered by either river. Numerous bridges make the connection between the two sides in both

cities, and it is best for both that it should be so. The population on neither side would be advantaged by being split up into two municipalities. Here, however, we have our New York City and our Brooklyn with the East River rolling between them. They are distant cities in immediate contiguity with each other and separated by a water highway. Is this distinctness of municipality any advantage to either? I think not. Would the consolidation of these two cities into one municipal corporation be any harm to either? I think not. The people are the same people, have the same manners and customs, and have common commercial and social interests; and one municipal government would serve them quite as well as two, and at far less cost. I know of no reason why this distinctness should be continued other than the fact that it exists; and I confess I see no good reason why it should exist at all. I may be mistaken, but I think that the public sentiment of Brooklyn would cordially welcome a consolidation of the two cities under the title of New York. The East River bridge, now superadded to the ferry system, will, as Brooklyn hopes, so facilitate their mutual intercourse that both, without any special courtship on either side, will alike ask the legislature of the state to enact the ceremony of a municipal marriage; and if this shall be done, then I venture to predict that each will be so happy and so well content with the other that neither will ever seek a divorce.

I have thus, Mr. Chairman, briefly responded to the toast upon which I have been asked to speak; and as I close I cannot forbear to express the solid satisfaction which the trustees, who for years have given an unpaid service to the construction of the East River bridge, now feel, not only in view of its completion, but also of the character of the result attained. They will pass away; generations will come and go; but the monument will live. Centuries will roll away; and the bridge, though it may grow old in years, and in the far-distant future be studied and used as a product of a by-gone age, will still retain its strength. The cables will not snap, and the towers will not fall. The anchorages will be true to their trust. The massive arches will not collapse. The steel and granite will not rot. Fire will not burn the bridge. Freight trains and Pullman cars will not break it. The winds will not shake it. Time and toil will not fatigue it. Its youth and age alike will be periods of vigor. That bridge, Mr. Chairman, was built to stand; and stand it will—so long that we may well call it immortal.

Mr. Stranahan died in Saratoga, September 3, 1898, his funeral cortege being the first ever permitted to pass through Prospect Park. The park's workmen stood in long files of honored respect, a special place also having been set apart for them at the Church of the Pilgrims, where the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, a life-long friend, assisted by the Rev. E. H. Byington. Seats were arranged for trustees of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, of which Mr. Stranahan was a vice-president. The institute had his interest and sympathy from its inception. He was the first to subscribe to its endowment fund at its reincorporation in 1890. Among the honorary pallbearers was Russell Sage, with whom Mr. Stranahan was in Congress, and there was a reason for the selection of every man invited. Alexander E. Orr had long been an associate in the grain and warehouse business, and also in the South Brooklyn Savings Bank, of which Mr. Stranahan was a trustee. S. V. White was a park commissioner part of the time that Mr. Stranahan was building the park. George H. Seward aided in the organization of the Casualty and Fidelity Trust Company in which Mr. Stranahan was interested; C. C. Martin was engineer under Mr. Stranahan in the park department and afterwards engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge. Similar associations marked the

selection of Andrew H. Green, Dr. St. Clair McKelway, E. H. R. Lyman, A. M. White, General Benjamin F. Tracy, William Berri, Prof. Franklin Hooper, Dr. D. H. Cochran, Thomas Moore, Alanson Trask, General Stewart L. Woodford, at the time Minister to Spain, and Park Commissioner George V. Brower. Dr. Storrs spoke not only of the great work of the man in every day affairs, but declared that Mr. Stranahan's faith and trust in God was like a child's, and to Him he unfailingly gave credit for whatever success he was enabled to attain. He followed the principles of Christianity in his daily life, serving his church faithfully with his abilities as well as with his means.

The National City Bank directors passed resolutions of sympathy for the family. Mr. Stranahan was one of the bank's organizers. The trustees of the Kings County Trust Company, of which Mr. Stranahan was vice-president since its organization, appointed a committee to attend the burial. The funeral throng was composed of distinguished persons and the public from far and near and from all parts of New York and Brooklyn.

ALFRED COTTON BEDFORD—One of the outstanding figures in the world of finance today is that of Alfred Cotton Bedford, who heads one of the greatest industrial organizations in the world, the Standard Oil Company. He won his honored position as all men do who wish to attain success, by starting on the lower level and working his way upward, always conscientious and never closing his eyes to the opportunities awaiting him.

Alfred Cotton Bedford is a native of the city of Brooklyn, having been born there on November 5, 1864, the son of Alfred and Sarah J. (Dean) Bedford. His education was begun in the public and high schools of his native city, after which he attended Adelphi Academy, in Brooklyn, and then the Pittsburgh University, in Pittsburgh, from which he graduated, receiving his LL.D. degree. To gain further knowledge he went abroad and studied in England, Germany, and Switzerland. Upon his return from abroad he sought employment and began his business career as a clerk in the employ of E. S. Jaffray & Company, wholesale drygoods merchants, of New York City. On April 9, 1882, he entered the employ of the Bergenport Chemical Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, and thus began his connection with a firm which today is the largest and most efficient in the United States, and of which he heads, as the chairman of the board of directors, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. He remained with the Bergenport Chemical Company until he had attained the position of general manager, and then became general representative of Charles Pratt & Company, also a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company. No matter what the work given him to do it was done to the best of his ability and with a spirit of cheerfulness, and as a reward he was promoted rapidly. On January 8, 1907, he was made a director of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; on January 20, 1910, he was made treasurer; and on December 4, 1911, its vice-

president, and so, when the president, Mr. Archbold, passed away leaving his chair vacant, Mr. Bedford was ready to fill the vacancy, having each day, in his conscientious attitude, his friendly greetings, his considerations for those under him, and his wonderful executive ability, been training for this very high office. Outsiders, when they heard of Mr. Archbold's death, wondered who would be found to take his place, but those who knew Mr. Bedford had no doubt in their minds as to who would be their next president. His rise upward did not stop here, however, for on November 15, 1917, he was appointed chairman of the board of directors, which office he continues to hold at the present time (1925). Some years ago the one-time organization, known as the Standard Oil Company, was split, by order of the Federal Courts, into several parts, and today these separate companies are no longer related. Of these, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is the largest and most important.

In business transactions Mr. Bedford is considered a wonder, handling the many problems that come up with tact and sound business judgment. His exceptionally fine way of conducting a board meeting, which gives each man around the table, no matter how young or inexperienced, an opportunity to express his ideas or opinions, and then if such opinion be not in accord with his own, his gentle manner in discussing and showing the better way, which invariably will bring his opponent around to see his view of the matter, marks him an outstanding man among men. During business hours the door to his office is never closed to those who wish to consult with him, and his co-workers are never timid in approaching him for they know he is their friend and interested in their welfare as well as his own. Therefore, Mr. Bedford has many real friends both in and out of business circles, for his attitude to those outside of the office is the same, kindly, and always with a consideration for the feelings of others. He has a personality which draws men to him, and once having drawn them he knows well how to hold them.

Besides his connection with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Mr. Bedford is a director of the Electric Bond and Share Company, the Electric Utilities Corporation, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Bonbright & Company, Pratt & Lambert, Inc., and of the Self-Winding Clock Company. He is also a trustee of the New York Produce Exchange. His work during the World War period was notable both in this country and abroad, he, in 1917, being made chairman of the National Petroleum War Service Commission, which was brought about during the mobilization of the oil industry to aid in the prosecution of the war. Mr. Bedford was also made chairman of the executive committee which organized the International Trade Conference held in the United States in the fall of 1919, under the auspices of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He is also vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, the Chamber of Commerce of New York State, and the International Chamber of Commerce. During Mr. Bedford's sojourn abroad he was

greatly honored by being made a Chevalier Legion d'Honneur, by France; Knight Commander of the Crown of Italy, from the King of Italy; and Grand Officer de l'Ordre de Leopold II, from King Albert of Belgium. The influence of Mr. Bedford is also felt in the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is a director; and in the Pratt Institute, of Brooklyn, of which council he is a member.

Although Mr. Bedford is a man of much work, he also enjoys play, and finds in it healthy recreations. At present he holds membership in the following clubs: Bankers', Metropolitan, Down Town, Riding and Driving, of New York; Brooklyn Civic, and Piping Rock; the Nassau Country, of Long Island; and the Duquesne, of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Bedford receives his Divine guidance in the Emmanuel Baptist Church, of Brooklyn, where he has been an active worker for years, and where he still holds the office of trustee.

Alfred Cotton Bedford married, in Brooklyn, New York, on January 8, 1890, Edith Kinsman Clarke, and to them two children have been born: A. Clarke, and Dean. Formerly they resided in a magnificent home on Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, which has recently been sold; they now make their home during the winter months in New York, on Park Avenue, and in the summer go to their beautiful estate on Long Island, at East Norwich. Mr. Bedford has always taken great delight in his home, and takes pleasure in adding to its attractiveness. It is one of the few wealthy homes where abound a cheerful and happy atmosphere.

WILLIAM FREDERICK POTTER was president of the Long Island Railroad, being elected in January, 1905, succeeding William H. Baldwin, Jr. He had had a long and brilliant railroad career, though his term as president was cut short by his death three months later, and exactly three months to a day after the death of Mr. Baldwin, with whom he had been associated for many years.

Mr. Potter had a thorough knowledge of every mile of the Long Island Road, and workmen testified that he was devoid of all frills and pride of authority, and that he ruled more with the attitude of a father always than as a great railroad employer, his sympathy and understanding being boundless. With this attitude, and his own habit of setting himself the most difficult tasks to accomplish, he inspired his employes with faith in their own capabilities, as well as making them eager to emulate his example. He tempered mercy with just punishment and rewarded the faithful.

He was born October 26, 1855, at Utica, New York, the family removing to Michigan in 1860, where his father was president of the East Saginaw Savings Bank, and his brother, Henry C. Potter, vice-president of a State Bank in Detroit. At an early age, the railroad chief was sent to a military school at Worcester, Massachusetts, where he received a technical education. At the end of the course, he went abroad, visiting England, Germany and France. His first employment was with the Michigan Pere Marquette road in 1875 as a clerk in the audit office at

\$12 per week, from which he was transferred to the treasurer's office. Wishing more active service he applied for and received a position as conductor of a mixed passenger and freight train, finally becoming a passenger conductor. In succession, he became station master, division superintendent, assistant general superintendent and general superintendent, being promoted to the latter post in 1891 by Mr. Baldwin, who was at that time head of the Pere Marquette system, which had a mileage of 2,000 miles, and connections that increased this to 3,000 miles.

Mr. Potter became general superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, January 1, 1897, shortly after Mr. Baldwin took over the presidency. On March 2, 1904, the directors elected him vice-president and general manager. He was also a member of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission, the Brooklyn Grade Crossing Commission, the Montauk Water Company and other constituent corporations of the Long Island Road.

His fatal illness, cerebro-spinal meningitis, was said to have been brought on by the worry and excitement caused by the personal attacks made upon him in connection with the raise of fares on the railroad. He explained to the patrons through the newspapers, circulars, and addresses at public meetings why the raise was necessary, and yet he was assailed both in public and private for what had been done. This he took very much to heart, and not being in vigorous health it hastened his end. His body, by his request, was cremated at Fresh Pond after services were conducted in his Flushing home by the Rev. William Montague Geer, of St. Paul's Church, Manhattan. The ashes were conveyed to Saginaw, Michigan, by a special train of the New York Central Railroad for burial. During the burial service every wheel on the Long Island Railroad, as well as aboard the ferry and annex boats, was stopped for five minutes, as was all the machinery in the railroad shops. The Long Island terminal offices were closed for a day, while all company station houses were draped in mourning for thirty days and the flags of the company's ferry and annex boats bore flags at half mast for a like period of time. Mr. Potter died April 2, 1905.

DE WITT CLINTON, greatest of the governors of New York in point of service to the State, was associated intimately with Brooklyn and Long Island. Clinton Avenue and Clinton Street attest his popularity while in Queen's County, Clinton Park in Maspeth, is near the summer home he occupied while mayor of New York. It overlooks Newton Creek from a slightly hilltop in the neighborhood of Maspeth Avenue; although little remains of the original house. In 1900 it was made into a tenement, and the kitchen, fence and trees about the place were removed. He married a Brooklyn woman and family ties were responsible for the selection of Greenwood as his last resting place. The handsome bronze statue erected above his grave represents him in the act of speaking. He wears the full dress of an American gentleman of his day. The long cloak hangs loosely from

the shoulders suggesting the dignity of a Roman toga. The face was approved by many persons who knew the Governor in life. On the two longer sides of the pedestal are expressions in relief of the great work to which he owed his fame. One side shows the survey, the digging of the Erie Canal with men and teams at work. The other reveals the canal in operation with a typical boat. A group of idle Indians seems to look sadly on the enterprise destined to rob them of their canoes and their very home.

Henry Kirke Brown, the sculptor, was a painter before he took up the chisel, and a native of Massachusetts. After a brief success in Albany and Washington, he studied for four years in Rome and returned to settle in Brooklyn. Soon after he executed the Clinton statue and followed it with the more pretentious one of George Washington in Union Square. The Clinton statue stood in front of the City Hall, New York, for a brief period, where it was seen to great disadvantage. It was subjected to various criticisms, but they were silenced when it was placed in Greenwood, where height and distance give due proportion to colossal form. It has ever been pronounced a noble and fit memorial to an illustrious man. The monument cost \$15,000. One-fifth was given by Greenwood Cemetery and the balance by the citizens of New York and Brooklyn. The monument fund was raised in 1848.

De Witt Clinton's birthplace probably was Deer Park, Ulster County, New York. The date was March 2, 1769. His mother soon returned to the family home at Little Britain, Orange County, New York, where the boy remained until old enough to enter Kingston Academy. It was the only school of note that had been able to maintain its usefulness unimpaired during the Revolution. Although Kingston was sacked and burned there was no long suspension of work on the Academy. When he was ready to enter college in 1784, his father chose Princeton; but he was persuaded to send him to Kings College, established thirty years before. It was taken as a disgrace that he, the nephew of the Governor, and son of a conspicuous citizen, should have to go outside the State for his education. His father was in New York taking him to Princeton when the change was accepted and it was instrumental in reviving the ruined school. The deserted halls were reopened and De Witt Clinton was the first student matriculated. He entered the Junior year and Kings College became Columbia. Dr. Kemp lectured on canal navigation, and his views were based on Clinton's accurate knowledge of the state. Young Clinton led his fellows. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1786 with the highest honors in the gift of his *alma mater*. Three years later he was admitted to the bar, but did not practice, for his uncle, George Clinton, Governor of the State, required his services as private secretary to fill the post of an older brother, Alexander Clinton, who had been drowned. He held the place for six years.

De Witt Clinton was official reporter of the State Convention held at Poughkeepsie in 1788, to discuss the adoption of the Constitution of

the United States. Governor George Clinton, president of the Convention, headed the opposition, while Alexander Hamilton and John Jay, led the fight for its adoption. De Witt Clinton sided with his uncle, but he changed his views of national policy after the death of Alexander Hamilton.

After his uncle's defeat at the polls in 1795, he turned his attention to law and scientific studies. He was elected to the Assembly in 1797, was made Senator in 1798, and was an advocate of the spoils system and leader of the Republican (Democratic) Party. He advocated chartering the Society for the Manumission of Slaves; the Humane Society, the first Fire Insurance Company of New York; the construction of the Highland Turnpike from Kingsbridge to Poughkeepsie; to provide for the Erie Canal and legally to establish the Randall bequest for Sailors' Snug Harbor; to digest State laws and prevent election frauds.

He was elected United States Senator in 1801, but resigned in 1803 to become Mayor of New York, an office he held for ten years. It included the duties of president of the Common Council, Chief Judge of Common Pleas and the Criminal Courts, chief of police and chairman of the Board of Health. De Witt Clinton built Castle Clinton, (the Aquarium), Castle Williams on Governors Island, Castle Fort Clinton and the block houses in Central Park, and erected the City Hall which he was the first to occupy.

As Governor he completed the Erie Canal and celebrated the event by passing from Lake Erie to New York triumphantly aboard a gorgeous flotilla of barges accompanied by the chief officers of the State. Cannons were placed four miles apart along the route and fired successively as the boats left Buffalo in order to inform New York that they had started. It took an hour and some minutes to convey the message, this being in the era before the telegraph wires. On reaching New York the Governor poured casks of water from Lake Erie into the Atlantic much as the Venetian doges wedded the Serenissima City to the Adriatic.

Governor Clinton was responsible for the law to protect the sanctity of the confessional, which was followed by a kindred statute protecting the secrecy of the medical profession. He proclaimed the first Thanksgiving day, and established free schools and popular education. He was a founder of the New York Historical Society and its president, and a vice-president of the American Bible Society.

Early in life he joined Holland Lodge, No. 8, and was elected Master in 1794; he was Junior Grand Warden in 1795-96-97; Senior Grand Warden in 1798, and was elected Grand Master in 1806. He served for fourteen consecutive years, including 1819, when he was succeeded by Daniel D. Tompkins, vice-president of the United States.

Governor Clinton married (first) Maria Bowne Franklin, eldest daughter of Walter Franklin, a wealthy merchant of New York and Brooklyn, and a member of the Society of Friends, on February 10, 1796. Seven sons and three daughters were born of this union. His second marriage was to Catharine Jones, daughter of Thomas Jones,

of New York, and niece of Dr. John Jones, of Philadelphia, known widely for his writings as well as for his professional services as the Surgeon General during the Revolution, and one of the favorite physicians of General Washington.

Many of Governor Clinton's political foes charged him with being cognizant of the mysterious abduction of William Morgan in 1825. Morgan had been made a Mason in Batavia, disappeared and was never heard of again because some over-zealous Masons, asserted and believed he had published a book in which he disclosed the secrets of the order. Although he had been the head of the Masonic order in the State. Governor Clinton did not falter in the strict fulfillment of his duty. Every power of his mind, every prerogative he possessed as Governor was exerted to bring the offenders to justice. The sheriff of a frontier county was suspected of having had part in the crime. Governor Clinton propounded to him a series of written interrogations. When the sheriff refused to answer them, he was removed summarily from office. This sheriff had been a steadfast friend, but the Governor would not permit personal feelings to affect his public acts. In an interview with the sheriff he had removed he said: "Strong as is my attachment for you, if you are guilty, I will exert myself to have you punished to the full extent of the law." To this the accused man replied in faltering tones: "I have done nothing worthy of chains or death."

Governor Clinton had long been a sufferer from a malady destined to end fatally. He returned home from his office in Albany on February 11, 1828, and wrote a few letters in his study. Conversing with his two sons, he complained of a tightness across the breast and died almost immediately; he was in his fifty-ninth year. He was buried in the old Rural Cemetery in Albany on the west side of North Swan Street, north of Washington Avenue, and his body was removed to Greenwood on June 21, 1844, at the instance of the family. After the Civil War the Rural Cemetery in Albany was removed and the present beautiful Rural Cemetery north of the city created in which are buried the bodies of William L. Marcy, Chester A. Arthur, twenty-first President of the United States, and other great men.

One of Clinton's biographers wrote:

There is no other man of New York State who has exerted so great an influence on her destiny, or whose name is more likely to be perpetuated in her history. He was the Pericles of his age, equal in intellect to the illustrious Athenian, but his superior in morals; and much more entitled to grateful remembrance, for his noble qualities were devoted more to the welfare of his country than to its adornment.

Careless of personal wealth he left little fortune but his fame, his entire estate being valued at \$5,000. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, an eminent Mason, said of him at his death, that "New York had lost one of her most useful sons and the Nation one of its brightest ornaments."

MRS. RUSSELL SAGE (Margaret Olivia (Slocum) Sage) was one of the wealthiest women in the world, and one of its greatest philanthropists, giving millions for the benefit of humanity and education. Her largest gift—which was \$10,000,000—was to establish the Russell Sage Foundation in New York, a memorial to her husband, its purpose being the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States.

Mrs. Sage inherited \$75,000,000, wealth her husband had amassed during many years in control of railroad companies and other financial enterprises. She was his second wife, having married him when he was at the beginning of his career as a financier. She took great interest in her husband's affairs, having a prominent part in the direction of his business during the several years preceding his death in 1906.

Mrs. Sage was much more famous for her social work than for her possession of money. The chief characteristic of her giving was not so much the amounts she gave, almost always large, but the broad field of work she covered. Although a Presbyterian, and giving much to the work of that church, her charity knew no creed, and even public purposes to which a State or Nation should properly have donated funds were all embraced in her scheme of altruism. Examples of this sort of philanthropy were the restoration of New York's City Hall when there were no funds available for the purpose, the enrichment of Central Park with a plantation of rhododendrons, the purchase of Constitution Island at West Point, which she gave to the Government, and the purchase of Marsh Island—70,000 acres—in Southern Louisiana, as a home where birds could migrate, propagate and be safe from slaughter. The Rockefeller Foundation, realizing the need of such preservation of American bird-life, followed her example in such good work. Still another was the gift to Lawrence of the Sage Memorial at a cost of \$250,000.

Mrs. Sage was born in Syracuse, New York, September 8, 1828. She was the daughter of Joseph and Margaret Pierson (Jermain) Slocum, and was descended from Miles Standish and Colonel Henry Pierson, one of the founders of the public school system in the United States. When only nine years old, the family came into such reduced circumstances with the panic of 1837 that she was forced to go to work in the support of her younger sisters and brothers. So pleased were her employer and her father with her energy and ambition that they coöperated to give her an education, and she was sent to Mount Holyoke Seminary. Becoming ill, she was forced to leave this school, but later entered Troy Female Seminary (later the Emma Willard School) where she was graduated in 1846. She decided to become a teacher, and was long with the Chestnut Street Seminary in Philadelphia. She taught for twenty years, this work giving her intimate touch with life and conditions, revealing the needs of all classes to her observing mind. Then she married, for many seasons devoting herself entirely to her home.

It was not until 1890 that she became interested in philanthropy.

Then she became the first woman member of many boards and took part in the management of institutions. She was head of the Woman's Hospital for many years, and served on the boards of the Young Women's Christian Association, the Woman's Exchange, and was continuous president of the Emma Willard Association from 1891. This was the association that had taken over control of the Troy School where she was graduated. She was the first woman elected to its governing board. One of the halls at the institution was built largely through her benefactions and bears her name. In 1907, she gave this institution \$1,000,000, and later \$750,000 for its Department of Practical Arts.

It was as if she recognized a duty toward things with which she had been associated. The relations of her father's family to Sag Harbor led her to give that town a public library, public school and playground, while the First Presbyterian Church there received \$10,000 at her death. Her early life having been spent in Syracuse, she gave many gifts to that city, Syracuse University receiving \$100,000, the Old Ladies' Home \$25,000, and she endowed a bed in the Syracuse Hospital for \$5,000. A large benefaction was \$1,000,000 to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy. She had at first contemplated giving only half a million, but after investigation doubled the amount.

She usually gave only after thorough investigation, though sometimes she was impulsive, as in the case of Constitution Island. She heard that the commandant at West Point had declared that one of the most desirable additions to the reservation would be this island in the Hudson. Congress had taken up the question of buying the land, its value being set by the owner at \$175,000. Mrs. Sage purchased and presented it to the Government.

She liked to make up her own mind about donations—though she frequently sought the advice of friends—but pressure she resented. If solicitation carried beyond a point of reasonable suggestion, she often refused, as she usually did when someone suggested calling a proposed endowment by her name. She enjoyed the satisfaction of generous giving, and though she lived to be ninety years old, never lost her enthusiasm for being useful to others. At eighty she said: "I feel as if I were just beginning to live." This was at the close of the first meeting of the Russell Sage Foundation. She had opened this meeting with a characteristic prayer which brought tears to the eyes of those present and had presided with characteristic dignity throughout the entire session.

Mrs. Sage not only had a strong affection for other places where she had lived, but gave her largest gifts to the city of her adoption—New York—because of her devotion to its progress and interests.

Her will left specific legacies to institutions, while the residuary estate, divided into fifty-two equal parts valued at about \$500,000 each, were given to these beneficiaries. Sums given by Mrs. Sage during her lifetime were deducted from the amounts distributed from the residue. Russell Sage Foundation, \$5,600,000; Syracuse University, Troy Female

Seminary, Woman's Hospital of New York, Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church of America (woman's executive committee), Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, New York City Mission and Tract Society, American Bible Society, Children's Aid Society, Charity Organization Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History, \$1,600,000 each. The following institutions received about \$800,000 each: New York Botanical Gardens, New York Zoological Society, New York Public Library, Troy Polytechnic Institute, Union College, Schenectady, Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers, Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, New York University, Yale, Amherst College, Williams College, Dartmouth College, Princeton University, Barnard College, Bryn Mawr College, Vassar College, Smith College, Wellesley College, Tuskegee (Alabama) Normal and Industrial Institute, New York Infirmary for Women and Children, Presbyterian Hospital of New York, State Charities' Aid Association and Hampton Institute.

The following specific legacies were left to public institutions: Troy Female Seminary, \$50,000; Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in New York, \$125,000; Woman's Hospital in New York, \$50,000; Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, United States of America (Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions) \$25,000; Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, \$25,000; New York City Mission and Tract Society (Woman's Board) \$20,000; New York Female Auxiliary Bible Society, \$10,000; Children's Aid Society of New York, \$10,000; Charity Organization Society, of New York, \$20,000; Syracuse First Presbyterian Church and Sag Harbor First Presbyterian Church, \$10,000 each; Society for Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children of New York, \$25,000; New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, \$25,000; Home for the Friendless, \$100,000; New York Exchange for Women's work, \$25,000; Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, \$25,000; Ladies' Christian Union of New York, \$100,000; Working Women's Protective Union, \$10,000; Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer, \$25,000; Salvation Army, \$25,000; Park College, \$100,000; Idaho Industrial Institute, \$200,000; Old Ladies' Home, Syracuse, \$25,000; Northfield Schools (Northfield Seminary and Mt. Hermon Boys' School) \$100,000; Middlebury College, \$100,000; Rutgers College, \$100,000; Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association of New York, \$100,000 each; Mt. Sinai Hospital, \$100,000; Syracuse University, \$100,000; and Hampton Institute, \$100,000.

She had no children, but left \$8,000,000 to her brother. her total bequests to individuals amounting to more than \$10,000,000. The first use Mrs. Sage made of her husband's money was to double the bequests he had made to his relatives, all chance of will contest thus being ended.

For several years Mrs. Sage was the largest individual taxpayer in the city and the largest in the United States when she supplanted Andrew Carnegie in 1907. Her total assessment was \$7,500,000.

Mrs. Sage had an especial fondness for Central Park and here she was accustomed to call about her the pair of cardinal birds that usually wintered there. She enjoyed feeding the squirrels. For many years every employe of the park received a Christmas gift from her. When the need of the fire department for small libraries of technical books was made known to her, she gave a carefully selected library to each of the 258 fire houses in Greater New York.

She was naturally overwhelmed with applications for both individual and institutional aid from all over the world, to which she issued statements that there were too many needs to be met at her own doors, in her city of 4,000,000 persons, to turn her attention afield. An especial characteristic of her household management was the fact that she kept her faithful servants and attendants with her as long as she or they lived, and it was a cardinal principle never to dismiss an honest servant who had only minor defects in competence.

She often visited Troy Seminary, and made talks to the students on her ideas of education. She said she inclined to Puritan ideas, but believed every woman should have a sense of humor. At one anniversary she declared: "I commend to you, from my experience of life, the cultivation of manners and sound common sense. Character is a perfectly educated will."

Even before her husband's death, Mrs. Sage gave large sums to schools and institutions. In making these gifts, it was said that she invariably consulted Helen M. Gould (Mrs. Finley J. Shepard), who later became one of the directors of the Sage Foundation, along with Miss Louisa L. Schuyler, Mrs. William B. Rice, Cleveland H. Dodge, Robert W. DeForest, Daniel C. Gilman, and John M. Glenn.

Mrs. Sage was the founder of the Emma Willard Association, and a member of the Mayflower Descendants, and the Colonial Dames. In recognition of her work and interest in education for women, the New York University conferred upon her the honorary degree of Master of Letters in 1904.

She died November 4, 1918, at her home, No. 604 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CLARENCE HUNGERFORD MACKAY—Long Island is justly proud of its distinguished citizen, Clarence H. Mackay. Mr. Mackay not only managed the many enterprises established by his father, but after the death of the elder Mr. Mackay, which occurred in London on July 20, 1902, he engineered the laying of a cable to the Orient, which had always been an ambition of his father. The laying of this cable was begun in 1901 and it took eighteen months of labor to successfully complete it, Mr. Mackay giving his personal attention to its every detail, which involved an expenditure of \$9,000,000.

Clarence Hungerford Mackay was born in the city of San Francisco, California, on April 17, 1874, a son of John William and Maria Louise (Hungerford-Bryant) Mackay, the father a distinguished mine operator and banker. He was also one of those, now referred to as "forty-

niners," who braved the perils and dangers of those days and went to California in the search for gold. Mr. Mackay's mother was a daughter of Colonel Daniel C. Hungerford, of prominent New England stock. She was also noted as a patron of art and literature, and was a leader of social life at home and during her sojourns in London and Paris.

Mr. Mackay's early life was spent mostly in London and Paris, and there it was that he received his primary education under private tutors. He later attended the Vangirard College, of Paris, and Beaumont College, of Windsor, England, where he acquired the training necessary to successfully carry on the gigantic enterprises which were later to play such an important part in his career. During his school years Mr. Mackay had shown marked business ability and foresight, and when, at the early age of twenty-two, he was made president of the Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company, his friends were not surprised. This position he held for three years. Previous to this, or after the completion of his studies, in 1894, Mr. Mackay spent some time in his father's office in New York City, receiving a practical knowledge of mercantile affairs. In 1896 he was made director of the Commercial Cable Company and the Postal Telegraph Company, and in 1897 he was made vice-president of both companies, filling this office with credit until the death of his father in 1902, when he became the president. These companies were the enterprises of his father, the Commercial Cable Company being established in association with James Gordon Bennett, and the Postal Telegraph Company an adjunct of the former. Mr. Mackay made an exhaustive study of the workings of these systems in order that he might broaden their activities. In 1899, after the resumption of business relations with Cuba, which during the war between Spain and the United States had been at a standstill, he organized the Commercial Cable Company of Cuba, and endeavored to obtain the necessary permission to lay a cable to that island; this was at that time refused by Secretary of War, General Russell A. Alger, but later the cable was laid. It was then that the construction of the cable to the Orient was begun, which was not completed until after the death of Mr. Mackay's father. After the father's demise, Mr. Mackay became president and director of the Commercial Company of Cuba, the Pacific Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, and president and trustee of the Mackay Companies. Besides these, Mr. Mackay is a director of the North American Telegraph Company, and the Metropolitan Opera Company. In 1907 he was made treasurer of the Lincoln Farm Association, which raised by popular subscription the sum of \$130,000 for the purpose of preserving the Lincoln birthplace farm in Kentucky as a National Park, on which still stands the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born.

Mr. Mackay is a lover of horses and enjoys nothing better than a good race. He has been a patron of this sport since boyhood, winning many races while in France. He was the owner of large stables of thoroughbreds for many years, but gave these up in the year 1902; mentioned among the winners were: "Banastar," for which he paid

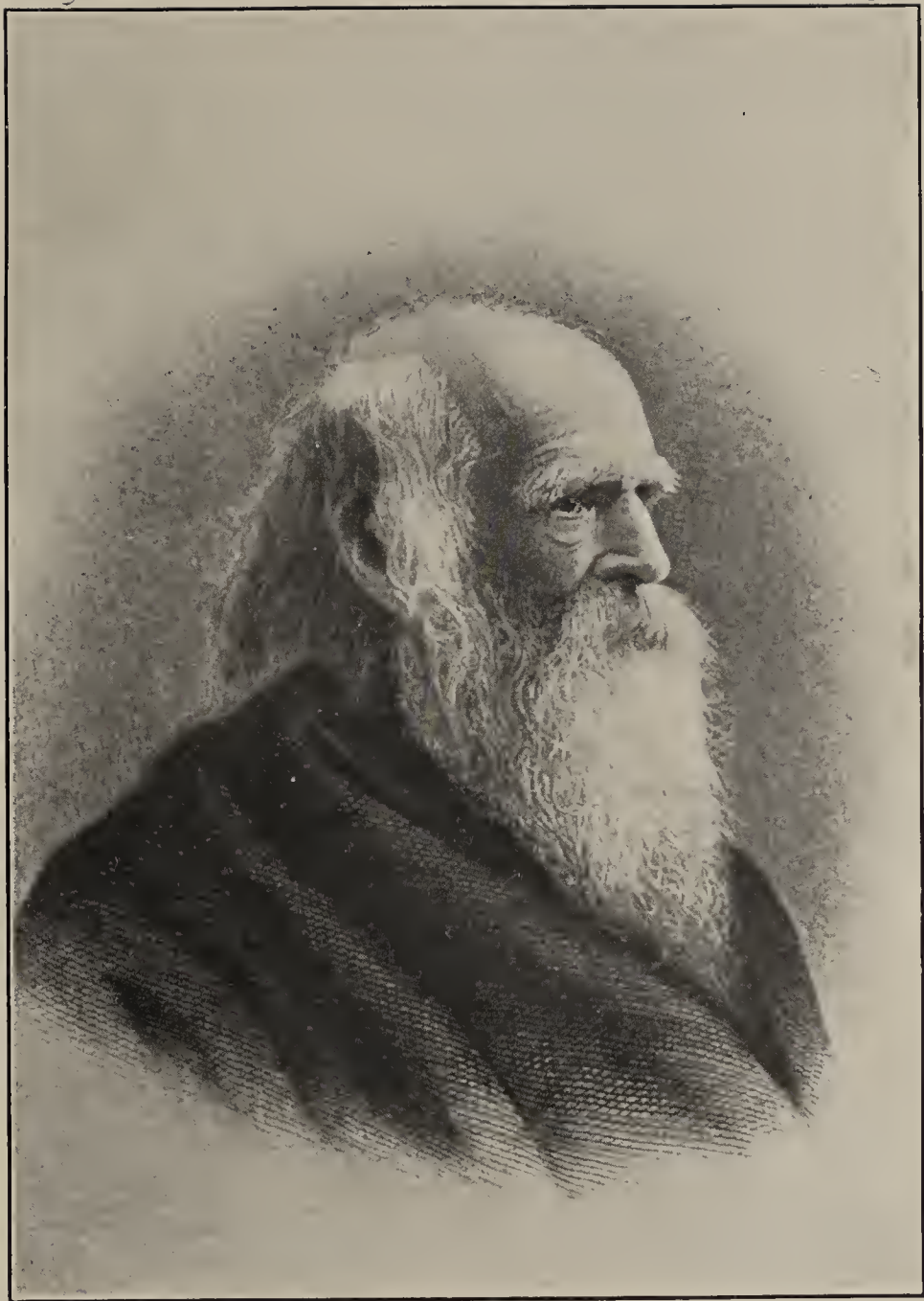
\$11,000, "Hero," "Acefal," "Kamera," and "Mexican." Mr. Mackay is also a devotee of the outdoors, and often takes long hunting trips. Tennis also has fascination for him and in participation in such sports he keeps his mind alert for the heavy business responsibilities that devolve upon him. Mr. Mackay holds membership in the following clubs: The New York Yacht; Atlantic Yacht; Union; Lawyers'; Metropolitan; Hardware; Racquet and Tennis; Carteret Gun; and the Westchester Country.

In religion, Mr. Mackay and family belong to the Roman Catholic Church, in the support of which they have been very generous. It was John W., father of Clarence H. Mackay, who endowed the Roman Catholic orphan asylum in Virginia City, Nevada, and in June, 1908, his widow and son, Clarence H., presented to the University of Nevada, a school of mines as a memorial to him.

Clarence Hungerford Mackay married, in New York City, on May 17, 1898, Katherine Alexandra Duer, a daughter of William A. Duer, a lawyer of New York City, and a descendant of prominent old New York stock. To this marriage were born several children. Mr. Mackay owns a beautiful estate in Roslyn, "Harbor Hill," one of the show places of the island, and it was here that he so elaborately entertained the Prince of Wales when he visited this country in 1924. His city residence is at No. 3 East Seventy-fifth Street.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, publisher of the "Brooklyn Times," was one of the founders of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, as well as a nationally known newspaper executive, and to him the borough is indebted for improvements in its fire department. He served as fire commissioner during the Wurster administration, and all the fire houses erected were marked city improvements. Fire facilities were extended throughout the old county town section of Kings County and several engine houses were erected. His administration throughout was marked with great success, and he was most popular with the public and with fire fighters. He was also the first president of the Hanover Club and of the Williamsburgh Athletic Club. He took an active interest in the affairs of the Republican organization of Kings County, being mentioned for the mayoralty nomination in 1893 and in 1895. He was treasurer of the Publishers Press.

Mr. Bryant was born in Manhattan, August 1, 1849. His early years were passed in Brooklyn, where he attended Public School No. 16, and was graduated. His early boyhood was passed largely upon a farm in Connecticut owned by his father, midway between Derby and Bridgeport. He was fond of athletics and horseback riding. He began his career with the firm of H. B. Clafin & Company, which he represented for seven years. He became manager for Henry B. Osgood & Company, dry goods dealers of Boston. He began his newspaper career in 1875 by becoming associated with Bernard Peters, in the publication of the "Times." A few months subsequent to this he married Mr. Peters' eldest daughter, Julia M. Peters.



William Cullen Bryant







Seth Low, Sr.

When the Forty-seventh Regiment returned from garrison duty at Porto Rico after the Spanish-American War, Mr. Bryant was selected as grand marshal of the parade which met the regiment at the South Brooklyn pier and escorted it to its armory on Marcy Avenue. In 1904, when the Williamsburgh Bridge was opened, Mr. Bryant was again selected as grand marshal, and commanded the parade of civic organizations.

Mr. Bryant's first wife died in 1887, and two years later he married Mr. Peters' youngest daughter, Mary W. He lived for years at No. 539 Bedford Avenue. He died February 15, 1905, in the hospital at Plainfield, New Jersey, from acute nervous prostration which brought on paralysis of the left side.

SETH LOW, Sr.—The name of Low is an old and honored one in the annals of these United States, and one of the foremost of the worthy bearers of that patronym was Seth Low, the first, whose long and singularly beneficent life was lived with the controlling motive of public welfare paramount in every thought, action and deed. He exerted an incalculable influence for good upon the Brooklyn of the early days, and was a moving factor in giving industry and commerce its initial impetus, which has resulted in an ever increasing progress and advancement until we now have the great metropolis of today. His many offspring were reared, educated, married and had issue in Brooklyn; they in turn carried on the great principles instituted by this pioneering ancestor, and in turn they contributed to the upbuilding of their native community.

Seth Low was born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, (Pigeon Cove), March 29, 1872, the second son of David and Hannah (Haskell) Low. The father, David Low, was a native of Essex, Massachusetts. He served with distinction during the Revolutionary War as a sergeant in Little's Massachusetts Regiment, which later became the Twelveth Continental Regiment. David Low was actually the first of that famous family to come into contact with Brooklyn, for during the eventful year of 1776, as a member of General Greene's brigade, he came to Brooklyn and with his regiment helped to build the fortified lines into which the American Army retreated, after the battle of Long Island. His regiment was stationed at Battle Pass, about the middle of the line, and had little serious fighting. They were forced to retire into the fortifications they had helped to build when the army's flank was turned, but suffered a loss of only two men. Upon the cessation of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, David Low returned to his natal town, shortly after removing to the adjoining town of Gloucester, where he settled and married Hannah Haskell, a native of that place.

Seth Low, the first to bear this well and widely known name, and the second son of the aforementioned union, removed from Gloucester to Salem, Massachusetts, while still a young man, and established a mercantile business there. While a resident of Salem he served as

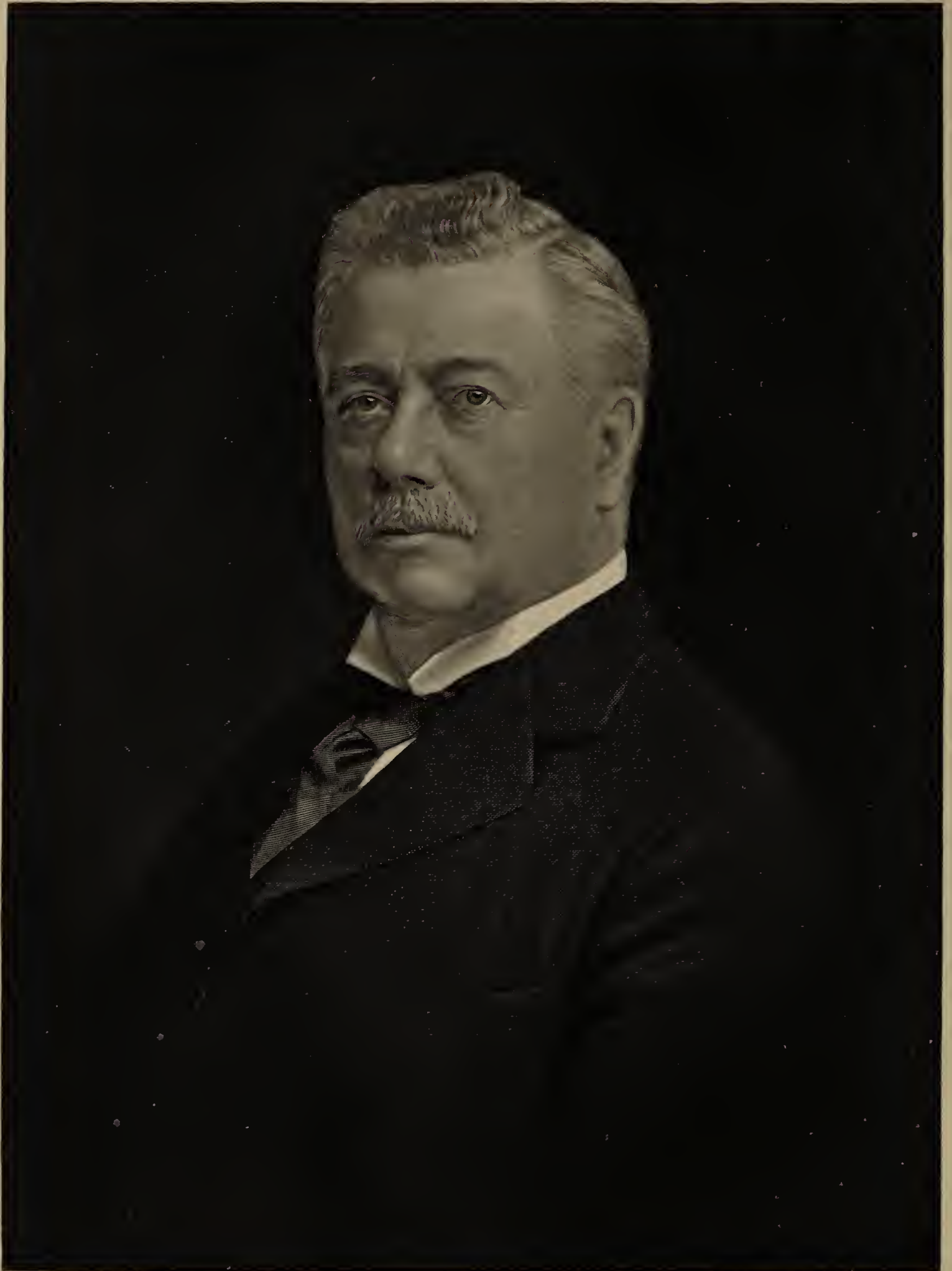
a member of the Salem Light Infantry. In the year 1829, with his wife and large family of children, he moved to Brooklyn, New York, and thus established the Low family on Long Island. His residence he built at No. 40 Concord Street, Brooklyn, while across the river in New York City he founded a mercantile business that was destined to become very successful. He was engaged in the importation and retail sale of drugs, spices and other commodities from the Orient and the Far East. As a business man he had unusual prevision, ability and acumen, as the steady and sturdy growth of his venture testified, and soon he became a wealthy man.

Intensely public-spirited, he devoted himself to the material relief of the poor and the advancement of his adopted city. His acts of worthy charity were innumerable, and his work during the formative period of early Brooklyn was monumental. Probably no other man in the history of that now great city labored as indefatigably and to such good effect as did Seth Low, Sr. He was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, a founder and one-time president of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and for many years the president of the Packer Institute. These three achievements alone assure the name of Seth Low undying respect and regard.

Politically, Mr. Low was an ardent Whig, and as such he served his chosen party and his city as alderman, representing the Fourth Ward. He was also one of the original incorporators of the City of Brooklyn. In religious matters he was a liberal. He had been tutored and prepared for Harvard College by the Rev. Abiel Abbot, an eloquent and liberal Congregational clergyman of Beverly, Massachusetts, and had, it is thought, some idea of entering the ministry. But in college the study of the Hebrew text is said to have been too much for his eyes, and he was forced to leave college before graduation. Later, Harvard gave him his degree. In Brooklyn he attended for some time the First Presbyterian Church, but revolted from the tenets of Calvinism as presented to its people, and, with others, founded the First Unitarian Congregational Society of Brooklyn, known as the Church of the Saviour. The personality and teachings of the Rev. Abiel Abbot made such a definite impress upon the life of Seth Low that in memory of that eminent divine he named his eldest son Abiel Abbot Low.

Seth Low was married at Salem, Massachusetts, while a citizen there, to Mary Porter, a daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Allen) Porter, respected residents of that place. Mary (Porter) Low was born March 29, 1786. To Seth and Mary (Porter) Low were born twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, as follows, all of whom are now deceased: Mary Ann, born February 25, 1808; Harriett, born May 18, 1809; Abiel Abbot, born February 7, 1811, and christened for his father's early tutor and guide; Seth Haskell, born October 30, 1812; Edward Porter, born March 1, 1814, died in infancy; William Henry, born February 1, 1816; Edward Allen, born September 26, 1817; Francis, born September 9, 1819, died in 1836 during his seventeenth year, on





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Perce Low

the ship "Cabot" in the China Sea; Josiah Orne, born March 15, 1821; Sarah Elizabeth, born August 16, 1822; Charles Porter, born September 19, 1824; Ellen Porter, born May 27, 1827. With the exception of the two mentioned above who died at early ages, all the children of Seth and Mary (Porter) Low grew to maturity, married and had issue, descendants of whom have carried on and are still carrying on the Low family ideals and traditions throughout Greater New York.

Seth Low, the first, died at his home in Brooklyn, New York, June 19, 1853. His grandson, Seth Low, the second, a sketch of whom follows, a son of Abiel Abbot Low, was placed upon the dying man's bed, was lovingly regarded and told to "be kind to the poor." This grandson was but three and one-half years old at the time, but the adjuration seems to have taken root in the child, for subsequently, Seth Low, the second, was twice to become mayor of the City of Brooklyn, a philanthropist, educator and public official, whose entire life was characterized by countless deeds of charity and general helpfulness—a worthy scion of an honored family and a true son of a noble forebear.

The name "Seth Low," honorably borne by two great citizens and patriots, will ever be a name to conjure with in Brooklyn and New York City.

SETH LOW, ninth president of Columbia College, and a former mayor of New York City, was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 18, 1850, son of Abiel Abbott and Ellen Almira (Dow) Low; the father was a prominent merchant in New York City.

Seth Low attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and in his sixteenth year entered Columbia College and was graduated four years later at the head of his class. During his last year in college he attended lectures in the Columbia Law School, but did not complete the course, leaving to become a clerk in his father's tea importing house. In 1875 he was admitted to partnership in the firm, and when his father retired in 1879, he was among the partners who succeeded to the business, which was finally liquidated in 1888. Meantime he had become a member of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he soon became useful, frequently serving upon important committees, and at times delivering addresses which commanded attention.

During this period, he had become interested in social and economic subjects. In 1876 he became a volunteer visitor to the poor, in a movement which reformed and subsequently abolished the out-door relief system in Kings County, and which two years later led to the establishment of the Bureau of Charities, of which he was the first president. In 1880 he was president of the Republican Campaign Club organized to promote the election of Garfield and Arthur, and the conspicuous success of that body in swelling the party vote brought its president into public view as a leader of men. As a result, in 1881 he was elected mayor of Brooklyn on a reform ticket by a most decided majority; and as the result of a highly successful administration, marked by vari-

ous salutary reform measures, among which was that of competitive examination for appointment to municipal positions, he was re-elected in 1883, leaving the office in 1886 with a national reputation as a practical reformer and exponent of honest municipal administration. After a visit to Europe, he again engaged in business, in which he continued until 1890, when he was called to the presidency of Columbia College (of which he had been a trustee), in succession to Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, and which position he occupied with distinguished usefulness until 1901, when he left it to become mayor of the City of Greater New York. Immediately upon taking up his duties as president of Columbia College, he began to infuse new life into that venerable institution, and his entire management was marked by most wise judgment. In 1890, his first year, the several instructional departments, which had been maintained independently of each other, were organically united and brought under the control of a university council created for that specific purpose. In the following year the old historic College of Physicians and Surgeons was brought within the university corporation, and the School of Mines was broadened into the Schools of Applied Science. By the year 1892 the university had been so expanded that the old buildings had become inadequate, and a change of location was determined upon. A committee recommended the site of the old Bloomingdale Asylum for the insane, on Morningside Park Heights, valued at more than \$2,000,000, which amount was paid by the year 1894—a result in large measure due to the persistent interest of President Low—and \$7,500,000 were expended in the erection of the new buildings. The efficiency of the university was further enhanced by the establishment of the Columbia Union Press, for the publication of historic and scientific documents, after the manner of the Oxford Clarendon Press of England. President Low's benefactions during this period were most princely. In 1894 he gave to the university the sum of \$10,000 for the endowment of a classical chair in honor of his former teacher, Professor Henry Drisler. In 1895 he gave \$1,000,000 for the erection of the new university library; and in recognition of his munificence the trustees established twelve university scholarship for Brooklyn boys, and twelve in Barnard College for Brooklyn girls, besides establishing eight annual university scholarships. In 1896 President Low gave \$10,000 to Barnard College, and \$5,000 to the New York Kindergarten Association.

He was meantime busied with various benevolent and charitable labors. In 1893, during the cholera epidemic, he rendered useful service as chairman of a committee appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce to aid the authorities in precautionary measures, and the quarantine camp established at Sandy Hook by the national government was named Camp Low in his honor. With his brother, Abbott Augustus Low, in 1894, he built and presented to the mission station of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Wu Chang, China, a completely equipped hospital for the use of the mission, and named in memory of their father.





T. F. Gunnison



A. D. Gunnison



Almon Gunnison

Mr. Low resigned the presidency of Columbia University in 1901, to enter upon the duties of mayor of the City of Greater New York, which position he held for two years, fully sustaining his reputation as an executive, governed by the highest possible standards. Since his retirement from that high office he has been busied with personal affairs, giving a large share of his attention to the benevolent and charitable causes which have always commanded his interest. As a master spirit in the field of social and economic science, he has frequently been an arbitrator of labor disputes. In 1900 he succeeded Charles P. Daly, deceased, as president of the American Geographical Society; and has also served as president of the Archaeological Institution of America; as vice-president of the New York Academy of Sciences; as president of the American Asiatic Society; and is president of the National Civic Federation; trustee of the Carnegie Institution, Washington City; and is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the New York Academy of Political Science, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Amherst College in 1889; from the University of the State of New York, from Harvard University, from the University of Pennsylvania and from Trinity College in 1890; from Princeton University in 1896; from Yale University in 1901; and from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1910.

Mr. Low married, December 9, 1880, Annie Curtis, daughter of Benjamin R. Curtis, of Boston, Massachusetts.

ALMON GUNNISON, D. D., LL. D.—The rich nature and lofty attainments of Rev. Dr. Almon Gunnison gave his name permanent significance to the people of America. A native of the State of Maine, his preparatory education was obtained at the Green Mountain Institute of South Woodstock, Vermont, and he was a graduate of Tufts College and St. Lawrence University. The work for which he was most widely recognized was his presidency of St. Lawrence University, in Canton, New York, for during his tenure of this important office he inaugurated many progressive movements within the organization. Both in his duties as a clergyman and in his responsibilities as an educator, his many admirable qualities became generally recognized as the world has been glad to acknowledge his usefulness.

The Gunnison family has been established in America for nearly three centuries. Hugh Gunnison, the pioneer, born in 1610, and coming from Sweden to Massachusetts, was in Boston in 1634. Hugh Gunnison and his second wife, Sarah, were the parents of several children, the line descending through Elihu and Sarah Gunnison; Joseph and Susannah (Ayers) Gunnison; Samuel and Alice (Fernald) Gunnison; Nathaniel and Hannah (Batchelder) Gunnison, to Rev. Nathaniel Gunnison, Dr. Gunnison's father. Rev. Nathaniel Gunnison was born February 14, 1811, and died August 25, 1871, after a long career as an eminent clergyman of the Universalist Church. He married Ann

Louisa Foster, born April 15, 1819, who was a direct descendant of Elder Brewster of the "Mayflower." Her ancestry is traced through Rev. Thomas and Abigail (Wimes) Foster, natives of England; their son, Sergeant Thomas Foster, the pioneer of this family in America. From Sergeant Thomas and Elizabeth Foster the line descends through Deacon John and Mary (Chillingsworth) Foster; Deacon Chillingsworth and Mercy (Freeman) Foster; Isaac and Hannah (Sears) Foster; Lieutenant David and Mehetable (Lowe) Foster, to Ann Louisa Foster, who became the wife of Rev. Nathaniel Gunnison, as above noted. Rev. Nathaniel and Ann Louise (Foster) Gunnison were the parents of the following children: Foster N., deceased; Rev. Dr. Almon, of whom further; Anna L., deceased; Dr. Walter B., a biography of whom follows; and Herbert Foster, a biography of whom will be found on a following page.

Dr. Almon Gunnison, son of Rev. Nathaniel and Ann Louisa (Foster) Gunnison, was born at Hallowell, Maine, March 2, 1844, and died June 30, 1917. Following his early studies he attended Dalhousie College, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Green Mountain Institute, at South Woodstock, Vermont, Tufts College, South Medford, Boston, and St. Lawrence Theological School, in Canton, New York, from which he was graduated in 1868. This institution later conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Union College in 1902, and Tufts College in 1905. Dr. Gunnison preached for three years at the Universalist Church at Bath, Maine, his name gaining wide prominence in the church circles. From Bath, Dr. Gunnison accepted a call to All Souls' Universalist Church, in Brooklyn, where for nineteen years he led the church body to high spiritual attainment and great prosperity. The present church and chapel were erected under his leadership, and he gained the esteem of his contemporaries, of all shades of religious opinion. He resigned from All Souls' to accept a call to the First Universalist Church, of Worcester, where he met with equal success.

In the summer of 1899 Dr. Gunnison was called to the presidency of St. Lawrence University, which for many years he had served as a trustee. One of his first important achievements was the new Cole reading room (1902), and the following year the Weeks' athletic field; and the department of pedagogy, which was also added soon after. The number of professors was largely increased during his presidency, further, the matter of salaries was more equitably adjusted. Through Dr. Gunnison's efforts the State of New York founded an agricultural department at St. Lawrence, one of the earliest of the secondary agricultural schools of the State. In 1905, Dr. Gunnison secured funds for a separate building for the College of Science, Andrew Carnegie being the donor of the funds for this purpose. Many improvements were also made in the old buildings. In every step of this campaign of expansion and development Dr. Gunnison held himself personally responsible, in a large degree, for raising the necessary funds, devoting

tireless energies to this work. Thus no trail of debt marred the beautiful significance of the slogan, "A Greater St. Lawrence."

During the first forty years of the history of St. Lawrence University the College and Theological School each went forward under several heads, but when the retirement of Dr. I. M. Atwood from the presidency of the Theological School and Dr. John Clarence Lee from the presidency of the College occurred at an almost identical date, in 1899, Rev. Dr. Almon Gunnison was called from his pastorate in Worcester, Massachusetts, as the first president of the University as a whole. Necessarily, Dr. Gunnison found the institution in some measure lacking in co-ordination of effort, and his work in unifying the existing standards and interests has been called masterly. His absolute faith in the future of the University and its importance as an American institution carried him through every discouragement and inspired him to undertake the policy of expansion which he led to such a successful issue. The early years of his presidency were marked by the gift to the Theological School of the sum of \$24,000, by the late Mary F. Richardson, one of his Worcester parishioners. It has been said that anyone who had predicted then the great good which would be accomplished under Dr. Gunnison's régime would have been "deemed a romancer." Dr. Gunnison assumed his duties as president on November 1, 1899, with ninety-eight students in the college and fourteen in the Theological School, with an endowment of \$156,000, and only \$2,800 in registration fees for that scholastic year. In the second year the aggregate amount subscribed to the University by former members of Dr. Gunnison's parishes in both Brooklyn and Worcester amounted to \$36,000, and when the Clinton Liberal Institute at Fort Plain, New York, within that year was destroyed by fire the interests of that college were united with St. Lawrence University. This was not a charitable move toward Clinton, for she brought to the merger a fund of \$40,000, with \$50,000 additional subject to a life-interest in favor of certain beneficiaries. Through the devoted efforts of the new president, a considerable amount in bequests was paid over to St. Lawrence and it began to be definitely apparent to all interested in the institution that an able mind and consecrated spirit were directing its fortunes. The Brooklyn Law School, theretofore conducted by a private corporation, was purchased by the University in 1903 and became an integral part of St. Lawrence. In the same year, also through President Gunnison's efforts, alumni subscriptions established forty scholarships for needy students and covered important improvements on the campus. It was through Dr. Gunnison's endeavors, also, that the Legislature appropriated \$250,000 for the founding of the Agricultural School and later appropriated \$35,000 annually for its maintenance. The crowning achievement of Dr. Gunnison, however, was the completion of the \$200,000 fund, the nucleus for which, \$50,000, was offered to the University by a benefactor if the balance of the amount could be raised. The amount of labor required to carry this great undertaking to success

can only be appreciated by those who have endeavored to raise money for some worthy purpose of a similar nature.

Dr. Gunnison's health definitely broke in the year 1913, and in the following year he resigned from the office which he had so long filled and so eminently ornamented. His resignation brought about many occasions upon which his countless friends gathered about him in appreciation of his work and in regret at his laying aside the honors and responsibilities of his position. At a dinner and reception in his honor in the town of Canton many distinguished guests spoke in his honor, and a handsome loving cup was presented, with the following inscription:

ALMON GUNNISON
UNIVERSITATIS SANCTI LAURENTII
PRAESIDI
QUI AUCTORITATE CONSILIO LABORIBUS SUIS
PER QUINDECIM ANNOS RES ACADEMICAS
FELICITER AUGEBAIT STABILIBATIQUE
HOC PIGNUS AMORIS
HONORIS CAUSA GRATISSIMI DEDERUNT
CURATORES PROFESSORES
ALUMNI
DISCIPULI

Dr. Gunnison had many interests except his work. He was a great admirer of Henry Ward Beecher, and his endorsement of all public activity of a constructive and progressive nature formed an influence for good which will never entirely pass. Gifted as a writer, as well as an administrator and speaker, and a great traveler and lecturer, Dr. Gunnison published, in 1886, a volume entitled "Rambles Overland," also "Wayside and Fireside Rambles," in 1896. He was a frequent and welcome contributor to the religious press and often wrote also for the daily newspapers.

Dr. Almon Gunnison married, on July 8, 1868, Ella I. Everest, of Canton, New York, who died in 1919. They were the parents of two children: Frederic Everest, a review of whose life is found in succeeding columns of this work; and Luella, wife of Guy L. Harrington, of Brooklyn.

WALTER BALFOUR GUNNISON, A. B., A. M., Ph. D.—The life record of Dr. Walter Balfour Gunnison was one of high achievement, and his work as an educator has contributed largely to the progress and educational development of his day. A native of New England, he spent his active career largely in the metropolitan district, and was for twenty years principal of the Erasmus Hall High School of Brooklyn. His work is so familiar to the people of this borough and so many young men and women have gone out from under his preceptorship that no history of Long Island would be complete without his name.

A member of a distinguished family long prominent in England and America, and his maternal line of equal distinction, going back to Elder Brewster, Dr. Gunnison was a son of Rev. Nathaniel and Ann Louisa (Foster) Gunnison, his father an eminent clergyman of his day. He was a brother of the late Dr. Almon Gunnison (see preceding biography), and Dr. Herbert Foster Gunnison (see following biography).

Walter Balfour Gunnison was born in Abington, Massachusetts, May 2, 1852. Following the completion of his early studies and the usual preparatory work, he entered St. Lawrence University, of Canton, New York, from the Liberal Arts Department of which he was graduated in the class of 1875. Three years thereafter, he received the degree of Master of Arts from this institution, which in 1891 further honored him with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Dr. Gunnison took up his career as an educator in 1875, filling the chair of languages and literature in St. Lawrence University until 1884. Having been admitted to the bar, he practiced law for one year in Eau Claire, Wisconsin. In 1885 he accepted the position of principal of Grammar School No. 19, in Brooklyn, and for a decade fulfilled its duties. It was in the year 1896 that he was made associate superintendent of the schools of New York City, from which position he resigned after a month's service to accept the principalship of Erasmus Hall High School, being the first principal of the school under the New York Board of Education.

Dr. Gunnison's work as principal of one of the oldest schools in the State and one of the most important high schools of Greater New York was broadly constructive from the beginning. He upheld the loftiest ideals and standards, both of scholastic attainment and in the higher realm of moral and spiritual growth. His influence among the students who have gone out from this school either to higher institutions of learning or to the immediate responsibilities of life has been ever for progress, and bears deep and lasting significance. Dr. Gunnison had few affiliations except those more or less closely affiliated with his work. He was a director of the Bank of Flatbush, a trustee of St. Lawrence University, secretary and treasurer of the Brooklyn Law School, and in political affairs supported the Republican Party. He was president of the Brooklyn University Club, and was a member of the Hanover and Municipal clubs. He was president of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association; president of the Brooklyn Principals' Association; president of the New York State Teachers' Association; president of the High School Principals' Association of the city of New York; Brooklyn Free Kindergarten; member of the Schoolmasters' Club of New York, and served for many years on the State Board of Regents. His religious conviction was with the Universalist Church. He was the founder of Arista, the High School Honor Society.

Walter Balfour Gunnison married, in Dexter, Maine, on January 18, 1876, Blanche Eaton, and they became the parents of five children: Stanley E., born in 1876; Alice, born in 1877; Almon Gage, born in 1880; Adelaide, born in 1886; and Portia, born in 1890.

HERBERT FOSTER GUNNISON, A. B., A. M., LL. D.—The career of Herbert Foster Gunnison, of Brooklyn, New York, is of interest to any record of this city and vicinity, for his activities reach far, and his influence in the progress of the day is of vital and permanent importance. Publisher of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle," Mr. Gunnison keeps in touch with current affairs, both foreign and domestic. He is a son of Rev. Nathaniel and Ann Louisa (Foster) Gunnison, and brother of Dr. Almon (q. v.) and Walter B. Gunnison (q. v.).

Herbert Foster Gunnison was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, June 28, 1858, his father, Rev. Nathaniel Gunnison, being pastor of the Universalist Church of Halifax at the time. Receiving his early education in the public schools of Maine and attending St. Lawrence University of Canton, New York, he was graduated from the latter institution in the class of 1880. Immediately following the completion of his college course, Mr. Gunnison identified himself with the "Brooklyn Daily Times," then two years later became associated with the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle." He has since been active, continuously, in this connection, serving as reporter, Albany correspondent, editor of the "Eagle Almanac," and the post of business manager, publisher, and as a director, vice-president and treasurer of the corporation. His son, Raymond, holds an important position on the "Eagle" and is the secretary of the corporation. Mr. Gunnison is an eminently able man, and in his activity in the present connection has been a contributing agent in the general advance of the day. The "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" has attained an extensive circulation, not only in the area which would naturally be indicated by its title, but throughout the country, and its sane and progressive attitude gives it an influence beneficial to American institutions.

Many interests and affiliations claim a share of Mr. Gunnison's attention. He has traveled widely, both in America and abroad, and is a writer of recognized standing. He was the author of "Two Americans in a Motor Car;" "Out on Long Island;" and edited "The Flatbush of Today;" "The Realm of Light and Air;" "The Borough of Beauty and Promise;" and the family biography, "A Life Story," in three parts. Mr. Gunnison was one of the founders of the American Newspapers Publishers' Association, of which he was elected secretary and treasurer, and he has for years served as vice-president of the New York City Publishers' Association, and for two years was vice-president of the Associated Press. He is a trustee of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, treasurer of the Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company, and in various phases of benevolent endeavor bears a constructive part, serving as trustee of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, and a director of the Flatbush Boys' Club. He holds affiliation with the Phi Beta Kappa and Beta Theta Phi fraternities, and his clubs are the Hamilton; University; Municipal (Founder); Crescent Athletic; Westchester-Biltmore Country; Town Hall, and the Universalist. He is a member of the New York State Chamber of Commerce and the Brooklyn Cham-





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Frederic E. Gunnison.

ber of Commerce, National Institute of Social Sciences, and the American Academy of Social Science. He is a member and trustee of All Souls' Universalist Church. He was appointed by Governor Miller to represent New York State as a commissioner to the Centennial Exposition of the Independence of Brazil at Rio de Janeiro in 1922.

Mr. Gunnison married (first), April 28, 1886, Alice May, who died in 1903, and they were the parents of four children: Raymond; Florence; Foster, and Edith (deceased). Mr. Gunnison married (second), January 20, 1923, Mrs. Effie (Munro) Baldwin, and they reside at No. 8311 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn.

FREDERIC EVEREST GUNNISON—A name which meant much to the people of Brooklyn was that of Frederic Everest Gunnison, astute lawyer, judicious business executive, captain of finance, servant of the people, honored friend and neighbor. Many useful and distinguished services were crowded into his lifetime and made him a leader of progress. Only a comparatively short span of life was vouchsafed to him, for as a leading newspaper said at his death, "His success was the success of a young man." Perhaps this more than any one comment upon his life and personality struck the keynote of his career and he ever went forward with wisdom and discretion, but with indomitable steadfastness of purpose. His tireless endeavors undoubtedly cost him length of days, but he was a constructive force in his time.

Frederic Everest Gunnison was born in Canton, New York, May 28, 1869, and was a son of Rev. Dr. Almon and Ella I. (Everest) Gunnison, his father's life and distinguished career reviewed in previous columns of this work. The family lived in Bath, Maine, and moving to Brooklyn in his childhood his education was begun in Public School No. 16 (Wilson Street), and he later attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Then he attended Columbia College, graduating in 1900. Taking post-graduate work with the New York University Law School, he eventually entered upon the study of law and was graduated from the Law School of that institution in the class of 1892, and took his Master's degree from New York University in 1893. When first admitted to the bar in Massachusetts, he was associated with former Senator Hoar of that State, and Attorney-General Parker, in the city of Worcester, and continued the affiliation until the year 1899. Then returning to Brooklyn, Mr. Gunnison accepted the position of managing clerk of the well known firm of Harris & Corwin, of Manhattan. Of this firm he became a partner, and it was known under the title of Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers. Mr. Gunnison made a specialty of corporation and realty practice in the metropolitan district and the surrounding areas and suburban New York.

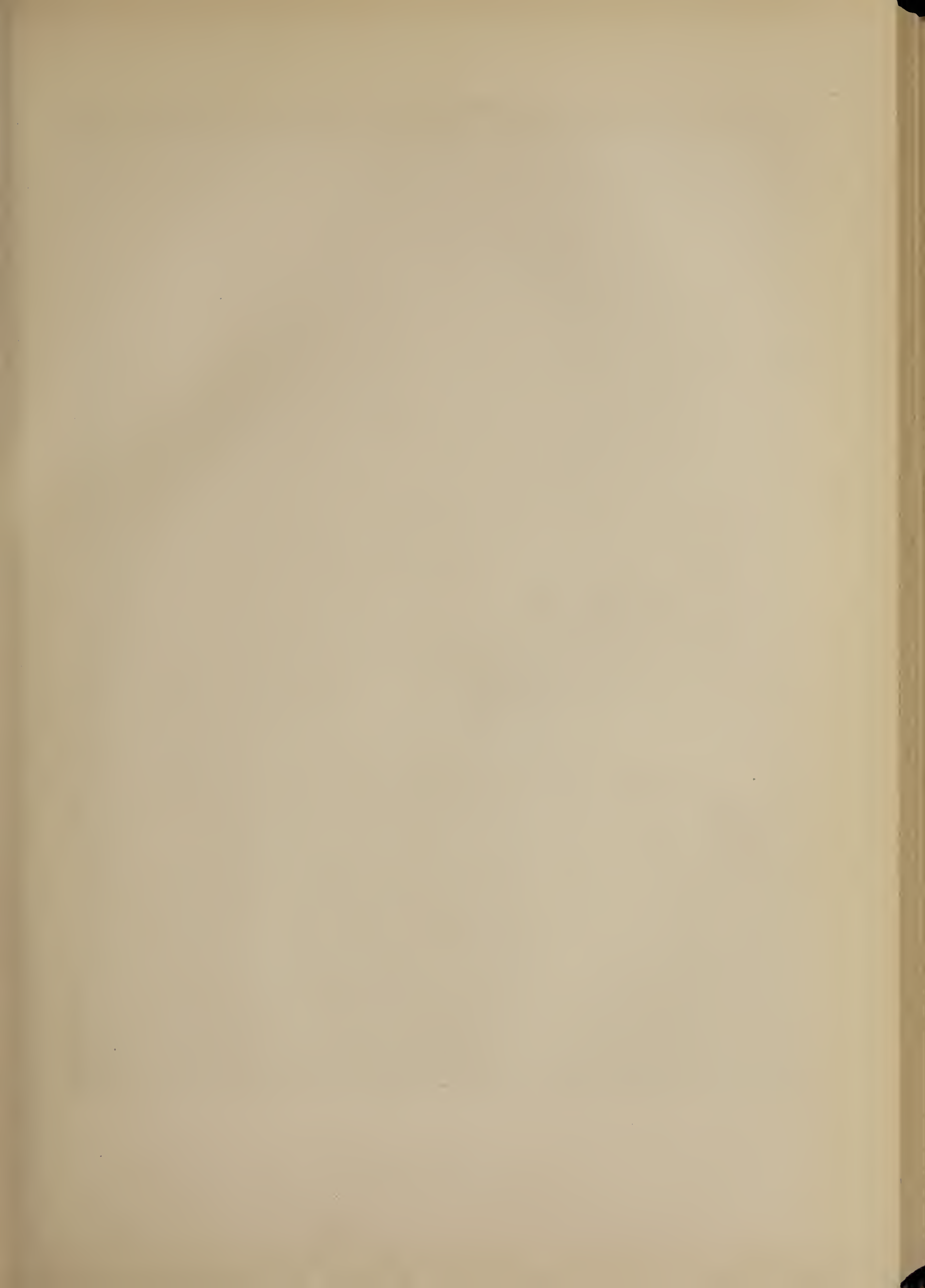
In the course of Mr. Gunnison's career his ability was recognized widely. Corporate interest in many lines of industrial and commercial

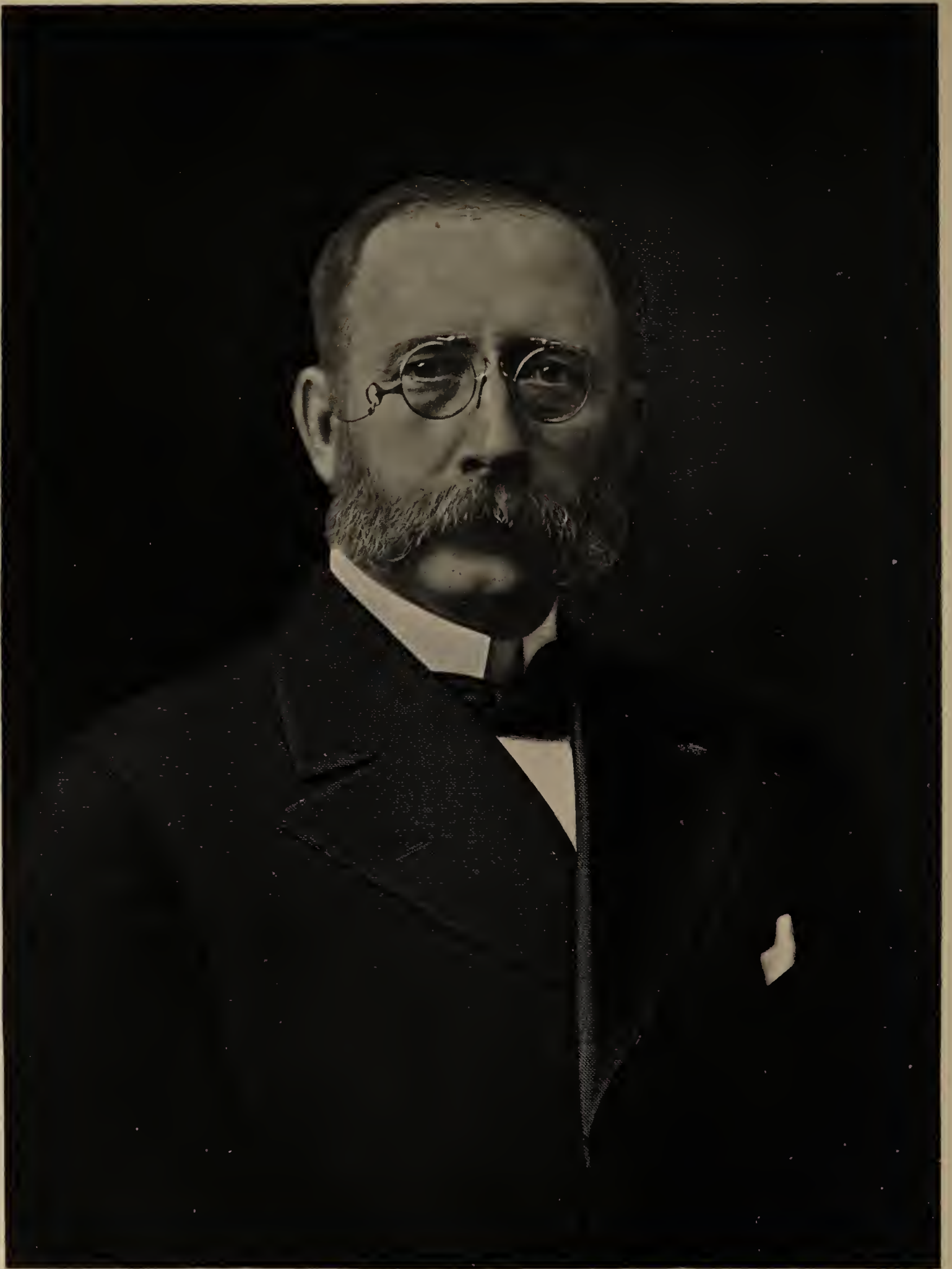
advance sought his aid and astute services. His coöperation was highly valued by industrial concerns and he bore a part in the organization of more than one corporation, the activities of which have contributed to the general prosperity. In the world of finance Mr. Gunnison was a stockholder and director of various banking institutions, in which he held executive responsibility. The motor car industry also commanded a share of his attention, and for a number of years he was vice-president and a director of the Stutz Motor Car Company of America and a director of the Stromberg Carbureter Company. He was officially connected with the East Brooklyn Savings Bank; the Chase Security Corporation; the Cosmopolitan Land Company; the Suburban Railroad Company; the City of New York Insurance Company; the Shinnecock Hills and Peconic Bay Realty Corporation; the Sugar Planters' Corporation; the Stanley E. Gunnison, Inc., and other concerns. Mr. Gunnison helped to organize, in 1904, the Home Trust Company, and when he was elected president of that concern in 1908, he became one of the youngest trust company presidents in the city, a fact, which, nevertheless, brought forth favorable comment throughout financial circles in the metropolis. Upon the merger of this institution with the Lawyers' Title and Trust Company, Mr. Gunnison was made first vice-president and filled this office until his death.

Well known in public life, Mr. Gunnison was appointed by Governor Higgins, in 1905, as State chairman of the Gas and Electricity Commission. The purpose of this body was the regulation of rates to the consumer in different parts of the State, and its work eventuated in the much discussed eighty-cent gas rate and the widely famous eighty-cent gas law. The litigations resulting from this action continued for upwards of twenty years. Mr. Gunnison served as fuel administrator for the borough of Brooklyn during the years 1917 and 1918, when the coal situation was acute in all parts of the country.

A Republican by political affiliation, Mr. Gunnison was vice-president of the Kings County Republican Committee, and also as chairman of the Supreme Court Judiciary Convention in this district. He was a life-member of the Old Union League Club of Brooklyn, of which he was president for two years, and was also a member of the New Union League Club of Flatbush, and the Union League Club of Manhattan. Identified with the Lawyers', Hamilton, Municipal, Bankers', and the Crescent Athletic clubs, he was also affiliated with the Blind Brook Golf, Knickerbocker Field, and the Greenwich Country clubs. His home was in Flatbush, and his country residence in Rye, New York.

Frederic Everest Gunnison married, on November 22, 1899, Rose I. Fancher, of Brooklyn, daughter of James H. and Rose I. (West) Fancher, and a member of a distinguished family of this section. Mrs. Gunnison survives her husband, residing at No. 555 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn. Of their two children, a son died in infancy, and the daughter, Elsa, is now a student at St. Lawrence University.





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W. H. Best

DR. WILLIAM NEWTON BEST—The name of Dr. William N. Best meant much not alone to his native City, State and Nation, but to the welfare and happiness of the world. It was in the progress of science and mechanics that his work bore such vital significance to his day and generation, for Dr. Best gave to the general advance in these allied realms the force of a brilliant and constructive mentality. His life was consecrated to scientific progress, and he centered his attention largely on heat and its production, as applied to locomotive power. How vitally his work affected conditions, both during his lifetime and as a permanent contribution to science, is most fully understood and appreciated by those who were most closely identified with him and most intimately familiar with his work. Rarely does one man accomplish so much in the harnessing of elemental forces for the use of the people and placing in the hands of the worker equipment adapted to his ability by which these forces may be safely and effectively utilized. His was a great spirit, the inspiration of a great mind, and in his work the world has received incalculable benefit.

Dr. Best inherited from a long line of fearless ancestry the impulse to pioneer effort. He was descended from a follower of William the Conqueror, who came from Flanders to England under his leadership about the year 1062. Establishing his family there, later generations went to Ireland with William of Orange, and of the group of three or more brothers who thus took up their residence on Irish soil two were killed in the battle of the Boyne. It was from this branch of the family that Dr. Best's ancestral line is traced. Many records of early generations still exist in the old Bibles and church books. Dr. Best visited this region of Ireland in 1913, spending considerable time in Armagh, and was deeply interested in these old papers. There he visited the church where his grandparents were married and inspected the record of the event. He also saw the record of baptism of his mother and her twin sister in the same church.

William Best, grandfather of Dr. Best, was born in Ireland, and came to America in 1850. He was a Wesleyan minister and settled in Quincy, Illinois.

John Henry Best, son of the pioneer and father of Dr. Best, was a very religious man, always leading the family in morning and evening worship in his home. His ambition for his son, William Newton Best, was that he should enter the ministry or become a physician, and for this old Scotch worthy, who was a son of a clergyman, it was a disappointment that his own son should turn from the sacred calling. He married Ann Jane Adams, also a native of Ireland, whose people came to America in her girlhood. The Adams family were known among that group of religious enthusiasts commonly called the "Scotch Covenanters." Her brother, Captain William Adams, served in the Mexican War and was among the few American soldiers who reached the City of Mexico. He was for many years quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, where he continued until his death, some twenty years after the close of the Mexican War. He was buried with military honors in Arlington Cemetery.

William Newton Best was born June 3, 1860, at Clayton, Illinois, and was the youngest of the eleven children of John Henry and Ann Jane (Adams) Best. In giving him the name Newton, his spiritually-minded father endeavored to inspire him toward lofty ideals by commemorating one of his own heroes, Sir Isaac Newton. Dr. Best received an excellent education along the lines which his early ambition suggested, an older sister influencing his father to allow him to proceed according to his own desires. Following his public school studies at Quincy, Illinois, he covered a business college course. In 1918 he received from Lincoln Memorial University the degree of Doctor of Science. This, however, after extensive experience in the business world. Meanwhile, from early boyhood, Dr. Best showed the greatest interest in mechanics. No clock or other mechanism in the home was immune from his experimentation, and he even took apart, at one time, his mother's sewing machine. The rarity of sewing machines at that time made the fact that he reassembled the machine successfully worthy of remark. Dr. Best learned the machinist trade in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad shops, at Creston, Iowa, where his sister's husband was foreman of the tool department. Later he became foreman of the Nickle Plate Railway, Chicago, Illinois, and from there went forward for a number of years, spending a short time in each of many different plants, studying conditions and methods, also perfecting himself in various mechanical branches and following certain lines of experimental work in special scientific and mechanical fields. It was said of him that his unimpeachable integrity was the open sesame to all these industrial organizations, for few men would be given similar privileges where they would have access to secret processes or customs, but the entire world of mechanics, so far as he was known even in those early years, had absolute confidence in Dr. Best and made him free in their works.

Dr. Best first became identified with railway service, July 18, 1875, and following the completion of his apprenticeship he went to Evans-ton, Wyoming, in March, 1879, and for fourteen months was active as a machinist in a leading plant of that place. From May until September, 1880, he was with a concern in Peoria, Illinois, then for a time was in Galesburg, Illinois. From December, 1880, until November, 1884, he served as general foreman of the Chicago & Western Indiana Company's plant in Chicago, and in November, 1884, became identified as foreman with the erecting shops of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. From May, 1886, for about a year and one-half, Dr. Best was machinist in the Southern Pacific shops in Arizona, where he regained his health, and in June, 1891, went to Los Angeles, California, where he served as superintendent of the Los Angeles Electric Railway. In April, 1922, he became gang foreman in the machine shops of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, at Tucson, Arizona, then for more than four years was foreman of the Los Angeles & Redondo Railway. For a time in the year 1897 he was master mechanic and superintendent of water works for the same road, then, until

1901, was superintendent of motive power and machinery in the Los Angeles Terminal Railway.

Dr. Best's long familiarity with the problems of transportation placed before his mind the difficulties incident to the heavy, bulky fuel which was until recent years the only means of producing power for railway trains. He was one of the earliest to apply his inventive genius to the development of electricity, yet in his exhaustive study of conditions in this field he gained ever-increasing confidence in the possibilities of liquid fuel. Indeed, he has been called the "dean of liquid fuel burning," and it is certain that he was a pioneer in this field. He was the author of a treatise entitled "Science of Burning Liquid Fuel," which has been accepted as an authority in engineering circles. His early experiments in the use of oil for fuel were of necessity restricted by the equipment then available. Here his inventive genius made history in the annals of transportation, for lacking efficient equipment he proceeded to invent and perfect an oil burner and other devices which accomplished the burning of oil economically, completely and with the greatest possible production of power. The early experiments which led to the final achievement were, as is practically always the case, attended by indifferent success. With his own mastery of the problems before him the equally vital matter of interesting capital and beginning manufacture was the next obstacle in the way. During this critical period a very insignificant matter became the turning point upon which Dr. Best's progress really depended. About the year 1904 discouragement had almost brought the scientist to the point of surrender to the conditions which seemed so much greater than his own endeavors. He was enroute to New York from Philadelphia, and as he was leaving the station in the latter city, a group of children about the automatic scales which stand in every public place attracted his attention. To amuse the children he stepped upon the platform and dropped a nickel in the slot. This particular machine was of the type which for this munificent fee renders music, tells a fortune and registers the weight of the patron. The card received in Mr. Best's hand registered his weight and on the reverse side his fortune was told in these words, "Perseverance will bring you success." From that time forward nothing daunted Dr. Best. On the train to New York he engaged in conversation with the passenger who shared his seat and his new oil burner became a matter of comment. His fellow-passenger suggested his interviewing the National Wire Corporation of New Haven, Connecticut, where he was informed trouble was being experienced with oil burners. Dr. Best immediately went to New Haven, and during his short stay in that city installed ninety burners in the plant of that concern, thereby gaining a foothold in the world of industry for his new invention. It is asserted, and that on good authority, that now more than sixty-five per cent of the fuel oil consumed in glass, steel and various other industries in the United States utilize Dr. Best's burner and find it entirely satisfactory. The percentage is very much larger in

Cuba, and in every country in the world the burners are used. In the early spring of 1921 a concern was organized in Brooklyn, New York, known as the W. N. Best Furnace & Burner Corporation; this had been active for a time under the title of W. N. Best, Inc., but in its reorganization a capital of \$1,000,000 became available and Dr. Best was made the head of the interest. In an appreciative article in the "Brooklyn Eagle," of Saturday, April 16, 1921, Carlton Park said of this outstanding genius and the new corporation:

Dr. Best has made a splendid success of business and the writer believes it is largely due to his training, his splendid love for humanity and his belief and faith in God. He was not always the favorite of the goddess Success; neither were the skies always blue above him. Sometimes they looked pretty dark and yet he had the utmost faith in the product of his brain and has lived to see his inventions one of the wonders of this age.

* * * * *

Greatness is not in how much we can take out of life, but how much we can put in it, and Dr. Best has builded for the continuation of the science of engineering and especially of the products which enter into the consumption of oil and tar as fuel.

* * * * *

If the writer was asked in what particular he would consider Dr. Best greatest he believes he would say it is his great love for humanity and his willingness to remember his fellowmen who have worked with him in his own prosperity. "The good, great man" has "three treasures, love and light and calm thoughts."

Although Dr. Best died only a comparatively short time after the fruition of his endeavors in the organization of the above concern, still the value of his efforts was recognized as early as the year 1913, when Rear Admiral John R. Edwards, United States Navy, acknowledged the receipt of Dr. Best's book on the "Science of Burning Liquid Fuel" with the highest commendation of the theory and its development and application to practical use. In this connection it is interesting to mention the fact that the Lincoln Memorial University, of Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, where Dr. Best's own scientific studies were persued, is now equipped with a department for heat treating, forging, molding and melting metals. This was accomplished principally through the efforts of Dr. Best, himself, and at least only a few years ago was the only college in the world equipped for a machine shop course and including the use of oil in its equipment.

The activities of the World War brought out the importance of such work as was done by Dr. Best. Before the intervention of the United States in European affairs, he declined to take any part in assisting either Canadian or American manufacturers in the heat treatment of metals for munitions. Various instances occurred of his receiving an offer of tempting retaining fees as consulting engineer, but his attitude was that while United States remained neutral it was his duty to withhold aid to any combatant country. Immediately, however, upon the declaration of war between Germany and the United States, he gave every effort to the forwarding of the manufacture of munitions in America, Canada and England. Furnishing advice and equipment, and devoting largely of his time and attention to further research and experimental endeavors, Dr. Best bore an important share in this phase of war activity. Many munition plants

turned out thousands of shells with furnaces designed by Dr. Best and maintained in operation with his fuel oil burners. He was invited to serve on the United States Naval Consulting Board in association with Thomas A. Edison, Rear-Admiral Edwards and others of outstanding importance, but he felt that his usefulness would be greater in a closer attention to the mechanical operations of the time and that he could not be spared to give adequate attention to the deliberations of the board. Therefore he accepted membership on the fuel and fuel handling committee of the board in order to keep as closely as possible in direct touch with production. The chairman of that committee commended Dr. Best's labors unqualifiedly, and Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Josephus Daniels, expressed to Dr. Best his gratitude and appreciation.

Many branches of organized advance felt the influence of Dr. Best's aid and co-operation. He was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, of London, England, and he held membership for many years in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Institute of Metals and the American Railway Mechanics' Association. He was also a member of the Boiler Test Code Committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which brought about the revision of the code governing the manufacturing and testing of boilers the world over. He was long a member of the Library Board of the Engineers' Club, of New York City, this library understood to be worth no less than one-half a million dollars. In all his work Dr. Best took the pleasure and delight of the true scientist, no problem being too intricate to engage his absorbed attention. He became one of the foremost authorities in the world on heat and heat production, and was considered by many as the outstanding man of his day in his chosen field.

A more intimate survey of the life and character of Dr. Best would reveal a man of singularly lovable characteristics. His desire to be helpful to others was one of his most beautiful phases of his career. He was for many years a Sunday School teacher in Brooklyn, New York, having begun work of this nature in California previously. His sympathy with boys and young men formed a basis of congenial understanding which reached out into their future lives. More than one man who has attained great success in life looks back to some word or helpful act of Dr. Best that started him in the right direction. One prominent clergyman attributes his choice of profession to inspiration gained from this man among men, a leading physician of a middle western city was enabled to follow his natural bent through Dr. Best's generosity, and many men in various fields of successful endeavor owe in some part their attainment to his encouragement. Dr. Best was fraternally affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, Modern Woodmen of America and the Order of Maccabees. He was gifted with a rich, deep bass voice and for twenty years was known as a soloist, his assistance being sought by many benevolent and

religious organizations for public occasions. He was vice-president of the Goodwill Industries and the Williamsburgh Rescue Mission, and at the time of his death was vice-president of the Congregational Club of Brooklyn. He attended the Clinton Avenue Church. His death occurred April 13, 1922.

Dr. William Newton Best married, in the year 1906, Annie Hulvei, who was born in Illinois, a daughter of Christian H. and Katherine (Peterson) Hulvei. Mrs. Best and two children survive the husband and father, John H., and Nelliana. The family reside at No. 974 Park Place, Brooklyn, New York.

EDGAR MONTGOMERY CULLEN was Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and for more than thirty years a Supreme Court Justice in Brooklyn. He took part in many notable cases, several of which not only brought him local but national fame. He presided at the impeachment trial in 1913 resulting in the ousting of Governor William Sulzer, and his great knowledge of the law applied to the novel questions arising at the trial, readiness and clearness of decision, and clarification of doubtful legal points earned the commendation of State and Nation.

He left the bench during the closing hours of the trial to argue against the Governor's removal since the offenses had been committed before William Sulzer took office, and so could not be legal grounds for impeachment. At the same time, he did not fail to emphasize with vigor and precision the moral turpitude of the offender. Because of Judge Cullen's noteworthy conduct of the trial, the Chief Judge of Massachusetts, Arthur P. Rugg, wrote him that his procedure had shed luster upon the American judiciary, doing much to neutralize the attacks so frequently directed against judges. President Cleveland once offered Judge Cullen the Attorney Generalship, but he declined the opportunity as he had many another, because he felt he could be most useful in the State judiciary, which was his personal preference.

He frequently made political history in the State, as in the case of John Y. McKane (W.) the "Czar of Coney Island." It was Justice Cullen who on the Supreme Bench, in 1893, issued an injunction against him and his followers to restrain them from interfering with the watchers at the polls. It was Judge Cullen who decided the Emans contempt case from Dutchess County which led to the downfall of Attorney General Maynard, and to a general Democratic defeat at the polls. In vain had Governor David B. Hill nominated Maynard for the Court of Appeals. One of the noted judge's last public services was as vice-president of the District Board of Appeals, which controlled the selective draft law in Brooklyn during the World War.

Judge Cullen was born in Brooklyn, December 4, 1843, being the second son of Dr. Henry J. Cullen, a noted physician and surgeon. His mother before her marriage was Eliza Montgomery McCue, whose

brother, Alexander McCue, was an eminent Brooklyn lawyer and politician. The Cullens lived at the southwest corner of Montague and Clinton streets, on the present site of the Franklin Trust Company's building.

Edgar M. Cullen attended Kinderhook Academy, home of Martin Van Buren; Columbia University, where he was graduated in 1860 at the age of sixteen. He selected civil engineering as his profession, studying at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Called from his studies by the Civil War, he enlisted and was appointed by Abraham Lincoln a second lieutenant in the First United States Infantry, and went to the front, March 24, 1862. The First Infantry was with General Grant in the Mississippi campaign, and Edgar M. Cullen participated in the battles of Corinth, Farmington, and the siege and capture of Vicksburg.

His promotion was rapid. On December 26, 1862, with President Lincoln's permission, Governor Morgan commissioned him colonel of the 96th New York State Volunteers. This made him, at the age of nineteen years and twenty-two days, the youngest colonel in the Union Army. Serving with the Army of the Potomac, he was wounded in the hip, but returned to the front, and in 1863 was made first lieutenant in the United States Army, serving as colonel of volunteers. He was with the Army of the Mississippi and Army of North Carolina, and participated in the Petersburg siege. He commanded the First Brigade, First Division, Eighteenth Corps, Army of the James, from June 18 to July 23, 1864, and the First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, from January 16 to March 22, 1865. Before he was twenty-one years old he commanded a full brigade in action. He and his men performed much notable work in the campaign of which the capture of Petersburg and the fall of Richmond were the consequences. Forced out of the war by a severe wound, Edgar M. Cullen resigned his commission, and was mustered out late in March, 1865, only a few days before General Lee's surrender.

He aided in building the South Side Railroad of Long Island—now the Montauk Point Branch of the Long Island Railroad. But civil engineering had lost its charm and he decided to study law. Acquiring his professional training in the office of his uncle, Judge Alexander McCue, he was admitted to the bar in 1867, becoming a member of his uncle's firm. His practice became successful and remunerative.

He was active in Democratic politics, and when twenty-nine years old—in 1872—he was made assistant District Attorney of Kings County, serving until 1875, afterwards returning to his law firm. In 1876, Governor Samuel J. Tilden called him to his staff as engineer-in-chief, with rank of brigadier-general.

His judicial career began in 1881. The Democrats of the Second Supreme Court District elected him for a fourteen year term.

Both parties in 1894 nominated him and he was reelected, and by designation of Governor Roosevelt in 1900, he went to the Court of Appeals as Associate Judge. In September, 1904, he was appointed

Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals to succeed Alton B. Parker, who resigned to run for President. In November, 1904, Judge Cullen was elected to the Chief Judgeship as the choice of both the great parties. He left the bench in December, 1913, because of the age limit. He reëntered his old law firm under the style of Cullen & Dykman. Judge Cullen was counsel for the Brooklyn Trust Company when it was incorporated in 1866, and until his elevation to the bench in 1881. Upon his retirement from the bench, he was made a director in the company. He was also a trustee of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle corporation.

Among Judge Cullen's warm friends was Colonel Henry Watterson, famed editor of the Louisville "Courier Journal," who said of him: "Judge Cullen agrees with me that personal liberty is in danger, that there is a strong tendency in courts, in legislatures, and, worst of all, in the people themselves to disregard the most fundamental principles of personal right, and he raises a voice in warning quite as earnest as mine." Watterson further referred to him as a man who would not lie for office and one who was not afraid to speak the truth.

Judge Cullen was an aggressive factor in opposing the state constitution submitted to the people in 1915, and his stand undoubtedly influenced the popular vote which overwhelmingly defeated it. His opposition was on the ground, that it did not have a provision prohibiting the trial of citizens by military courts when civil courts were still able to function, under the peculiar conditions which might warrant the erection of military tribunals. He referred to the Milligan case, where a military court conviction of a citizen was upset by a decision of the United States Supreme Court. Milligan having been tried before a Federal military court, appeal was possible to a Federal civil court. Judge Cullen correctly contended that by trial in a state military court, no appeal could be made to a Federal reviewing authority. He decried granting broad powers, possibly involving death penalties, to state military courts.

Judge Cullen held the degree of LL. D. from Harvard, Columbia and Union universities. In 1915, he was appointed by Judge Morschauser, at Poughkeepsie, one of the commissioners to condemn property along the Palisades for additions to land which Mrs. E. H. Harri-man gave to the State, including Bear Mountain. He succeeded Charles J. McDermott as president of the Brooklyn Bar Association, being elected May 14, 1915. He was a member of the Hamilton and Brooklyn clubs, and of the University Club of New York.

Judge Cullen was a bachelor. One of his sisters was the Countess Caroline de Valle, of Madrid. He died May 23, 1922, at his home, No. 144 Willow Street, being in his seventy-ninth year. In speaking of him at his death, Presiding Justice Abel E. Blackmar, of the Appellate Division, declared: "Judge Cullen left his imprint upon the body of the law, and his opinions, which enrich all legal literature, will long be cited as authorities. He wrote always with a view to the preservation of individual liberty and property; and if all other legal

papers were lost, our legal system could be reconstructed from his writings.”

Telegrams of condolence came from Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, and notables throughout America. Among the pall bearers were Governor Miller, Elihu Root, and Alton B. Parker. The friends of the dead jurist composed one of the most notable gatherings of officials, statesmen and lawmen ever seen in the borough.

WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, JR., president of the Long Island Railroad for nine years, was the son of William H. Baldwin, a widely known Boston philanthropist. He was born in the capital of New England in 1863, and was graduated from Harvard in 1885.

Mr. Baldwin undertook and succeeded in pushing to success many great projects in a railroad way for the benefit of Long Island, and as a railway official and business man was one of the most prominent and influential men of the United States. He was well known not only as the president of the Long Island Railroad, but was actively connected as president or director with twenty-six other business corporations and with several prominent clubs. His rise in railway affairs and the rapid advance made by young Baldwin is almost breathtaking. He studied law in Harvard for one year, and then, at the urgent request of Charles Francis Adams, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and with the hearty recommendation of President Eliot, of Harvard, he left his studies to enter the company's employ as a clerk in the auditor's office at Omaha. With this corporation he remained as long as it was controlled by Mr. Adams, after which he went with the Flint and Pere Marquette line, of Michigan.

In 1887, he was sent to Montana as general agent of the Union Pacific. Soon afterward he returned to Omaha as assistant general freight agent of the entire system. In 1888, he was made manager of the Leavenworth division, being given general charge of operation work. That same year, he went to Montana as general manager of the Butte and Montana Railroad for the joint account of the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific roads. He then was made assistant to the president of the Union Pacific, with headquarters at Omaha.

Mr. Baldwin severed his connection with that road to become general manager of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad and its steamships on Lake Michigan. For two years he remained in full charge of that system, in June, 1893, being made third vice-president of the Southern Railway lines, and put to the task of reorganizing the Richmond and Danville routes. He advanced to the second vice-presidency, the traffic department being added to his other duties. In fact, he was the moving spirit and director of the entire system.

His great executive ability brought up the Southern Railway property from a condition of bankruptcy to the state of a first class railroad, and this had attracted the attention of railroad men everywhere. So, when Austin Corbin died, in 1896, and the Long Island Railroad passed into a voting trust syndicate composed of some of the leading

financiers of Gotham, the eyes of the directors focused on Mr. Baldwin. Thus, when only thirty-three years old, he took the staggering position as head of its system, with 400 miles of track and three great divisions covering all parts of its territory. Chroniclers of the great transportation executive declared it would be impossible to imagine two men more diametrically different in their personalities than the late Austin Corbin and his successor. The one, though loyal and true to those he knew and trusted, was unapproachable and often brusque to the general public and those not sharing his friendship. Mr. Baldwin, on the contrary, was affability itself, could be approached at all times and seen and talked to by his humblest employe. There was behind his pleasantness, however, a will of iron, a determined purpose, and a spirit of fairness. That was how he was able to effectively ward off strikes and secured coöperation when he set out to improve railroad business. He had no tricks and could be depended upon. He was a far-sighted planner, and in his reorganization work with the Southern Railway, saw that the race question was a big item, and decided that the one of best things for the South was to give the negro work and keep him at it. He therefore employed hundreds of blacks who previously were idle and shiftless, making good working citizens out of them. The labor organization had a friend in Mr. Baldwin and it is related that once, the way he managed a threatened strike, was a revelation to railroad officials all over the country. Mr. Baldwin sent a circular to every employe of the great system, giving a full statement of the financial condition of the road and how impossible it was to grant increased demands, and asked every employe to make suggestions or show in any way how beneficial changes could be made. The men were thus made to feel they were partners in the concerns of the railroad and its earnings, and when they were shown the futility of a change in policy, they decided to call off the strike and coöperate with the new management which had shown so much sympathy with them and confidence in their honor and loyalty.

It was said that no other man, young or old, who came to New York impressed the business community more with his personality, business shrewdness and ability as rapidly as did Mr. Baldwin. In less than two years, and when only thirty-five years old, he was known and consulted by forty-five business corporations, all of which had included him in their organization in some fashion.

Upon taking control of the Long Island line, Mr. Baldwin at once, with General Superintendent W. F. Potter, began to develop the entire system. Not only was the physical condition of the road brought up to top-notch standard, but the rolling stock was largely increased and the train service soon more than doubled. He realized at once that the Long Island road was primarily suburban and greatly handicapped by its insufficient and awkward terminal facilities. He pushed the Atlantic Avenue improvement question to a successful close, and had not the financial backers of the road been frightened off by the proposed Brooklyn extension of the New York City Underground

Railroad, he would have built a direct Long Island Railroad tunnel from Flatbush Avenue to Maiden Lane, Manhattan. When the Pennsylvania Railroad corporation took over the Long Island system, Mr. Baldwin soon inspired the managers of the corporation with his own enthusiasm over the wonderful natural advantages of Long Island and the great prospective benefits of connecting the million and a half Brooklyn people by direct mainland railroad under his proposed tunnel and bridge plans.

With the practically unlimited backing of the Pennsylvania corporation, he saw his far-reaching plans for connecting Brooklyn with New England by the New York Connecting Railroad and with the great freight dispatch system of the continental trunk lines by way of the Manhattan division of the Long Island Railroad and the Bay Ridge Terminal, and the trunk line passenger service threading the continent by way of the tunnel under the East River and North River and Manhattan Island gradually coming into fruition.

Other projects of Mr. Baldwin benefiting Long Island and its railroad system were the building up of great model suburban colonies within twenty miles of the business district of Manhattan on large tracts of property acquired by Pennsylvania capitalists in Nassau County and in Newton and Jamaica in Queens County; and the developing of popular ocean resorts rivalling Atlantic City at Long Beach, the Rockaways, Southampton and other points. These he connected with fast railroad lines from Brooklyn and New York, and he created high class residential districts along the shore of Long Island Sound and its adjacent harbors and bay, and made plans for the improvement and extension of branch electric railroad systems as feeders for the railroad and as development for the villages. As these carefully-worked out plans gradually unfolded, the breadth and comprehensiveness of Mr. Baldwin's ideas became apparent. Though a Republican from his youth, Mr. Baldwin twice voted for Grover Cleveland. He was a close friend of William E. Russell, the young governor of Massachusetts.

Outside of business affairs, the railway magnate took an active interest in civic and philanthropic enterprises. He was chairman of the New York Anti-vice Committee, which did so much to overthrow gambling and suppress the social evil. He was also a member of the Southern Educational Board, and was a generous patron of Tuskegee Institute and worked with Booker T. Washington in his enterprises for negroes.

Once, looking from an elevated platform upon the mass of humanity surging along New York's Bowery, Mr. Baldwin is said to have remarked to a companion: "There is where my heart is—with those poor struggling fellows down on the street. Railroads and other big material enterprises take no hold on me. I expect some day to do something for the man who works with his hands for his daily bread."

Mr. Baldwin married Ruth Standish Bowles, daughter of Samuel Bowles, proprietor and editor of the Springfield "Republican."

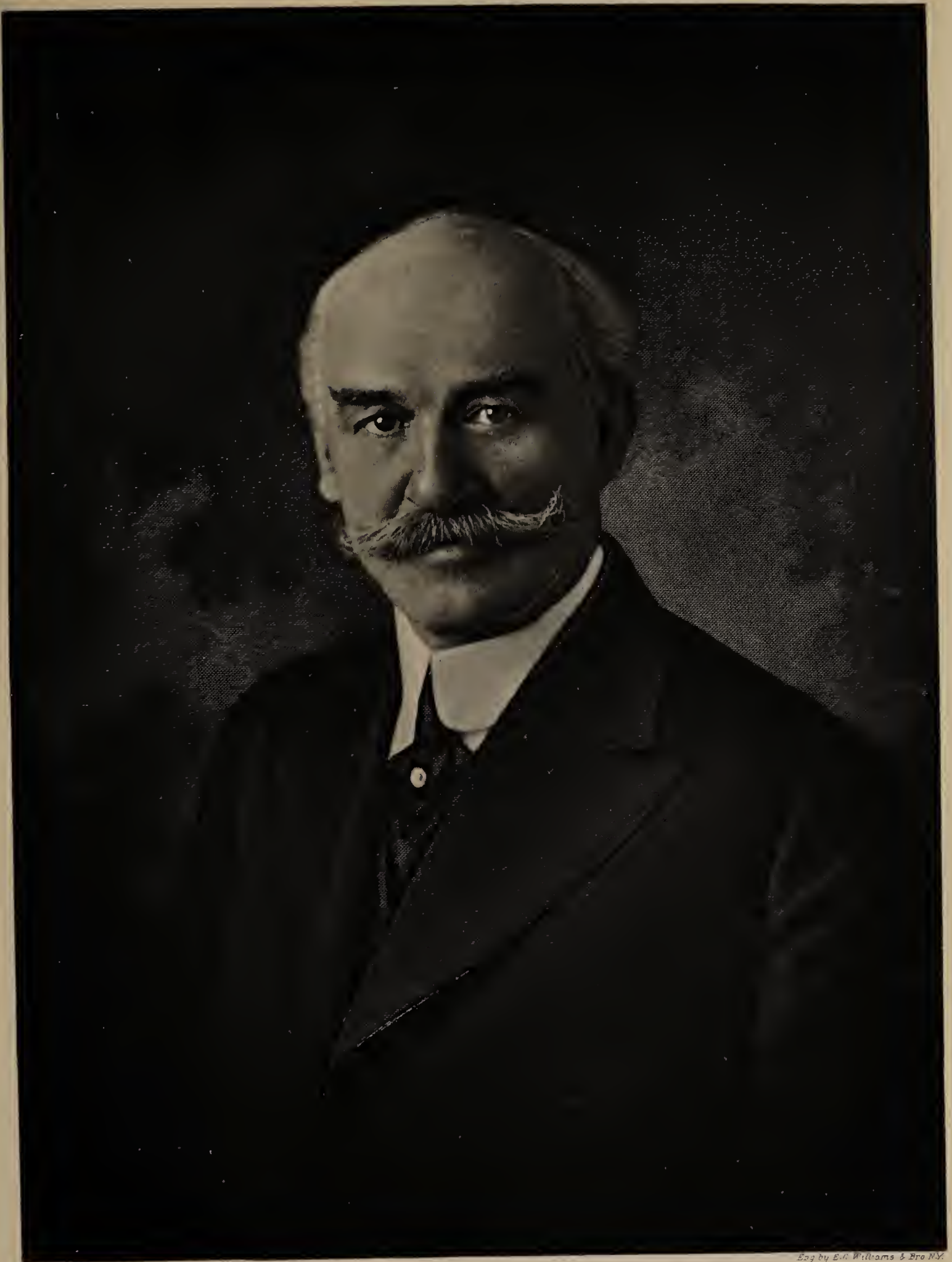
Mr. Baldwin died January 3, 1905, the body being interred at Forest Hill Cemetery, Boston. A special memorial service was held for him in Manhattan under the auspices of his business associates and friends after a private funeral at the family home at Glen Cove.

His great activity and the confidence reposed in him is demonstrated by the names and influence of these organizations. The ones of which he was president were: Atlantic Avenue Elevated Railroad Company; Brooklyn and Coney Island Telegraph Company; Huntington Railroad Company; The Interstate Terminal Construction Company; the Long Island Railroad Company, north shore branch; Metropolitan Ferry Company; the Montauk Water Company; the Montauk Steamship Company, Ltd.; the New York and Rockaway Beach Railway Company; Ocean Electric Railway Company; the Nassau County Railway Company; Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company; New York and Long Island Terminal Railway Company; the Northern Traction Company; and the West Jamaica Land Company, Ltd. He was vice-president of the Montauk Company and a director of: the New York Connecting Railroad, New York City Railway Company, Pennsylvania, New York & Long Island Railroad Company, Equitable Life Assurance Society, Equitable Trust Company, Corn Exchange Bank, American Surety Company, Metropolitan Securities Company, Union Exchange National Bank, and Nassau Union Bank of Glen Cove, Long Island.

These are the clubs of which he was a member: University, Harvard, Lawyers' and City of Manhattan; and Hamilton, of Brooklyn. He was also an active member of the board of managers of the Southern Educational Alliance.

JOHN V. JEWELL, president of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, is one of the most prominent financiers today in the banking circles of Brooklyn, New York, as well as the entire metropolitan area. For many years Mr. Jewell has devoted his time and energy to monetary matters, and the vast experience thus diligently acquired, together with his own innate ability and efficiency, constitutes him one of the foremost financiers in his chosen field. Mr. Jewell's influence has been especially beneficial to Brooklyn banking institutions, and to his practical knowledge and foresight do those banks with which he has been intimately identified owe much of their progress and present day status in the world of finance.

John V. Jewell was born in Brooklyn, New York, in the year 1850, a son of Ditmas and Joanna (Voorhees) Jewell. The father, Ditmas Jewell, was born in Dutchess County, New York, and was successfully engaged in the flour, feed and grain business in Brooklyn and New York City until his death in 1905. The mother, Joanna (Voorhees) Jewell, was a descendant of the well known Voorhees family. She was born in Brooklyn, a daughter of John A. Voorhees, who was a member of the Assembly of the State of New York in 1846 when



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John W. Jewell



Kings County had but two representatives in that body. Her death occurred in 1901.

John V. Jewell's early education was obtained in the public schools of his birthplace, following which, at the age of seventeen years, he entered the employ of his father in the latter's flour and feed establishment. Ditmas Jewell was a man of proved business ability and acumen and under his expert tutelage did young John V. Jewell learn the fundamental principles of good business. Upon reaching his twenty-first year, Mr. Jewell was made a member of the firm of D. Jewell & Son, and a member of the New York Produce Exchange. The father relied more and more on the son as years went on and finally retired from the firm altogether, leaving the management of the business wholly in John V. Jewell's hands. This business, so well and firmly established by the senior Mr. Jewell, has been carried forward to an ever-increasing success by the son, John V. Jewell.

But it has been in the exacting role of a financier that Mr. Jewell's career has attracted the most attention. Early in his business life he formed a banking connection by becoming a director of the old King's County Bank. Subsequently, he helped to organize the old Twenty-Sixth Ward Bank of Brooklyn, later becoming its vice-president, and succeeding to the presidency in 1904, holding this highly important executive position until the Mechanics' Bank took over the institution as a branch of its own organization. At this time Mr. Jewell resigned from the presidency, but remained as a director and chairman of the advisory committee of the new branch. Mr. Jewell was an original stockholder and a trustee of the Nassau Trust Company, and was an important factor in bringing about the latter's consolidation with the Mechanics' Bank, of which he was already a director. At the present time he is a director of the King's County Trust Company, a member of the New York Produce Exchange, and has many other interests.

In the year 1900 the Williamsburgh Savings Bank sought and secured Mr. Jewell's valuable assistance. At that time he became a trustee, being made a member of the funding committee eight years later (1908). In 1914 he was advanced to the vice-presidency, and in this capacity he so thoroughly and efficiently discharged the duties devolving upon his office that in 1923 he was honored by election to the presidency of the institution. In commenting upon Mr. Jewell's election and his previous career, a banking publication says, in part:

The election of John V. Jewell to the presidency of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank of Brooklyn, New York, has brought to the direction of that old institution an official well versed in its affairs and the general principles of Savings Banking. His connection with the institution began in 1900, and he has had a large part in shaping the policies which have made for its growth. He brought with him a practical experience in banking which has been extended and ripened until the new president is looked upon as one of the outstanding figures in this field.

The business of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank has grown at such a rate that it is in a fair way to set new records. The bank has long occupied a strategic position in one of the centers of the borough and the increasing population on all sides is adding to its expansion. The opinion obtains in banking circles that the election of Mr. Jewell to the presidency will be directly in line with the best interests of the institution. His

policy is expected to be thoroughly progressive, but tinged with that conservatism which is such a desirable element in the direction of a savings bank.

This institution is one of the cornerstones among New York's mutual savings banks. It has rendered an important service to such a large number of depositors for so long a time that it is a thoroughly familiar part of Brooklyn life. In the last year or two its public facilities have been considerably extended so as to meet all of the new conditions confronted by savings banks. This attempt has had thoroughly successful results. It would seem that the progress of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank was assured under his administration.

Further business connections of Mr. Jewell's are as follows: A member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York; a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Brooklyn, New York; a director and member of the executive committee of the Mechanics' Bank; trustee of the King's County Trust Company; and a trustee of the gratuity fund of the New York Produce Exchange.

Politically, Mr. Jewell allied himself with the Republican Party upon reaching his majority, and since that time has been indefatigable in supporting the principles of his chosen party. He holds membership in the Brooklyn Club, the Huntington Country Club, and the Cherry Valley Club of Garden City, New York. He is a member of the Central Congregational Church of which Dr. S. Parkes Cadman is pastor.

John V. Jewell was married on October 11, 1900, in Brooklyn, to Addie Bennett, born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, a daughter of Sidney R. and Emma (Collins) Bennett. John V. and Addie (Bennett) Jewell are the parents of one son, John V., Jr., born in Brooklyn. The family residence is at No. 113 Nassau Boulevard, Garden City, Long Island, New York.

HENRY M. PARKHURST, long a resident of Brooklyn, was not only a learned astronomer, but he achieved international fame in 1874 when he predicted that the tail of the Coggia comet would strike the earth. This seemed inevitable from his study of the stars, and there was an agony of fear throughout the country that the earth would be smashed to atoms.

Weeks before the event his articles in newspapers computed the very hour when the approaching comet would strike. Fortunately for the earth, the comet's tail curled up and bent out of the way just in time. But Mr. Parkhurst's work being sincere, and his conclusions based on honest conviction, he was allowed an astronomer's license to be wrong, considering that the heavenly bodies are pretty difficult to figure on. He was the first president of astronomy in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and was widely known as the "back yard astronomer" from the fact that he closely followed the movements of the heavenly bodies from his far-famed, barn-like roofed observatory in his back yard. He had a nine inch telescope.

He was the discoverer of Donati's comet in 1858, while it was still a faint object. But being slow in announcing his find to the world, the comet took the name of the Italian scientist who heralded its presence.

The amount of solid and useful work Mr. Parkhurst accomplished

as an amateur would do credit to a professional astronomer. He contributed to many journals, among them the "Sidereal Messenger," "Astronomy" and "Astro-Physis." A sketch in "Popular Astronomy" in April, 1908, by a Yerkes observatory biographer, is a revelation concerning the amount of minute research the Brooklyn man contributed to posterity.

Mr. Parkhurst invented the "Elongator," a concave lens for lengthening the equivalent focus of the telescope. At eighteen, he observed the great comet of 1843, computing its orbit by a method of his own devising. When this was published in the "American Almanac" of 1844, he was mentioned as one of the country's "eminent astronomers." His observations concerning the transit of Mercury in 1868 were given greater weight than any others in America.

Mr. Parkhurst realized the importance of pursuing a regular line of work over a period of years. This was an advanced position for a busy professional man, and worthy of an astronomer with a fixed salary. He invented and constructed the first star-mapper ever devised. A roll of paper was moved, as in telegraphing, to represent the right ascension, a pen traveling at right angles to the motion of the paper. It was connected by levers with a pointer moving in the focus of the eyepiece. Thus the position and estimated magnitude of each star in the zone was marked. In six years, he had mapped 100,000 stars. He discovered Galatea by finding it on his maps two months before the news of its discovery by Tempel reached the country. A full description of the star mapper was printed by the "American Journal of Science," September, 1869.

Says the Yerkes observatory biographer: "It is a curious coincidence that the invention and use of the mapper synchronized with the first publication by Argelander of his great project of the Bonn Durchmusterung, which absorbed the energies of the Observatory at Bonn for years. It was printed in three parts, showing that the Bonn workers had mapped 324,000 stars while our amateur, after office hours, had mapped 100,000."

Mr. Parkhurst next began to measure the magnitude of the stars, after which stellar photometry became his speciality. Great confusion existed concerning this subject, and the Brooklyn man devised instruments for use in such work, among these being two photometers, described in the "American Journal of Science," January, 1870. One was a "Photomapper," combination of wedge photometer and his star-mapper, which mapped positions and magnitudes at the same time, and a "Disk Photometer" for the brighter stars. He was placed in the front ranks of workers in photometric work, his compilations being heralded as "model." They included long period variables, asteroids and comparison stars for both. Results of ten years' work in variables are published in the annals of the Harvard College Observatory, Volume 24, comprising observations of ninety-six variables and measures of nearly 3,000 comparison stars. "Harvard Annals," Volume 18, contain work on asteroids.

Born in New Hampshire, March 1, 1852, Henry M. Parkhurst became the first American phonographic reporter, and from 1848-54, as chief official reporter for the United States Senate, he reported Daniel Webster's speeches. He created the profession of typewriting for women. He encouraged them to study stenography and introduced the first women as operators when, as court stenographer in the New York Superior Court, he bought two typewriters and set them to work. He was court stenographer there for twenty years. Through interest in stenography and sex reform, another of Mr. Parkhurst's "hobbies," great notoriety was given him against his will by his book, "Diana." In this volume which encouraged women to adopt stenography, he discussed frankly the relation of the sexes, and prudist people raised a great outcry.

In 1845 he invented a universal language and was an earnest advocate of spelling reform. For forty years he published "The Ploughshare," putting it in type and printing it with his own hands, using an alphabet in which each character stood for a single sound, and each sound was represented by a single character. Similar reforms appear in his "Duodecimal Metric system," published in 1872, and the "Duodecimal Notation" in 1874. His "Stenophonography," a modification of Pitman's phonography, was put in type and printed by himself. He was interested in music, and in 1851 constructed a new "Harmonic Organ" and devised a new musical notation. He patented in 1855 a new form of proportional dividers. He introduced the Pitman stenography system into New England.

He was a first cousin of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, of Manhattan, and his father was the Rev. John L. Parkhurst, president of the Gilmanton Academy of New Hampshire.

He was admitted to membership in the Brook Farm Community, after a correspondence with Charles A. Dana, but before he could take part in the work, the buildings burned and the community ceased to exist.

Mr. Parkhurst worked for New York newspapers, an assignment preventing his helping Dr. Gould in the study of the star "T" in the Corona Borealis constellation. Dr. Gould telegraphed Mr. Parkhurst to watch for the star, but before he could finish his story, the star had vanished. He held the oldest insurance policy in Brooklyn and the third oldest in the United States.

At the age of eighty, Mr. Parkhurst attributed his longevity to these points: "I never drank and never smoked and don't know what tea tastes like. While other men in my profession were racketing about town, I was watching the stars." He lived at No. 173 Gates Avenue. He died January 21, 1908.

THOMAS GASKILL SHEARMAN, lawyer, contributed to history numerous volumes of legal worth recognized as standard and, next to Henry Ward Beecher, exercised the greatest influence in Plymouth Church, probably doing more than any other man to shape its policy.



Thomas G. Theodorson



Cool and dispassionate in utterance, his keen thought registered conviction, and his sayings, like Mr. Beecher's, were quoted from one end of America to the other.

It took long, earnest endeavor to build up Plymouth Church, which might have been wrecked overnight had not Mr. Shearman, when Mr. Beecher was assailed in the Tilton case, and the church was tottering, stood before his pastor, meeting and battering down the terrific onslaughts of the legal battle and hurling indignation and wrath upon the enemies of the great pastor who were determined to crush him. Mr. Shearman's effort was one of the most masterly ever made by an American lawyer, its result being that the divine was completely vindicated and Plymouth Church established on a firmer, more popular, foundation than ever.

For Brooklyn, this would have been glory enough for him, and enough to fix him in the heart of the general public which acknowledged indebtedness to Mr. Beecher. Yet, in addition, Mr. Shearman's professional career gave him international reputation. He was continuously interested in great public questions, being almost as well known as a public economist as he was for legal learning.

From his youth up, he favored abolition of slavery and labored actively to have it abandoned. He vigorously supported the Republican party from 1856 to 1868, though he was never a candidate for office. Prior to 1860, he was a "protectionist" on the tariff, but was converted to absolute free trade, and from 1880 devoted much time to promoting this and the abolition of all indirect taxation. He made addresses and wrote pamphlets on the question which attracted wide public attention.

Mr. Shearman was one of the "old guard" and "firm rocks" of Plymouth Church. His attitude toward the church and Christianity is typified in a testimony one day concerning his pew when he said he had privately consecrated and baptized it with the laying on of praying hands and with the sacrament of tears. Of Mr. Shearman's place in that church and his love for it, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis related at his death:

Plymouth Church has but one heart today—which is sore and heavy. Forty-three years Mr. Shearman has been among us, and during these years he has wrought as trustee, clerk, teacher, superintendent and friend, loving and beloved. Now that he is gone, in our grief we have come to this place which was dearer to him than any spot on earth, save only his fireside altar. His earliest, latest and profoundest enthusiasm was for Plymouth. If because of his love of affairs, he went with eager steps to the courtroom, forum and library, all will confess that this church was ever first in his loving regard and solicitude. Not Jacob's love for that spot in the desert where the heavens were opened for the shining ladder on which the angels of God were seen ascending and descending; not Martin Luther's love for the monastery, where he was reborn and saw the vision splendid; not Edmund Burke's pathetic attachment for the great abbey, were so striking as Mr. Shearman's love for this building.

Dr. Hillis said that when a youth Mr. Shearman had come out of darkness and storm to Plymouth Church one Sunday evening, the disciple of a creed which tortured his spirit. Mr. Beecher taught him the love of God, expelled fear from his heart and made him a citizen

of the wide-lying universe. If Plymouth Church and Mr. Beecher did much for him, Mr. Shearman gave back fullest measure, pressed down and shaken together. He returned an unstinted tide of love, loyalty and self-sacrificing service.

Dr. Hillis emphasized:

While jurists are praising the great lawyer for his legal knowledge and skill, while social reformers are rehearsing his love for the poor and weak and the press capitalizing his high citizenship, we celebrate his great mind less than his great heart. We forget the advocate and author; we remember the true Christian. For us his goodness was more striking than his greatness.

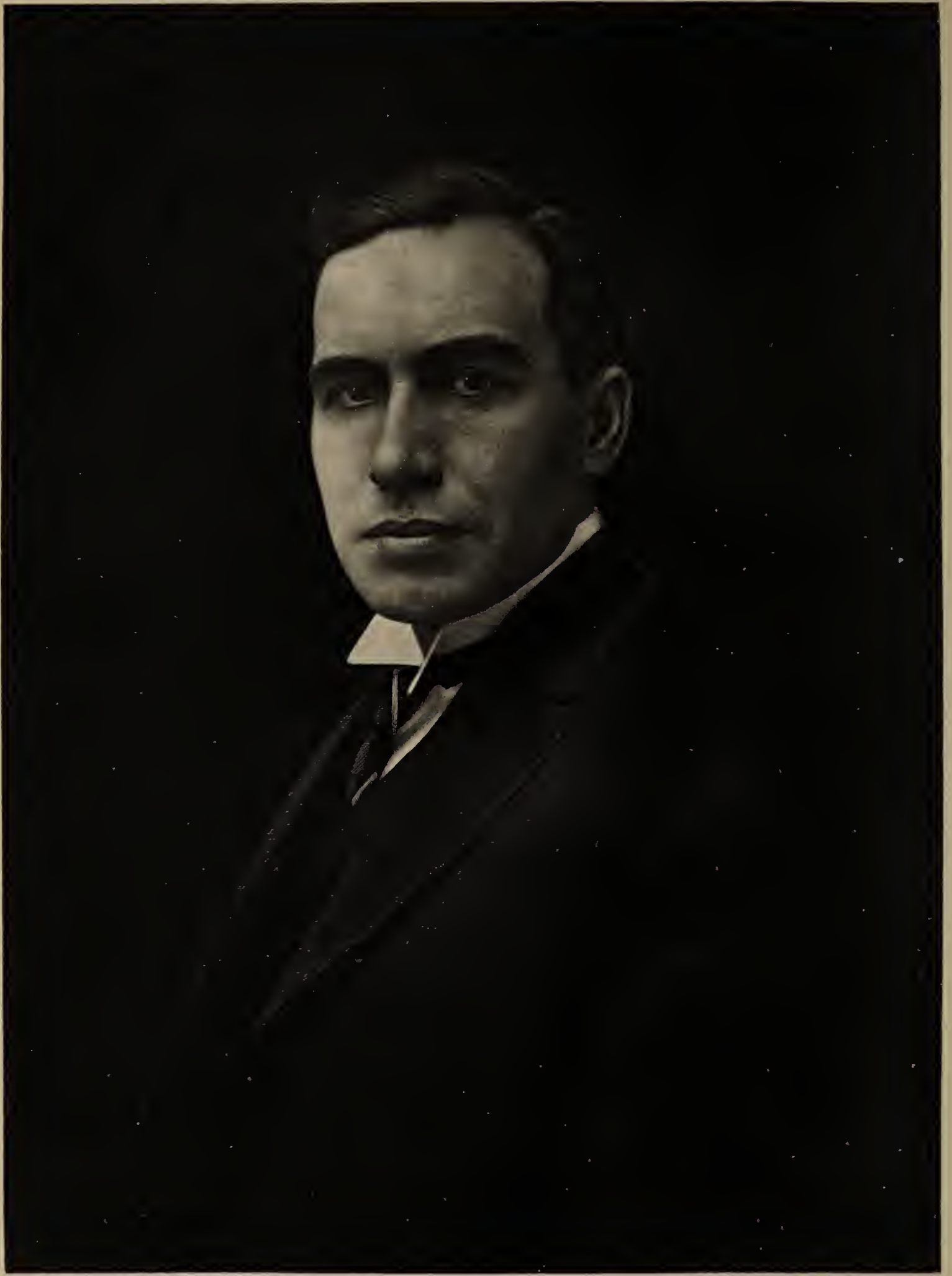
Mr. Shearman was a native of England. Born at Birmingham, November 25, 1834, he came to New York at nine years of age with his father, his mother following the two. His ancestors were intellectual, purposeful people. His father, falling ill, he was thrown on his own resources to educate himself and mould his own career. He was out in the world at twelve years old, his schooldays ending at this age. When fourteen he worked for a dollar a week the first year, and two dollars a week the second. He allowed himself three cents a day for luncheon. Having heard of Macaulay's "History of England" he reduced his allowance to two cents, and after two months purchased the first volume.

In 1859 he was admitted to the bar, having removed from New York to Brooklyn two years previously. Seven years then were spent in writing law books, editing law journals and similar literary work. He earned a reputation for thoroughness and accuracy, the profession regarding him as a painstaking student. The eminent jurist, David Dudley Field, was attracted to his work, and in 1860 employed him as secretary to the code Commission. Mr. Field and his son Dudley took him into co-partnership eight years later. This was high honor for a man so young, Shearman being only thirty-four. The firm of Field & Shearman dissolved in 1873, and Shearman and John W. Sterling, a member of the firm, entered partnership under the name of Shearman & Sterling.

Mr. Shearman figured largely in litigation, having to do with the Erie Railroad about this time, and won the name, even from his opponents, of being one of the best-informed lawyers and legal strategists of America. He devised new and effective methods of litigation which subjected him to adverse criticism, but which were aped by his critics. His practice of serving injunctions by telegraph, vigorously assailed, has since been sanctioned by prominent American judges and the highest courts of England.

After his conspicuousness in the Beecher trial, the firm figured in numerous litigations concerning the famous gold speculations of 1869. In all of these it was successful. Shearman & Sterling were also largely employed in foreclosing railway mortgages, reorganization of large railways, organization and administration of corporations.

Among Mr. Shearman's most important published works are: "Til-



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Charles F. Murphy

linghast & Shearman's Practice" (1861-1865); Shearman and Radfield on "Negligence" (1869-1888); "Talks on Free Trade" (1881); "Pauper Labor of Europe" (1885); "Distribution of Wealth" (1887); "Owners of the United States" (1889); "The Coming Billionaire" (1890); and "Crooked Taxation" (1891).

On January 29, 1859, he married Elmira Partridge, daughter of James Partridge, of Brooklyn.

He died September 30, 1900.

HON. CHARLES FREDERICK MURPHY—A broadly noteworthy figure in professional advance, in fraternal affairs and in the progress of the Commonwealth, the Hon. Charles Frederick Murphy has for more than twenty years been a figure of significance in New York City and in his residence city of Brooklyn, New York. Senator Murphy is a man of unusual ability, and in his professional progress has gained a foremost position in the advance of the day. His service to the people has covered a period of more than eighteen years and in every particular has been constructive and beneficial. He now stands among the leaders of progress in the metropolis of America, esteemed and honored by associates and co-temporaries. Mr. Murphy is a son of Thomas Newton and Adele (det Le Lanceau) Murphy, his father an eminent lawyer of his day and a veteran of the Civil War. Thomas Newton Murphy served in the 60th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, from 1861-65, the entire period of the Civil War.

Charles Frederick Murphy was born at Norwood, St. Lawrence County, New York, April 13, 1875. Following his elementary studies, Senator Murphy attended Norwood Academy, then the Potsdam Normal School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1896. Making these educational preparations the stepping stone to higher achievement, he came to Brooklyn, where he secured a position as instructor at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He also filled similar positions in the Brooklyn Latin School and the Childrens' Fold, at Elmsford, devoting some six years to the work of the educator (1896-1902). Meanwhile, Senator Murphy began the study of law and completed his preparations for his chosen profession at New York Law School, from which he was graduated in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the bar in February of the same year, he has since practiced in New York City, and for six years has been located at No. 141 Broadway. His success was assured from the first, and has been a definite achievement won by his own ability and astuteness, his fidelity to the interests of his clientele, and the progressive spirit which gives him at all times a broad grasp of conditions and affairs in every line of advance.

The public service of Senator Charles F. Murphy is a record of equally worthy and perhaps even more broadly useful activity. Always a supporter of the Republican Party, a convincing advocate of its principles and a worker in its rank, Mr. Murphy was brought forward in 1905 as Assemblyman from the Tenth District of Kings Coun-

ty, and his early services in the legislative halls of the State brought about his return to the House of Representatives by subsequent reëlections, his service in that body continuing until 1910, inclusive. From that date forward for four years he served as transfer tax appraiser, then, in 1914, was appointed counsel to the sheriff of Kings County, which position he filled for two years, later also, in 1920 and 1921. Meanwhile, in 1916, he acted as counsel to the excise commissioner. But the people were not content to see Mr. Murphy's talents restricted to local activities, and in the year 1917-18 he returned to Albany as Senator of the Sixth Senatorial District of the State of New York. While it might well be said that this honor was a fitting reward for services rendered, still Senator Murphy's activity in the higher house of the State Legislature was to him only a wider opportunity of usefulness, a higher call to public duty. He gave to his work for the commonwealth the added ability gained from experience in other offices, and in his ever widening private practice and in the considerations of the problems of the State his voice and judgment were of more than passing value to the senatorial body. Appointed commissioner of jurors for Kings County on November 1, 1921, Senator Murphy has since been active in this very responsible office, while in his individual practice he has won large distinction. Fraternally, Senator Murphy is identified with Mystic Tie Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Brooklyn Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar; Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is also a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and still retains his affiliation with the Phi Gamma Delta and the Delta Chi fraternities. An influential member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, he has served for twenty years as president of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Club, is a member of the Montauk Club, University Club of Brooklyn, Brooklyn Club, Machinery Club, the National Republican Club, also the Kishawana Country and Ridgefield Country clubs, and is a member of the Prospect Heights Citizens' Association. His religious affiliation is with St. Mark's Episcopal Church, of Brooklyn.

Senator Charles Frederick Murphy married, in Brooklyn, New York, January 9, 1909, Jeanette Grey Hutchinson, daughter of William Henry Hutchinson, and they reside at No. 292 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

ALEXANDER ECTOR ORR was president of the old Rapid Transit Commission, and under his guidance much of the city's subway work was instituted and built. He was indeed the pioneer in the field. While he was one of the city's most distinguished citizens, belonging to its exclusive clubs and wielding a powerful hand in its business life, it is for his subway activities that he will be longest remembered.

The solution and planning of the subway problem in its early stages was an exceedingly difficult task, and the old board was often criticised

for delay in promoting new subways. But a great deal was accomplished in the laying out of adequate routes and drawings of plans under Mr. Orr's direction and by his associates. Mr. Orr was ever a champion for better facilities for Brooklyn, and was looked to by its civic organizations for the realization of the Fourth Avenue subway, under construction when he died.

His commission laid out and drew the plans for the Fourth Avenue route. When the Public Service Commission was created during the Hughes administration this entire subway work was ready to be placed under contract. The new commission, which supplanted the Old Rapid Transit organization, revised the plans and pushed the work, but Mr. Orr continued to be consulted about the city's transit problems by those in authority as long as he lived.

It is declared of him that he never startled associates by an exhibition of inspiration in solving knotty problems. His processes always were slow, and his conclusions never arrived at nor expressed until he had thoroughly investigated a subject and had facts on which to base conclusions. He accomplished things with patient labor and excellent judgment, and did most things well. Although a busy man and engaged with many affairs, he met whatever responsibility that was placed upon him with a conscientious sense of duty, and laborious or painstaking service. Thus he inspired his associates with confidence. Honesty of motive, strict integrity and his rare common sense and judgment made his services sought in the financial world in civic strivings, and public issues. At one time, Mr. Orr was a member of no less than twenty-nine boards of various financial or business firms and organizations. In 1872 he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce; in 1889 he became its vice-president and was elected its president in 1894, refusing election in 1899.

Mr. Orr was born March 2, 1831, in the town of Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland. His ancestry was Scotch, and he was descended from the Clan McGregor. His father, a man of means, died when Alexander E. Orr was three years old. The youth was destined to service in the East India Company, but becoming a cripple, he was prevented from entering the company's college at Addiscombe, England, to which he held an appointment. Because of his accident, he was educated by a private tutor.

When nineteen, on a sea voyage for his health from Cardiff, Wales, he landed at Wilmington, North Carolina, and while waiting for the vessel to reload, visited Richmond, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. By this trip the whole course of his life was changed, for he was so enchanted with the New World that the desire to live and labor in it gripped him. Returning home, he persuaded his family to his desires, and in 1851 returned to America.

He went first to Philadelphia, but a visit to New York decided him to locate here, where he aligned himself as clerk with Ralph Post, shipping and commission merchant, until 1856, and after that went with Wallace & Wickes. Both of these were prominent *ante-bellum*

concerns. In 1858 he entered the firm of David Dows & Company, largest dealers in cereals in the United States. His advancement was so rapid he was made a partner in the firm in 1861. He chose for his wife Juliet Buckingham Dows, daughter of Amzi Dows, one of the members of the firm.

Before admitted to partnership he had assumed duties and responsibilities that had made him an important factor. Two years previously he had become a member of the Produce Exchange, and represented his concern on the Exchange floor. Thus, at thirty, he was recognized as a prominent figure in New York's commercial life. In the ten years that followed, he became more and more prominent in the firm's affairs and conduct until it could be said that the responsibility of it rested on his shoulders.

A growing and important figure in the Produce Exchange, he finally ended as its president in 1887-88, declining reelection. Forceful and prominent, he headed the exchange's arbitration committee, was a member of the Benefit Association Society, member of the charity committee, and assisted in organizing the Gratuity Association. Largely through his efforts, the organization reached its flourishing condition and erected its \$3,000,000 building. He made a memorable address at the laying of its cornerstone.

Then the financial world sought him. He was urged to join in the administration of various financial institutions. He became vice-president of the Mechanics' National Bank, director in the National Bank of Commerce, South Brooklyn Savings Bank, United States Trust Company, Produce Exchange Bank, Continental, American, Queen and Federal Fire Insurance companies, New York Life Insurance Company, Guarantee Trust Company, Title Guaranty and Trust Company, vice-president of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and director in the Rock Island Union Pacific and other railroad companies. In none of these capacities was he a lay figure, accepting the positions as a trust. It is said that he was never absent from a meeting of any of the concerns in which he was a director unless two of them met at the same hour.

Mr. Orr performed long service in public affairs. In 1872, Governor Samuel J. Tilden, grappling with the Canal ring, strongly entrenched and defiant, received authority to appoint a commission to investigate the administration of the artificial waterways of the State. He induced Mr. Orr to serve, with John Bigelow, Daniel Magone and John D. Van Buren. Governor Tilden won his battle when they had finished, for the facts they uncovered destroyed the Canal Ring's power. Four years later—in 1877—he was a member of the electoral college which cast the presidential vote of New York State for Tilden.

Mr. Orr took a prominent part in the citizens movement which elected Seth Low, Brooklyn's mayor. In 1888, he was a member of the Civil Service Commission in Brooklyn, and became its chairman. He took deep interest in all matters of municipal reform.

While independent in lesser politics, he was a Democrat in National

politics. He gave excellent service in the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents and to the Long Island State Hospital, and as member of the board of arbitration between the city and the Brooklyn Bridge contractors. Finally came his conspicuous service as a member and president of the rapid transit board.

Other social and public services were performed in his alignment with various organizations. He was a director in the Long Island Historical Society, vice-president of the Board of the Academy of Music and also of the Art association, trustee of the Brooklyn Library and of the Packer Collegiate Institute, member of the Anti-Vice Commission and of the American Geographical Society. In a club way, he was a member of the Hamilton and Atlantic Yacht clubs of Brooklyn, the Century, the Riding and Driving Club, the Downtown Club of Manhattan. He was a Protestant Episcopal in religious faith, and an incorporator of the Garden City Cathedral and trustee of the cathedral schools of St. Paul's and St. Mary's, located at that place.

He served the public as his last responsibility as President of the New York Life Insurance Company. To this he was elected after the resignation of John A. McCall, following the revelations before the Armstrong Insurance Investigating Committee. He did not want the post, being of advanced age, in failing health and anxious to retire from the world's activities. But it was a call to duty. In the great companies, of which the New York Life was one, reorganization was necessary, and a strong hand needed and a name that stood for security and public confidence. He took on the new burden, and when his work was done and the danger point safely passed, he retired.

He died in his eighty-fourth year, June 3, 1914. Some of New York's most prominent financiers and men of affairs acted as pallbearers. Among these were: August Belmont, John Claflin, Ex-Mayor Seth Low, William G. Low, Alfred White, Borough President Pounds, William Barclay Parsons, St. Clair McKelway, John Gates McGarrah, James L. Mitchell, Edward J. Sheldon, Clarence H. Kelsey, Alex. J. Hemphill, Edward C. Barr, and E. E. McCall, of the Public Service Commission. The standing committee of the Diocese of Long Island was represented by Ex-Mayor Augustus Van Wyck, while Colonel William Cogswell represented the Cathedral Chapter. There were numerous delegations from various civic and public bodies, including a committee of sixteen members from the Chamber of Commerce. Memorial services for Mr. Orr were held in Packer Institute's School Chapel.

WILLIAM H. HAZZARD, born in 1823, a contractor and builder, was a man of determination, force and courage, direct, straightforward, truthful. He was held in high esteem by all who gained a livelihood by manual labor. Had his party nominated him for Mayor it was believed the number of Democrats to hold that office would have been reduced by one. At eight years of age he was fatherless, and by the time he was twelve he had done a great deal of farm work. His mother moved

to Philadelphia from her farm near Lewis, Delaware, and at fifteen he was bound to serve as a carpenter's apprentice. He became a journeyman, working in Philadelphia and in New York. In 1847 he moved to Brooklyn. It offered a good field for his energies. The city had recovered from the panic of 1837 and was ripe for development. Mr. Hazzard opened a modest place and his services as a builder were soon in demand. He erected many of the large warehouses along the South Brooklyn water front, the Fulton store, Watson's & Harbeck's stores, and the vast emporiums of the New York Warehousing Company and the German-American Company. When Dow's stores were projected in 1889, the construction was entrusted to him. These buildings on Pacific Street had a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels and were the largest grain warehouses in the world. The frontage was 100 feet on Pacific Street, a depth of 1,200 feet and a height of eighty-five feet. Above this rose three towers. Many of the finest residences in Brooklyn also were built by him, including the Clafin mansion on Pierrepont Street. In 1878 he erected the Brighton Beach Hotel in eighty-eight days. Afterwards he built the annex in sixty-six days. He took his son into partnership under the style of William Hazzard & Son. The last work he performed of the kind was the supervision of the foundation of the New York Produce Exchange.

He cast his first vote for president in 1844, and twelve years later helped organize the Tenth Ward Republican Club. In 1862 he was elected supervisor, although the ward was strongly Democratic. He was reelected two years later. In 1879 Mayor Howell nominated him commissioner of city works, and he was confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. Frederick A. Massey and Jacob Worth were the other members of the triple-headed commission. A new law created single department heads and gave the mayor the sole appointing power.

For four years after Mr. Hazzard was president of the Brooklyn City Railroad. His retirement caused surprise and was discussed in financial circles, all the more inasmuch as his administration had been vigorous and strong. He gave an interview in the "Eagle" in 1891 to explain the misunderstanding saying:

For the results of my administration you can consult the railroad reports. I bought my stock for 150 and sold it for 190. We laid center bearing in Furman, Sackett and Columbia streets to Hamilton Ferry, and we contributed \$10,000 toward the repaving of Furman Street. We repaved Hamilton Avenue between the rails from the ferry to Third Avenue. We spent a large amount on Third Avenue to advantage and our expenditures were increased by the new sewer. I bought the property at Fort Hamilton for the company and built the hotel, dock and pier. We put new rails on Kent Avenue along its entire length, and we relaid our part of the pavement of Fulton Street, from Fulton Ferry to East New York. We laid a new track on Flatbush Avenue from Fulton Street to the reservoir, and we took the best of the old rails and relaid the track from the reservoir to the Flatbush stables. We relaid the track on Greene Avenue partly with new rails; and we relaid the Gates and Putnam avenues and Halsey Street tracks. We laid new rails on Flushing Avenue, and all the way from Classon Avenue to Broadway we had to move our tracks while a new sewer was being laid. Of course, we had to put them back. The Greene Avenue rails were laid all the way out. We built a new stable on Flushing Avenue 200 feet square, and I built one of about the same dimensions on Halsey



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W. C. Guinness

MAJOR, M.C. N.C.N.Y.

Street. I built an addition to our Greenpoint quarters, and did the same for our Bedford quarters. We made large improvements at the Greenwood station. This is an exceedingly incomplete schedule of what was done in the direction of aid to the equipment of the road.

When I became President it had about 2,300 horses, and when I left it, it had about 3,200. About 400 new cars were added to the rolling stock. President Sullivan evidently had run the road for the purpose of realizing immediate profits. Whenever the outlay of a dollar could be avoided it was avoided, and the result was that the tracks, cars and horses were run down.

Of the working force he said:

I suppose the manner in which I dealt with the employes was a contributing cause to my retirement. I am heartily glad they can be treated no longer as they used to be. I have worked for sixteen and seventeen hours a day myself, and do not want to see them compelled to do it. Every man's time is his capital and he should be permitted to invest it with some regard to his health and happiness.

While president of the road he travelled throughout the country to study the introduction of electricity with a view to introducing it on the Brooklyn City lines. After his retirement he devoted all his time to the Fulton Bank, having succeeded John Williams as president.

Two years after his arrival in Brooklyn, in 1848, Mr. Hazzard married (first) Rhoda T. Ward, daughter of John L. Ward. Six of the children with the mother are buried in Greenwood Cemetery. In 1891 Mr. Hazzard married (second) Elizabeth Rockefeller, and they had one son.

Mr. Hazzard died at No. 211 Schermerhorn Street, January 24, 1904, in his eighty-first year. He had been a lifelong member of the Independent Order of Old Fellows, and was an active member of the Hanson Place Methodist Church for twenty-five years. He always attributed his success in life to his mother and never ceased to pay tribute to her memory.

MAJOR WILLIAM CHURCH GRISWOLD, M. D.—In the life of Dr. William Church Griswold, of Brooklyn, the most estimable virtues were evidenced, and in his devotion to duty through an active and eminently useful life Dr. Griswold gives his name permanent and wide importance to the progress of his day. While he was a truly great specialist in his profession, his principal activities were in connection with the affairs of the United States Army, and he served as army surgeon at many different posts. Always alert to progressive endeavor in his chosen realm, and throughout his entire career successful as a practitioner, his name became one of large distinction, and its significance to medical advance in America will long stand as a noteworthy record of his time. Dr. Griswold was a son of William and Mary (Church) Griswold, his father a largely successful lumber dealer of Pottsdam and Whitehall, New York, and a grandson of Alfred H. Griswold, a very noted and wealthy citizen of that section.

William Church Griswold was born in Pottsdam, New York, March 9, 1873, and died at his country home, "Lodi," Seneca Lake, New York, August 23, 1923. He was buried in Lake View Cemetery. His education was begun in Whitehall, New York, and later entering Union

College, at Schenectady, then took up his medical preparation at Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1897. Beginning practice within the year in Nassau, New York, Dr. Griswold enlisted in the Regular Army in 1902 and was commissioned first-lieutenant of the Medical Corps. He was sent to the Philippines and remained in the islands for two years and a half, after which he returned to the United States and served at various localities in different parts of this country. He was stationed for a considerable time at Chickamauga Park, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Dr. Griswold was one of the first surgeons to test the anti-typhoid vaccine, which has revolutionized health conditions in the army since its introduction. While at Fort Oglethorpe, Dr. Griswold took his men on a twenty-one day practice march and was able to turn in the lowest sick report that had ever been received in that post.

Resigning from the army in 1911, Dr. Griswold came to Brooklyn, where he opened offices on the Park Slope and continued active in practice until his death. Meanwhile, during his military service, he took special post-graduate courses whenever a furlough presented him opportunity of study. In this manner he fitted himself in a very detailed and comprehensive way for eye, ear, nose, and throat surgery. During his activity in Brooklyn he became widely famous for his success in this specialty, and his name was quoted among the most important authorities on surgery as applied to these delicate organs. Dr. Griswold became a distinguished member of the New York State and Kings County Medical societies, and he commanded the unqualified esteem and admiration of his cotemporaries in the profession, as well as the people generally.

The activities of the World War appealed to Dr. Griswold in the keenest manner. He had been active as a member of the National Guard of the State of New York during the years of his civilian practice, and had twice been offered a captaincy in this military body, but on both occasions he had declined. When war conditions were precipitated between United States and Germany he organized No. 3 Field Hospital, of Brooklyn, and through his tireless efforts this organization gained the distinction of being the first and only unit in the State Sanitary Train Federalized. It was further the first complete unit in the State to become a part of the Federal Army. Other hospitals made every effort to secure this honor, notably the Albany, Buffalo, and New York contingent, but the Brooklyn unit was successful. The headquarters of the Third Field Hospital comprised two small company rooms at the 14th Regiment Armory, but through the aid of a faithful group of assistants, under Major Griswold's tireless leadership, the unit comprised five officers and fifty-five men to whom Colonel Hathaway, inspector-instructor of the Regular Army, administered the oath of allegiance. Colonel Hathaway's congratulations to Major Griswold, who was in command at that occasion, were sincere and outspoken, and he is quoted as having said that "the men were as fine a body as he had every seen." Major Griswold's associates

and cotemporaries in the military service at that time contend that the credit for raising and training this unit should go practically without reserve to him, for when he was placed in command of the 3rd Field Hospital by division headquarters it was only a name. Major Griswold recruited the men and the unit, organized and trained them. It was generally commented that his eight years of service in the Regular Army made Major Griswold an ideal commander. He himself, however, shared the honors of this work with several others. Miss Marion Sunshine, who was playing in Manhattan in the drama, "Nothing But Love," secured eight enlistments for this unit at a party given at the Forty-Fourth Street Theater. Thomas H. Plunket, of the Morse Dry Dock Company, also J. L. Anderson, of No. 763 East Twelve Street, assisted greatly, securing the last contingent of twelve or more men whose enlistment completed the required number. January 11, 1920, was the final date permitting previous service men to gain the advantage of a single-year enlistment, and Major Griswold accomplished his purpose prior to that date, knowing that it would be the strongest claim of this unit for federalization. The Third Field Hospital was accepted into the National Service January 8, 1920, and in addition to the official personnel and the men in the ranks, it was equipped with eleven motor trucks, two motorcycles, one seven-passenger automobile with trailer, and a camp kitchen. It was considered one of the finest in New York State.

Dr. Griswold became very highly valued in Brooklyn both as a citizen and in his professional capacity, and his spirit of devotion to duty was one of his outstanding characteristics. He did much for the advance of medical science generally, and, in his influence in Brooklyn, the people recognized a strong and active force for advance along many lines of interest. He was a loyal Republican in his political conviction, but never widely active in public affairs. He was a member of Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, and the Crescent Athletic Club, while he was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, of Brooklyn.

Dr. Griswold married, in 1902, Helen Stout, daughter of Isaac H. and Ruth (Allenberg) Stout, her father the commissioner of education in Albany, New York.

STEPHEN VAN CULEN WHITE was a member of Congress from 1887 to 1889 on the Republican ticket from the Third Congressional District, treasurer of Plymouth Church, and afterwards president and treasurer of the board of trustees. He served also as a park commissioner for several years prior to 1889.

For the better part of a half century he was a familiar figure of the New York Stock Exchange, taking part in some of the largest deals in the street. He was a personal friend of Henry Ward Beecher and of Edmund Clarence Stedman, author. On the occasion of the latter's retirement from the exchange, Mr. White was selected to present the loving cup given him by his fellow exchange members. This was the first time the exchange ever so honored a member.

Mr. White was one of the founders of the American Astronomical society, and owned the largest private telescope in the United States, which was mounted on an observatory in the rear of his house. He was, besides a student of the stars, an accomplished classical scholar, a banker and a lawyer—the latter profession being the one he chose earliest. He made a translation of the "Dies Irae," which received high praise.

Born in Pittsboro, Chatham County, North Carolina, August 1, 1831, Stephen Van C. White might not have become a northerner or Brooklyn citizen had it not been for the slavery question. His father, Hiram White, who married Julia Brewer, was driven out of his southern home during the "Nat Turner" uprising in 1831 because he did not believe in slavery and defied the sentiment of the community by refusing to do police duty and enforce methods which he considered inhuman and dishonorable in order to guard against trouble with the blacks. For this he was compelled to leave the State, being granted the privilege of remaining six weeks until Stephen was born. Then, with his family, he journeyed by wagon over the rough mountains of Tennessee and through Kentucky to settle in Illinois, where the father passed away in 1860 and the mother in 1868.

Stephen Van C. White, whose father was descended from a Pennsylvania Quaker family, and whose mother was a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, early manifested love of literary attainments and became a close student and inveterate reader. He attended the Hamilton primary school at Otterville, Jersey County, Illinois, founded by Dr. Silas Hamilton, grand-uncle of Dr. J. B. Hamilton, surgeon-general of the marine service, the founder having himself been driven from the South because of his expressed distaste for slavery. Afterwards Mr. White graduated from Knox College, June 22, 1854.

Early in life, Mr. White, who had made money by trapping, was deeply imbued with the value of fur trading, but unlike John Jacob Astor, did not make it a chief pursuit. He began reading law with Brown & Kasson, of St. Louis, worked on the "Missouri Democrat"—now the "Glove-Democrat"—and was admitted to the bar, October 4, 1856. He began his practice in Des Moines, in 1861 successfully defending the state's first treason case. When the Iowa United States district attorney was ill in 1864, Mr. White assumed his duties and conducted the civil and criminal cases of the general Government. How able a lawyer he was considered may be judged by the fact that after having abandoned active practice, and without a law office in which to invite clients, even to the latter days of his life there was rarely a time when he was not engaged in one or another of the prominent cases before the Court of Appeals.

Mr. White removed from Des Moines to New York in January, 1865, and became a member of the firm of Marvin & White, Wall Street brokers. Mr. Marvin withdrew, and Mr. White conducted the business alone for numerous years, after which he formed partnership with

Arthur B. Claflin and F. W. Hopkins under the firm name of S. V. White & Company.

His successful life never met but one financial defeat. This was in 1891, when he failed. His entire fortune was not only swept away, but he was engulfed in a debt of \$950,000, through a combination of circumstances and a determined effort of the great operators of Chicago and New York. His integrity and honesty being as well known as his great ability and business acumen, his creditors asked him to continue stock exchange operations, and to settle his indebtedness in his own time. Eleven months thereafter Mr. White had paid in full, and with interest, his entire indebtedness which, to the ordinary individual, would have been the crushing burden of a life-time. The creditors had preferred to put themselves in his hands rather than call on the forms of law or business custom, and he justified their confidence.

For many years he was the chief operator in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad securities. His business affairs were always conducted in the most straightforward manner. As a Congressman he proved able and efficient, and though his business interests were extensive, and made heavy demands upon his attention, he always devoted time to church work and gave liberally for religious activities. He was a fluent speaker, read Latin and Greek literature in the original texts, and wrote much poetry and prose.

Mr. White married Eliza Matilda Chandler, of Staunton, Illinois, daughter of Hiram Chandler, and granddaughter of Joseph Chandler. She traced her descent in the eighth generation from Miles Standish and from John and Priscilla Alden. They had two children. Their daughter Jennie wedded Franklin W. Hopkins, banker and broker; and their son, Arthur, a stock-broker, married Margaret Beecher, daughter of Colonel Harry Beecher, and granddaughter of Henry Ward Beecher.

Mr. White took deep and active interest in matters of public welfare. He was a trustee of the Polytechnic Institute for a score or more years, and a life member of the Brooklyn Library. He was socially prominent in Brooklyn life as well, and a member of the Union League, Hamilton, Lincoln and Brooklyn clubs.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHRISTIAN T. CHRISTENSEN was for ten years president of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and held a brilliant record as a business man, soldier and citizen. For forty-five years he was one of the strong men of Plymouth Church, where he kept his membership until his death, though this took place in the country of his birth, at Copenhagen, Denmark.

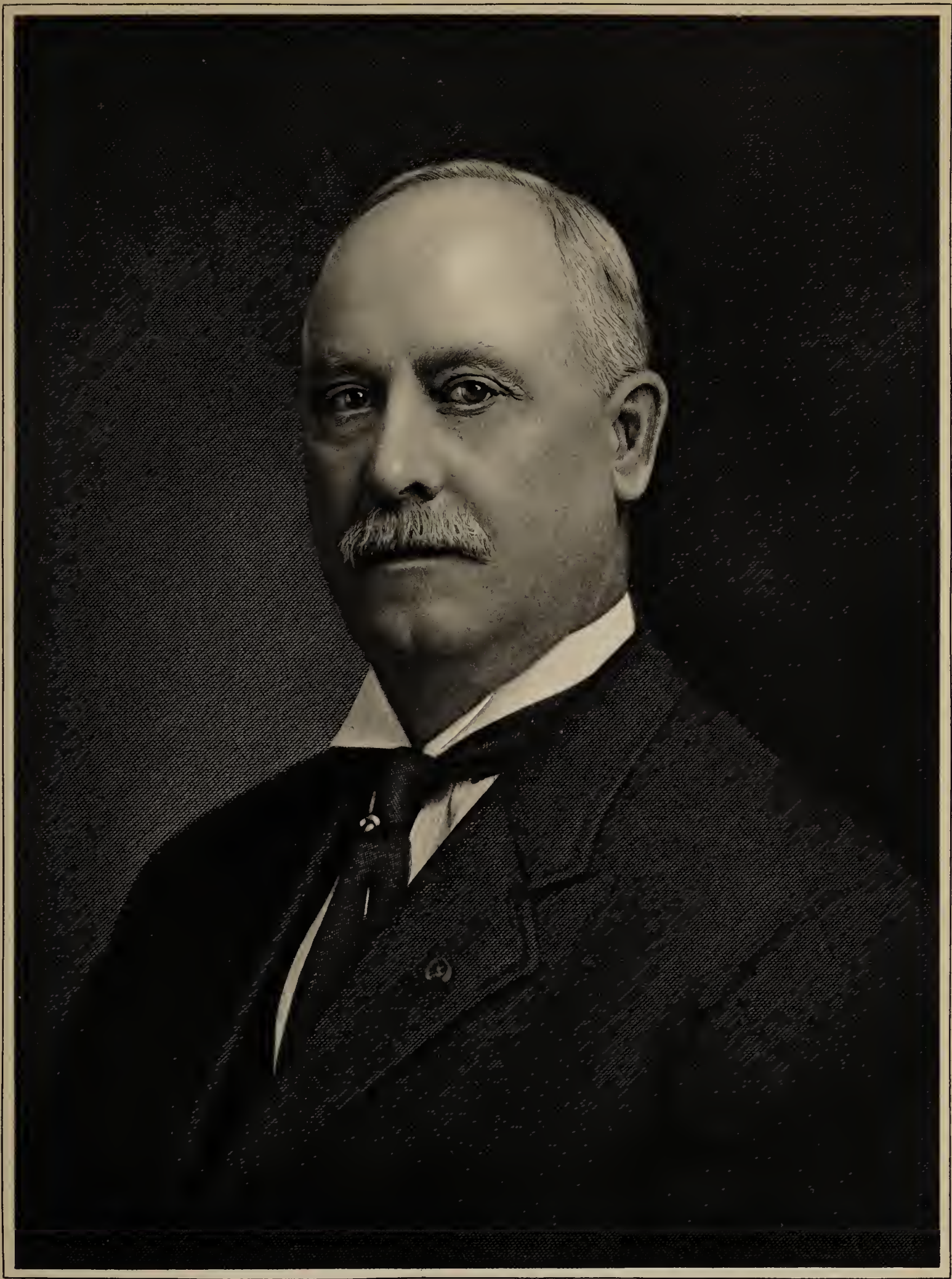
He came to America when he was eighteen, his first employment being with the firm of Davis & Henriques, wine and liquor merchants, where he remained five years. He became a partner in the firm of Pepon, Naxro & Company, note brokers, this partnership lasting until the breaking out of the Civil War. Mr. Christensen was one of the first to answer the first call for troops, going to the front as first lieu-

tenant of Company I, First New York Volunteers. This gave General Christensen the distinction of being in the first battle of the war, as well as in the last. His regiment participated in the fight of Big Bethel on June 10, 1861, while in 1865 he was at the siege of Mobile and in the battles incident thereto. He found many men who were in one or the other of these engagements, but never found a man who was present in both. Early in his war service, he attracted the notice of his superior officers and received an appointment on the staff of General Wool. Later he became chief of staff of General Canby, and he left the service as brigadier-general. His war service was always a great source of pride to him and he declared he felt profoundly grateful that he was enabled to help in the great task of preserving the Union.

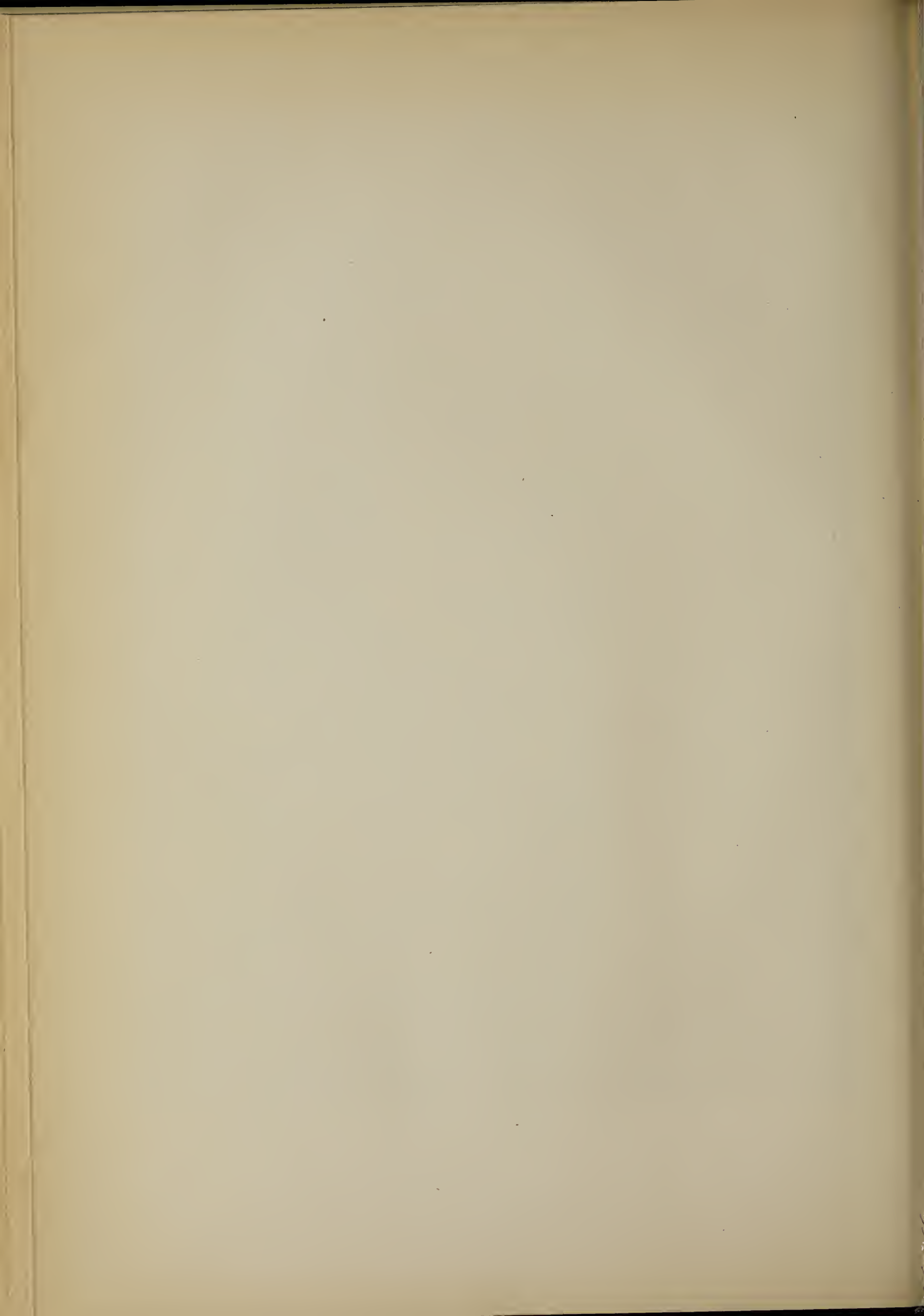
Returning to New York, General Christensen became a partner in the coffee firm of B. G. Arnold & Company, remaining with it eleven years. For two years then, he was cashier of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, and knew intimately the bonanza kings of California—Flood, O'Brien and Mackay. Then came a call from the great New York banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Company and General Christensen came East as manager of the immense business being built up by J. Pierpont Morgan. Of his ten year service with this organization, General Christensen used to speak with great pleasure, and the esteem with which he was held is testified to by the fact that he was not only manager but a personal friend of the bankers, one of his most prized possessions having been a portrait of Mr. Morgan with the great financier's signature and inscription. From 1879 to 1885 he was in the National Guard, and for two years commanded a division. At one time he was treasurer of almost twenty organizations, a mute testimony to the general trust and confidence reposed in him.

It was in 1890 that he came to Brooklyn, and after his ten years of service with the Brooklyn Trust Company, under which the organization grew and prospered, he made good the promise he had long made to himself to retire from business, and went abroad to Denmark to enjoy the scenes of his early youth. There death overtook him at the age of seventy-three, on January 26, 1905.

HON. ARDOLPH L. KLINE—In the early business affairs of a long and honored career, Colonel Ardolph L. Kline demonstrated the large natural ability which carries a man to eminent success. His friends predicted for him much that was fine and in almost every instance high achievement in business affairs. The subsequent years, however, have carried his name to far wider prominence in military circles and in public life, and it is as the servant of the people that Colonel Kline has attained his loftiest eminence. In his residence city of Brooklyn he is perhaps best known, for the genial, warm-hearted personality which has made him admired and esteemed by all and which gives him undisputed leadership in many circles. Colonel Kline has been associated with great men, and were his friends per-



A. L. Shine



mitted to rate him at what is popularly considered his true worth, he would be numbered among the great. As to his own attitude towards his high attainments in public affairs, he chooses to number himself among the servants of the people.

The Kline family is one of large importance in the early history of Germany, and Anthony Kline, father of Ardolph L. Kline, was a man of large personal ability, yet was one of those led, in his early youth, to face westward across the Atlantic in search of political liberty. He enlisted for service in the Union Army when Civil War threatened the disruption of the country. He was a member of the 27th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, in which he served during the life of that regiment. His record was one of honor and distinction, and his later rise gave his name wide and permanent significance to American advance. Anthony Kline married Margaret Busby, a member of a distinguished family, tracing back through Ireland to early Scottish ancestry, which in revolt from religious and political persecution settled in the North of Ireland. It is from this stock that many of the most honored and distinguished men of America have sprung.

Ardolph L. Kline was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, February 21, 1858. As a young lad he attended private and public schools in Andover and Newton, New Jersey, and with this practical equipment he entered business affairs. His first experience was in the employ of W. C. Peet & Company, of New York City, with which concern he became identified in 1877. For a number of years he continued with this business house, rising to a position of definite responsibility and giving promise of large usefulness in the future.

Meanwhile, however, Mr. Kline enlisted in the 14th Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, in 1876, with the rank of private. Continuing in the militia through the years of his business activity and rising in the service, he became lieutenant-colonel of the 14th Regiment, New York National Guard, which regiment enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war and became the 14th United States Infantry Volunteers. This was one of the few regiments sent to the front, and Colonel Kline saw action during the short but spectacular history of the war with Spain. Later continuing in military affairs, he passed through the grades to the rank of brevet brigadier-general, for which he was recommended on July 26, 1901. His keen interest in military affairs has never wavered, and during the course of the World War he was tireless in his endeavors in support of the American Expeditionary Forces, giving every effort to the many home activities of the period.

In the wide and efficient public service of Colonel Kline lies a record of high achievement, which might well be commended by all. In 1902 he was first brought forward by his party (Republican) for sheriff of Kings County, and at the polls he ran 5,000 votes ahead of his ticket, although the Democratic strength of that year defeated him. In 1903 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen, from the 51st Dis-

trict, serving during the years 1904 and 1905, and in the fall of the latter year he was re-elected for a second term. During the administration of President Roosevelt on January 1, 1908, Colonel Kline was appointed assistant appraiser of merchandise for the Port of New York, which responsible office he filled until his resignation on July 1, 1911. In November, 1911, he was again returned to the Board of Aldermen from the same district, and at the beginning of that term was elected vice-chairman of the board on January 1, 1912. Much committee work was placed in his hands, and his support of various bills for the civic wellbeing distinguished his term of service as a period of great usefulness to the people. During a large portion of this term he fulfilled the duties of the president of the Board of Aldermen, the late John Purroy Mitchel, who resigned, June 5, 1913, to accept the appointment of collector of the Port of New York. Because of the provisions of the City Charter, Colonel Kline became president of the Board of Aldermen and served in that capacity until September 10, 1913.

That date is well remembered in the history of political advance in the Metropolis as a day of universal mourning, for Mayor William J. Gaynor's death shocked the entire nation and removed from metropolitan circles one of the most able leaders of American history, and by acclamation, Colonel Kline, became mayor of New York City and took up under the provisions of the City Charter, the duties thus laid down by his honored chief, and with the ability of the truly great man he fulfilled these duties until January 1, 1914, when Mayor Mitchel took office. Colonel Kline was again returned to the Board of Aldermen for the years 1914 and 1915, but his resignation took effect immediately after the first meeting of the Board of Aldermen on January 5, 1914, to accept the appointment of commissioner of taxes and assessments. This office of great responsibility and far-reaching importance, Colonel Kline filled for four years, 1914 to 1917, inclusive, and the record of his eminent wisdom and fairness in the Bureau of Taxes and Assessments is one of the worthy and widely recognized chapters of municipal advance in the Metropolis. It was only in the natural course of events, after such esteemed and signal usefulness to the people, that Colonel Kline should be singled out for higher honors. His election to the sixty-seventh Congress on November 2, 1920, was the expression by the people of their unqualified esteem and admiration and their sincere desire to place in the legislative halls of the Nation a representative, able at once to guard their interests as the greatest city of the Nation and to command in that distinguished body a place which should fittingly be accorded to the representative of such a city. Colonel Kline's record in Congress was one of high honor and distinction. He was elected by a majority of 14,379 votes over his strongest opponent, and the trust and esteem of the people was well vindicated by his record of honor and dignity in office.

Many affiliations claim a share of Colonel Kline's time and attention. He is a member of Lafayette Camp, No. 140, Sons of Veterans, and

is an honorary member of Winchester Post, No. 397, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of various clubs and social organizations including the Montauk, Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Brooklyn Press Club, and the old Brooklynites.

Ardolph L. Kline married, November 25, 1886, Frances A. Phalon, and they are the parents of one daughter, Mae Frances, wife of Edward J. Schell.

WAYLAND TRASK, banker and broker, was for years one of Brooklyn's leading Masons, being also one of the most distinguished Masons in the world.

He was the man responsible for the Aurora Grata, Lodge of Perfection, of Brooklyn, having been persuaded to become its master when it was practically a defunct organization. He built it into a membership of hundreds.

He was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1844, and came to New York in 1865, where he engaged in banking. He first was associated as a member with A. M. Kidder & Company. Later he formed the firm of Wayland Trask & Company. Although Mr. Trask continued in the brokerage business up to his death, but his affairs on Wall Street did not meet with the success that was his before the firm's sensational failure in 1892. From the effects of this he never recovered.

Theodore Baldwin, Mr. Trask's partner, figured in the stories of the failure. It was alleged by Mr. Trask that the failure was due to speculation by Mr. Baldwin, who had plunged extensively. Mr. Trask said that he, as the Stock Exchange member of the firm, executed orders presumably from fictitious accounts with imaginary customers found on his books. When the failure was announced on the Exchange, it was declared to be due to a two point drop in Northern Pacific preferred and certain junior securities of that railway. It was difficult to understand how such a slight depression could cause the crash of a firm with the high credit of Wayland Trask Company, so there was no surprise when the basic reason became noised abroad. Much astonishment prevailed that Mr. Trask never pressed for a settlement, and the public never knew what pressure was brought to bear to settle the case. Mr. Baldwin's father, who was cashier of the Manhattan Bank, was said to be heavily interested in the failure.

Mr. Trask had a great many powerful friends in financial circles and in the Masonic fraternity, and these men offered to lend him \$250,000 to reestablish his business. In January, 1893, about ten days after the failure, he resumed business. On advice of his counsel he refused to give the public a statement of the condition of his affairs.

As a Mason, Mr. Trask's record began when he was initiated into Montauk Lodge, in which he became a Master Mason in 1881. He transferred his membership to the Royal Arch Lodge in New York, later being elected master. He became a Royal Arch Mason in Constellation Chapter in Brooklyn, and a Knights Templar in the Clinton Commandery. In the Commandery he was elected Junior Warden,

Captain General, Generalissimo and Eminent Commander. He organized its drill corps and commanded it for four years, the company winning fame by the beauty of its emblematic formations and the accuracy of its evolutions. He was made a Knight of Malta in 1885, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Mecca Temple about the same time. He became interested in Scottish Rite Masonry and took up to the eighteenth degree in the three Aurora Gratis bodies then working in Brooklyn. He was made a Sublime Prince of the Royal secret—thirty-second degree—in the New York Consistory, and after taking charge of the Aurora Grata Lodge of Perfection, and by his activity building it into a splendid working organization, he decided that Brooklyn's Masonic population warranted a local consistory, and proceeded to organize one under the Aurora Grata name. A dispensation was issued making him Commander. Before this time, Mr. Trask had organized Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, under an imperial council dispensation. He became chief officer in the temple, and was one of the most active spirits in the organization of Aurora Grata Association and the Aurora Grata Club. In 1887 he was initiated into the Royal Order of Scotland. Far and wide he was known as a master in the Masonic lore, being thoroughly versed in his ritual and noted as a craftsman whose work was true.

While in Brooklyn, Mr. Trask was a member of the following clubs: Oxford, Montauk, Hanover, and Germania; the Adirondack League Club and the Olympic Club of Bay Shore.

Mr. Trask died January 28, 1905, at this home, No. 422 West 147th Street, Manhattan. When in Brooklyn, he lived at No. 214 Adelphi Street. His second wife was the daughter of the eminent temperance lecturer, Francis Murphy, of Pittsburgh.

REV. DR. JOHN MASON FERRIS, last president of the board of trustees of Erasmus Hall Academy, takes a conspicuous part in the educational life of Brooklyn. For about five years he was president of the board, and for many years took an interest in the school's progress. He was invited to deliver the invocation at the laying of the cornerstone of the present Erasmus Hall High School, January 17, 1905, successor to the old Academy which was founded by the Dutch citizens of Flatbush.

Dr. Ferris took great interest in the education of the first Japanese students who came to this country, two-hundred, first and last, coming under his care. He became associated with this work through being secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America, having to do with the sending of Rev. Dr. S. R. Brown, former pastor of a New York State church to serve as a Japanese Missionary. Guido F. Verbeck, who was the organizer of Japan's national system of education, was sent out under his secretaryship, in 1859, the Japanese making Mr. Verbeck superintendent of teachers and instruction in the foreign department of the Imperial University of Tokio.

The Brooklyn clergyman served as Mr. Verbeck's agent, purchasing whatever apparatus and books were required. Dr. Ferris, with a twinkle in his eye, used to tell that when he went to Appletons to purchase "all the old Webster spelling books he could get to be sent over to educate the Japanese," the salesman dropped the book he held in his hand, his surprise being so great.

Dr. Ferris believed that through the spelling book lay the quick road to teaching the Japanese to talk good English. Afterwards the first three Japanese came to Dr. Ferris, telling him that they wanted to learn to build big ships and guns as big as those of the English and French because "ships from those countries had visited Japan and threatened to blow it out of the water unless the Japanese made treaties with them as they had done with the United States." One of the Japanese was captain of a sailing vessel—that was before steamships ran to Japan. Dr. Ferris placed them in the American School and College of the church in New Brunswick, where they learned English but never ceased to petition that they might learn the military art as well.

There seemed nothing to do but seek out the Government's policy in the matter, so Dr. Ferris wrote to Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, on the subject of their entering Annapolis. President Johnson became interested, and Congress passed a law enabling the men to study at Annapolis, though they themselves had to pay their board. They went back to Japan; the Japanese Navy became a fact, and one of the Annapolis students became an admiral.

An uncle of the Emperor, sixteen years old, was also sent to Dr. Ferris for an education. When he landed in San Francisco, many attempts were made to get control of him by unfriendly persons. His attendants, however, brought him through to Brooklyn, New York. The youth was placed in the Pierrepont House, and private tutors were procured for him by the clergyman.

Because of his missionary interest in the Japanese, two students presented the Brooklyn educator with a sword 700 years old. This automatically made him a member of the Samurai, the fighting men of Japan. The peaceable American protested that he did not want it, but they said they would leave it and he could do what he liked with it. The sword had been in their family for centuries. Dr. Ferris also received a second sword from three young men who had fallen into bad hands in Buffalo, and who were entered afterwards as students in the New Brunswick College. The results of such beginnings are shown today in Japanese life and aspirations.

Albany was Dr. Ferris' birthplace, January 17, 1825. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York, and studied theology at New Brunswick Seminary, where he was licensed to preach in 1849. He lived in Flatbush for more than thirty years, was editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*, and when Judge Lott died, he was made president of the board of trustees of Erasmus Hall Academy. His home was a beautiful and pretentious Colonial house near the corner

of Hawthorne Street, in the midst of fine grounds where the tall elms were famed landmarks. He was in touch with the country's great men, though at heart he was always one of Brooklyn's modest and most hard-working citizens.

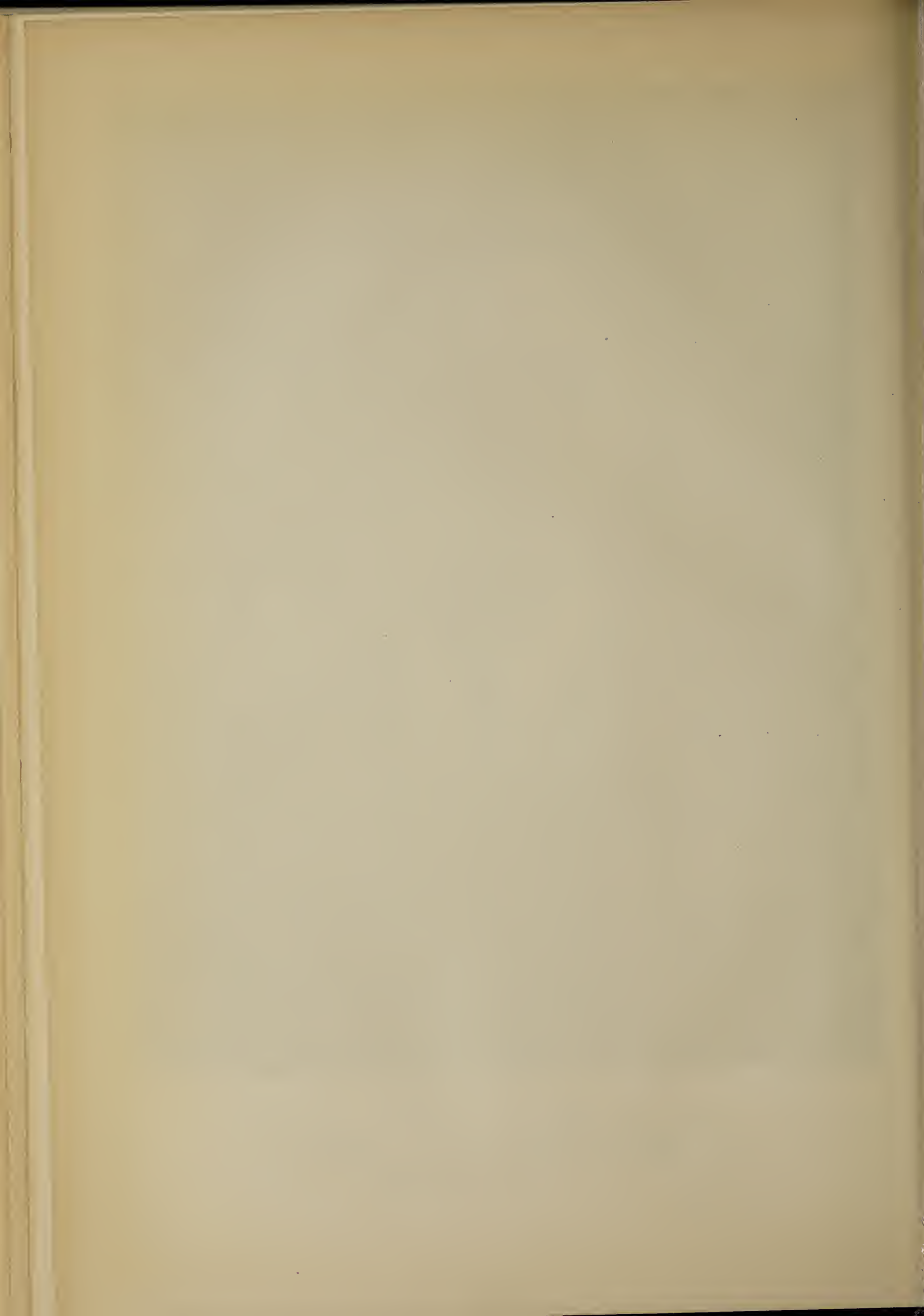
CHARLES J. OBERMAYER—The name of Charles J. Obermayer has become one of wide distinction in the world of finance, Mr. Obermayer's activities in various branches of progress also linking his name with many of the most commendable endeavors of the present day. His business achievements have carried him to a position of influence, and in every realm of interest he endorses worthy endeavor. The family of which Mr. Obermayer is such a well known representative was established in America by Joseph Obermayer, his grandfather, who came to America in 1810, from Austria. Joseph Obermayer settled in New York City, and was active as a tailor, acquiring property on the east side. With the true pioneer spirit, he reared his sons in the traditions of this country, handing down to his descendants a heritage of the highest honor and integrity. Charles G. Obermayer, Mr. Obermayer's father, also held a prominent position in business affairs as a manufacturing jeweller, and he married Amelia Moses, a member of another prominent family of the metropolitan district.

Charles J. Obermayer was born at the family home on Chrystie Street, then one of the dignified residential sections of New York City, November 8, 1869. His education was begun in the public schools of the metropolis, and for three years Mr. Obermayer devoted his attention to the study of law. While never taking the bar examinations, he found this professional preparation of the greatest value to him in his business progress, and the early years of his career were a steady climb from obscurity to influence. His principal interests have been in the field of banking, for in the course of the years he has risen to the head of one of the most important savings institutions of the East, also holding affiliations with various other leading banking institutions of New York. He is now president and trustee of the Greater New York Savings Bank, and by virtue of his position in this institution holds leading rank in banking affairs throughout the State. He has now for some years served as vice-president of the New York State Savings Banks Association, in which he acts as chairman of Group V. The industrial world commands a large share of Mr. Obermayer's attention, and he holds the offices of president and director in the Narragansett Finishing Company, Cranston Construction Corporation, and the Fingerprint Machine Corporation. His further business affiliations include a directorship in the American Safe Deposit Company, American Trust Company, also the New York Title and Mortgage Company, and the Mechanics' Bank.

Mr. Obermayer's long experience in industrial and financial affairs has widened his usefulness in any endeavor in which he bears a part. The progress of the city, commonwealth and nation is of the deepest interest to him, and he is affiliated with the Republican Party in State



G. J. Sturman





HAMILTON LODGE—RESIDENCE OF CHARLES J. OBERMAYER
SHORE ROAD AND 99th STREET, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

and National issues. He has never, however, entered the political arena, but in matters of civic import he identifies himself with current advance, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, is a director of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, is a trustee of the South Brooklyn Board of Trade, is a member of the Prospect Heights Citizens' Association, also the Real Estate Board of New York, the Allied Real Estate Interests, and the Brooklyn Real Estate Board.

Fraternally, Mr. Obermayer is affiliated with Greenwood Lodge, No. 569, Free and Accepted Masons; Orient Chapter, No. 130, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar; Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Gilbert Council, No. 1343, Royal Arcanum. Mr. Obermayer is a director of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and a trustee of the Industrial Home for the blind. He is a member of the American Geographical Society, National Geographical Society, Brooklyn Botanical Garden, also the American Forestry Association, and Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Mr. Obermayer is further a member of the Bibliophile Society of Boston, New York Zoological Society, the Academy of Political Science, and the American Historical Society. He is widely prominent in club circles, holding membership in the Bankers' Club of Brooklyn, League of American Wheelman, Automobile Club of America, Brooklyn Club, Hamilton Club, Boston Bicycle Club, Montauk Club, Garden City Country Club, National Republican Club, the Rotary Club, is also a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, the Long Island Automobile Club, and the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Club. His leisure interests are principally motoring, but he is fond of fishing and all outdoor sports. During the height of popularity of the bicycle he was president of the League of American Wheelmen and repeatedly served as official timer at bicycle races. Mr. Obermayer's religious affiliation is with the Dutch Reformed Church.

Charles J. Obermayer married, in Brooklyn, New York, June 16, 1892, Ida Bell Sabin, and they reside at Hamilton Lodge, Shore Road and Ninety-ninth Street, Brooklyn, New York.

CHARLES HENRY MILLER was described by Bayard Taylor as the artistic discoverer of the Little Continent of Long Island. Mr. Miller was born in New York City, March 20, 1842, but his home was always on Long Island. He first exhibited his work in the National Academy of Design in 1860; in 1875 he was elected National Academician. During the next few years he studied at Munich, in the Bavarian Royal Academy, and visited the art centers of Europe. The excellence of his work was recognized by the award of medals at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia and the New Orleans International Exposition. He also received gold medals for paintings shown in Boston galleries. His Long Island and Greater New York land-

scapes were seen in the galleries of Paris and Munich and at the World's Fair in Chicago.

In April, 1901, Mr. Miller assembled about seventy-five canvasses in his studio at No. 11 East Twenty-Second Street, Manhattan. About two-thirds of them represented Long Island scenes. As soon as he began to paint thirty years before, he had been possessed of the idea that it was not necessary to go to the Alps, the Rhine or the Danube to find good nature studies. Although he did his share of wandering, he found enough on Long Island to keep him busy. And the exhibition he made in 1901 included his best works in the long period of his activity.

"At the Head of a Bay," a landscape at Little Neck, was one of the most effective of his pieces. In composition it is very simple, with only a group of trees standing out in the background against a sky banked with cumulous clouds of white and purple. The foreground is a rough marshy field, its neutral colors blended without actual contrast, and yet with a feeling of strength and fine appreciation of tone values. Mr. Miller was at his best in this kind of landscape and the picture was about the most powerful in his collection.

"A Frosty Day on Long Island" shows a herd of cows coming out of a frosty mist, which obscures everything back of the middle foreground. This obscuration is skilfully portrayed. The color scheme of the picture is quite as remarkable as the mist effect. It is quiet with greys and light blues uppermost, while there creeps in the sense of the dispelling of the mists by the sun, as its warmer light shimmers through the haze with that diffusing effect so often seen in nature and so seldom made realistic on the canvas.

"The Springfield Mill Pond" is a beautiful study of a characteristic spot. The color scheme is more complicated than Mr. Miller usually undertook, yet there are no violent contrasts and the effect is distinctly quiet. Lily pads and blossoms light the pond foreground and middleground. The swamp growth shows many decided colors, and the sky is a beautiful treatment of the cumulus clouds of which the artist was fond, and painted with certainty of touch. The perspective produces a complete illusion.

More impressionable is "Clearing After a Week's Storm." The general scheme of this picture is grey and subdued. The landscape is a stretch of meadow, and the sky is in keeping with this general idea, except at the horizon where a blotch of brilliant red has been introduced to show where the setting sun has pierced the heavy clouds. There is a faint repetition of this color higher up, but this is practically the only pronounced spot in the picture. Mr. Miller handled it in a way that made it both natural and dramatic.

When it became apparent years ago that the Brooklyn water supply would drain most of the small streams on Long Island, Mr. Miller made haste to paint or sketch the quaint old mills with their artistic water wheels, and he showed many subjects of the kind. He also preserved many of the homestead, as well as landscapes characteristic

of the olden times. "Sunset at Easthampton" shows the birthplace of John Howard Payne. It won a gold medal at the New Orleans Exposition, and is worth careful study. The old mill is effectively placed and there is a bright warm sky, hopeful in color. At the same time it portrays the peculiar radiation of the sun when it sinks behind a bank of clouds at the horizon.

"Autumn Oaks at Creedmoor" is one of the largest Miller pictures. It shows a cluster of oaks just tipped with autumn hues, a herd of cows and a fine sky, massed with folded, cumulus clouds.

"Sunset on Jamaica Bay" is a simple composition with the little canal straying off into the dim background, dun colored meadows and a bright but not brilliant sky. The whole is attractive and restful, not to say alluring.

The other Long Island pictures included in Mr. Miller's exhibit are:

"The Graveyard of Ships at Port Washington," "A Long Island Pastoral," "The Creedmoor Rifle Range," "New York from Newton Creek," "My Favorite Palette with Chrysanthemums from Queens," "A Long Island Farm," "The Enchanted Mill," "Evening, Long Island," "Autumn at Queens," "Springfield Road in Queens, New York City," "Souvenir of Long Island," "A Grey Day on Long Island," "Patchogue Water Gate," "Sunset, Long Island," "Landscape at Queens Corners," "The Poet's Mill," "New York from New Jersey," "Landscape at Queens Park," "Moonlight near the Great South Bay," "Evening at Springfield," "Queens Barnyard at Sunset," "Queenlawn Homestead," "Freeport Oyster Houses," "Clam Gathering at Little Neck Bay," "Cutler's Mill at Little Neck," "Long Island Mill Stream," "Husking Corn at Queens," "Sunset at Queens," "The Queens School," "Landscape and Cattle," "Queens Corners," "The Springfield Mill Pond," "The Alley Pond and Oldest Country Store in Flushing," "A Grey Day, Southside," "Long Island Meadows," "The Mill Stream," "Moonlight on Long Island," "Summer, Creedmoor Oaks," "The Queens Church," "Monday on Long Island," "Pasture Fields, Long Island," "A South Side Mill, Long Island," "Springland Pond," "Roslyn Water Gate," "Roadside at Hollis."

Charles Henry Miller's parents were Jacob and Jane M. (Taylor) Miller. He was educated at Mount Washington Institute, New York City, the art schools of the National Academy of Design, New York City; and the Royal Academy, Munich. He married, at Queens, Long Island, October 3, 1900, Elizabeth Dorothea (Herdfelder) Mosback. He first exhibited his paintings at the National Academy of Design in 1860; he took the degree of M. D. in 1863, receiving his diploma from the hand of William Cullen Bryant. He made his first voyage to Europe as surgeon of the Packet ship, "Harvest Queen," in 1864, visiting Paris, London and Scotland. He became an academician in 1875. He was for five years president of the Art Club of New York. He was president of the art commission of the International Exposition at Munich in 1883. He was at one time president of the Shakespeare Club of Queens. He was a Republican, and a member of the Re-

formed (Dutch) Church. He was a member of the National Academy of Design; the Municipal Art Society of New York; the Geographic Society; Masonic Order, Past Master; Board of Education, Queens; Union Free High School, first president; author, poetic and philosophic essayist, strongly advocating human reason and judicial sense in place of arbitrary pacification. His pen name was Carlede Muldor. He was president of the Queensboro Society of Allied Arts and Crafts. He died on January 21, 1922, at his home, Queenslawn Park, Queens Village.

JAMES AVERY SKILTON, lawyer, writer and philosopher, was born in Troy, New York, January 13, 1828, and died in Brooklyn, in February, 1904. His father was Dr. Avery J. Skilton.

Mr. Skilton was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, the Albany Law School, and the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut. His thorough scientific education prepared his mind to receive the advanced ideas of Herbert Spencer on the subject of evolution, and he became an able exponent of that philosophy. In 1855 he went South and interested himself in several financial enterprises in Charleston. He was recognized as a representative Northern man, and by invitation of General Beauregard he accompanied the latter when he went out to look over the situation before firing on Fort Sumter. General Beauregard explained to him the position of the South and the reasons leading up to his action. When the Civil War began Mr. Skilton was called to Washington, where he discussed the situation with President Lincoln, General Scott and other Northern leaders. His residence in the South and clear insight into conditions made his counsel valuable. Immediately after the close of the war, when all was turmoil and Northern men were looked upon as spies and enemies, Mr. Skilton returned to Charleston. He had won the confidence of all who knew him before the beginning of the conflict, and his courage and straightforwardness enabled him to maintain himself there throughout the period of reconstruction.

Mr. Skilton's friendship with Herbert Spencer, the great English philosopher, extended over a period of more than thirty years. He became interested in Spencer's theory of evolution at a time when a large majority of the thinking men in America either knew nothing about it or refused to accept it as a true doctrine. Mr. Skilton's interest changed to belief, and once convinced of the soundness of Spencer's views he centered his efforts on expounding and spreading them. He and William Jay Youmans, editor of the "Popular Science Monthly," did more to bring about the later popularity of Spencer's books and teachings in America than all others. They believed with Spencer in the principle of evolution as the Creator's method in the organization of the universe, and Mr. Skilton spared neither time nor money to bring others to share his belief. Many persons misunderstood his enthusiasm and called him a crank. He would leave the most important law case to discuss Spencer's doctrines, and was ever buying

his books and pamphlets and distributing them throughout the country. He unselfishly spent a large share of his earnings to propagate Spencer's teachings in one form or another. He received numerous letters from the philosopher acknowledging his indebtedness to his American friend. A notable communication was the one addressed to Mr. Skilton at the time of a great Pennsylvania coal strike, in which Spencer considered the problem presented from the standpoint of the social economist.

Mr. Skilton was the prime mover in the founding of the Brooklyn Ethical Society. During the Parliament of Religions at the World's Columbian Exhibition in Chicago in 1893, he organized and conducted a congress of evolution, which gave him a world-wide reputation. For almost half a century he was identified with Plymouth Church, and taught for many years in the Bethel Branch. He was intimately associated with Henry Ward Beecher and was a close friend of the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, his pastor at the time of his death. His writings cover a wide range of social, economic and religious subjects.

He was a widower and left two brothers in Brooklyn, Charles Candee Skilton and George Steels Skilton, and a sister, Mrs. Ella Plough, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

CHARLES B. MOORE—Thomas Moore was the first American member of the family to come from Suffolk County, England, settling in Southold. He was born in England, about 1615. About 1636 he married Martha Youngs, daughter of the Rev. Christopher Youngs, vicar of Reydon, Suffolk County, England. She came to Salem as early as 1636 with her husband and her mother, Ann Moore. Husband and wife and some of their kindred moved to Southold probably in 1651, and she lived there until 1671.

Charles B. Moore's father was Colonel Jeremiah Moore, and his mother Julia (Brush) Moore, a native of Smithtown. She outlived her husband and died August 29, 1873, in her ninety-second year. Mrs. Moore was a descendant of the Rev. George Phillips, of Brookhaven, a son of the Rev. Samuel Phillips, Harvard, 1650, and thereafter pastor at Rowley, Massachusetts, until his death in 1695. Her eldest daughter, Frances Maria, was the wife of the Rev. William Hunting, whom she survived for many years. The other daughters, Mary Adeline and Julia Brush, with the second son, Jeremiah, lived in the ancestral home, as she did, to the end of their days. Each attained an age exceeding seventy years. William H. Helme Moore, the youngest son, lived for more than fifty years in the City of New York.

Charles B. Moore was born December 2, 1808. His father ran a large farm and invented machines, an aptitude his son shared. At the time half the men in Sterling, now Greenport, were seafarers, and young Moore became familiar with the ways of the sea. When the War of 1812 came, Colonel Jeremiah Moore commanded the militia regiment which guarded a wide district exposed to the depredations of

British warships. He was surrounded by a household guard and armed and mounted messengers. His duties were to prevent the seizure of supplies or their voluntary sale to the enemy. A torpedo landed near his home, and hostilities on land and water followed which the lad remembered vividly all his life.

Young Moore studied Latin at Smithtown under Dr. Charles R. Havens, clerk of Suffolk County, whose assistant he became. At the close of 1822 he went to New York for the first time. The trip from Smithtown to Brooklyn was made by stage, and the East River was crossed by horseboat. The land above Chatham Square and Canal Street was inclosed and tilled. He attended Christmas service in St. George's Chapel on Beekman Street. He continued his classical studies on his return under the Rev. Jonathan Huntting, in 1822 and 1823. Mr. Huntting was a Yale graduate and the pastor of the Southold Church. His son, William Huntting, was a fellow student.

Thomas Storrs Lester, the leading lawyer of Southold, was his father's cousin and adjutant. The young student lived with his great aunt, Mr. Lester's mother, part of the time he was in Southold. After fifty years he spoke of her with admiration as a historic character, and said her reminiscences were as valuable as the dim histories of Greece and Rome.

In 1825, young Moore went to New York and entered the office of Major James Fairlie, clerk of the Supreme Court. The office records attest his penmanship and industry. Major Fairlie was careful and exact. He had been a Revolutionary officer, and Alderman, a Legislator, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821. Moore determined to study law and entered the office of Peter Dempsey, deputy clerk under Major Fairlie. He heard Thomas Emmet, Dudley Selden, David Graham and other famous orators at the bar. At the City Hall he saw Lafayette, President Monroe, and other presidents; Judge Egbert Benson; Governors De Witt Clinton, Daniel D. Tompkins, Joseph C. Yates and Morgan Lewis. He completed his legal studies in the office of William H. Harison, afterwards controller of Trinity Church. At the time Mr. Moore enjoyed pleasant relations with John C. Spencer, son of Chief Justice Ambrose Spencer. He met also Benjamin F. Butler, another reviser of the statutes and afterwards attorney-general of the United States. They formed a friendship which lasted until the death of Mr. Butler.

Mr. Moore was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in 1822 and was made a solicitor of the Court of Chancery. He was admitted to the United States Supreme Court a few years later. For years he was city agent for Selah B. Strong, afterwards member of Congress and Justice of the Supreme Court; for Hugh Halsey, County Judge and Surrogate; and for George Miller, Legislator, Judge and Surrogate.

In 1834 he formed a partnership with Charles G. Havens, a member of the old Long Island family. Mr. Havens, active and fond of exercise, attended to the outside work; Moore, lame and delicate, was con-

tent to read law, history and politics in the office, at No. 7 Nassau Street. In 1835 the firm conveyanced the large estate of Mrs. Ann Rodgers, widow of Nicolas Cruger. In 1836 he was appointed Master in Chancery by Governor William L. Marcy. His habits and enfeebled health led him to withdraw from the firm of Moore, Havens & Cutting, and to form a conveyancing and consulting practice with William V. McDaniel. Important judicial decisions were rendered in line with his advice to clients.

Mr. Moore brought the case of Post and others against Jones to a just decision with far-reaching consequences. After obtaining a full cargo of oil and bone the whaler "Richmond," of Cold Spring Harbor, struck on the rocks in Behring Sea. The master asked the masters of the other whalers nearby for advice. They counselled that since the ship could not be saved, her cargo should be sold at auction. They were the only bidders and made their own terms. They brought the oil and bone to New York and other American ports.

Mr. Moore proceeded on behalf of the owners of the "Richmond" in Admiralty Court on the ground that the sale under such circumstances was invalid and that the owners of the other whalers ought to account for the value of the oil and bone and accept a liberal salvage award. He associated with himself as counsel, Daniel Lord, while Charles O'Connor appeared on the other side. The United States Supreme Court vindicated the opinion of Mr. Moore and set a precedent for those who are made helpless by disaster at sea and those who alone are able to give assistance and refuse to render it except as purchasing owners.

Mr. Moore supported Jackson and Van Buren. He had as personal friends William Leggett and William Cullen Bryant, and wrote often for the "Evening Post," which they edited. He supported the Wilmot Proviso, balked at the course of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1848, and followed Van Buren in the Free Soil movement. He approved the ordinances of 1787, and was a staunch supporter of Abraham Lincoln in the Civil War.

His "Personal Indexes of Southold," 1868, gave a great stimulus to students of genealogy. He was among the earliest members and officers of the New York Genealogical Society, and his pedigree was about the first one to be registered on its books. During the following ten years he wrote more for its "Quarterly Record" than any other person. His biography of Ezra L. Hommedieu appeared in its second volume. Before the second annual meeting he read his paper on "Dutch and English Intermarriages." His "Plan for Genealogical Work," had been printed in the Record at an earlier date. He became a life member, and took the chairmanship of the committee on bibliographical bibliography which he held for twenty-three years until his death.

Among his writings are: A sketch of Francis Brockholst Cutting, one of his law partners; "The Vail Family;" "David Richard Floyd-Jones;" "The Woodhull and Bray Families of Long Island;" "Circumstances

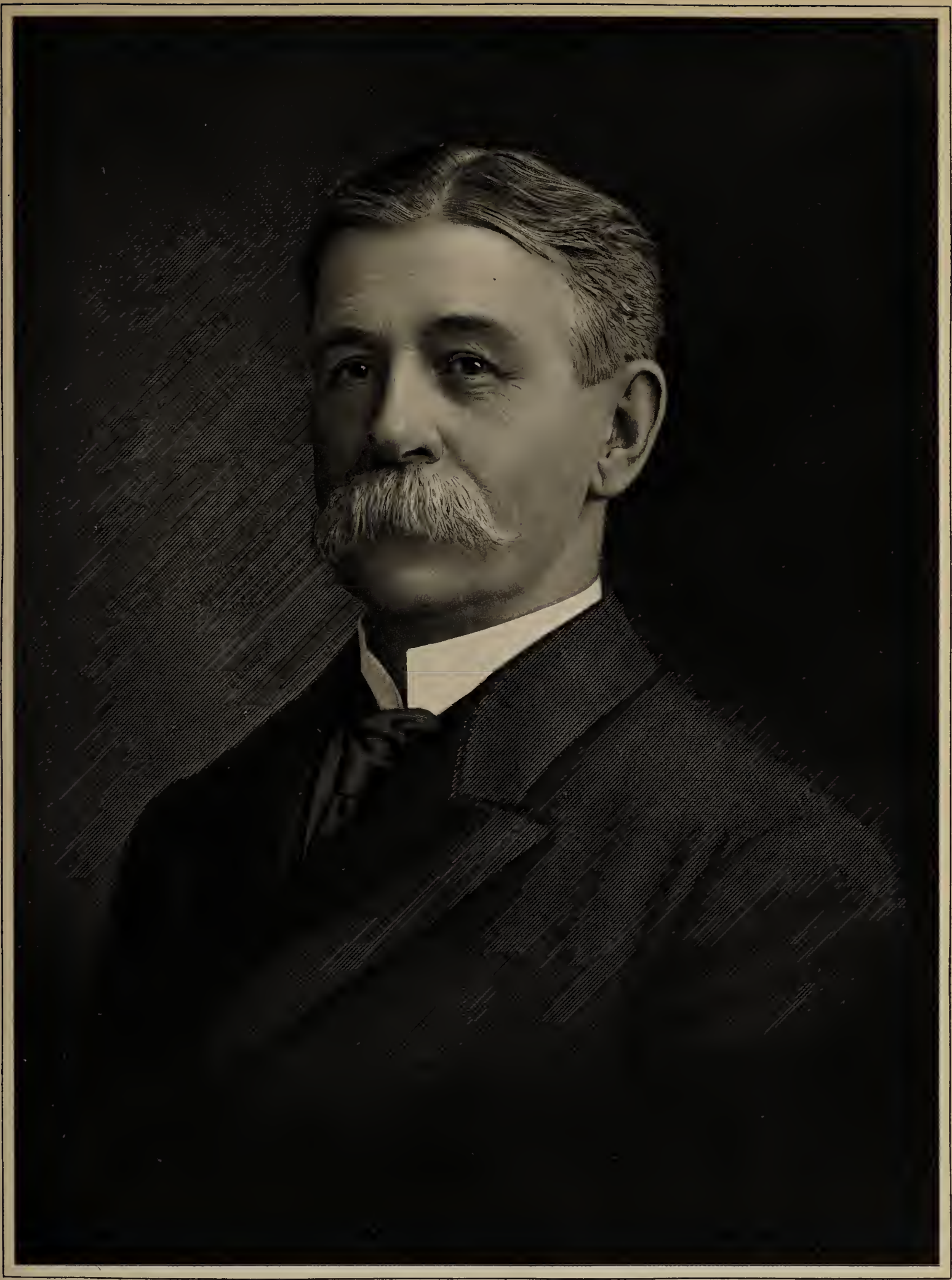
Attending the Occupation of Florida by the United States;" "Daniel Moore of New York;" "Barons Howard of Effingham;" and the names "Philadelphia and Assaragoe;" "Personal Reminiscences of the Hon. Selah B. Strong, Judge of the Supreme Court of this State;" "The Early History of Tangier in Africa with notices of William Smith;" "Sketch of the Life of John Romeyn Broadhead;" "Sketch of Charles Ludlow Livingston;" "Biography of the Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D.;" "John Ledyard, the Traveler;" "Sketch of the Rev. William B. Sprague, D. D.;" author of the "Annals of the American Pulpit;" "John Rogers, the Martyr;" "The Rogers Family of New York;" "Pedigree of the Clinton Family." Later were his "Early History of Hempstead," and his "Shipwrights, Fishermen, etc." He wrote a sketch of Edwin R. Purple, a friend of the Rev. John Moore, Captain John Seaman, the Clinton Family, the Christopher Youngs Family, the Moore Family of Southold, including his first ancestor in America, Thomas Moore.

In the summer of 1890, Mr. Moore took a prominent part in the celebration of the 250th anniversary of Southold. The Rev. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs made the chief address and Mr. Moore also spoke. These addresses are recorded in a handsome memorial volume by with a letter from Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States.

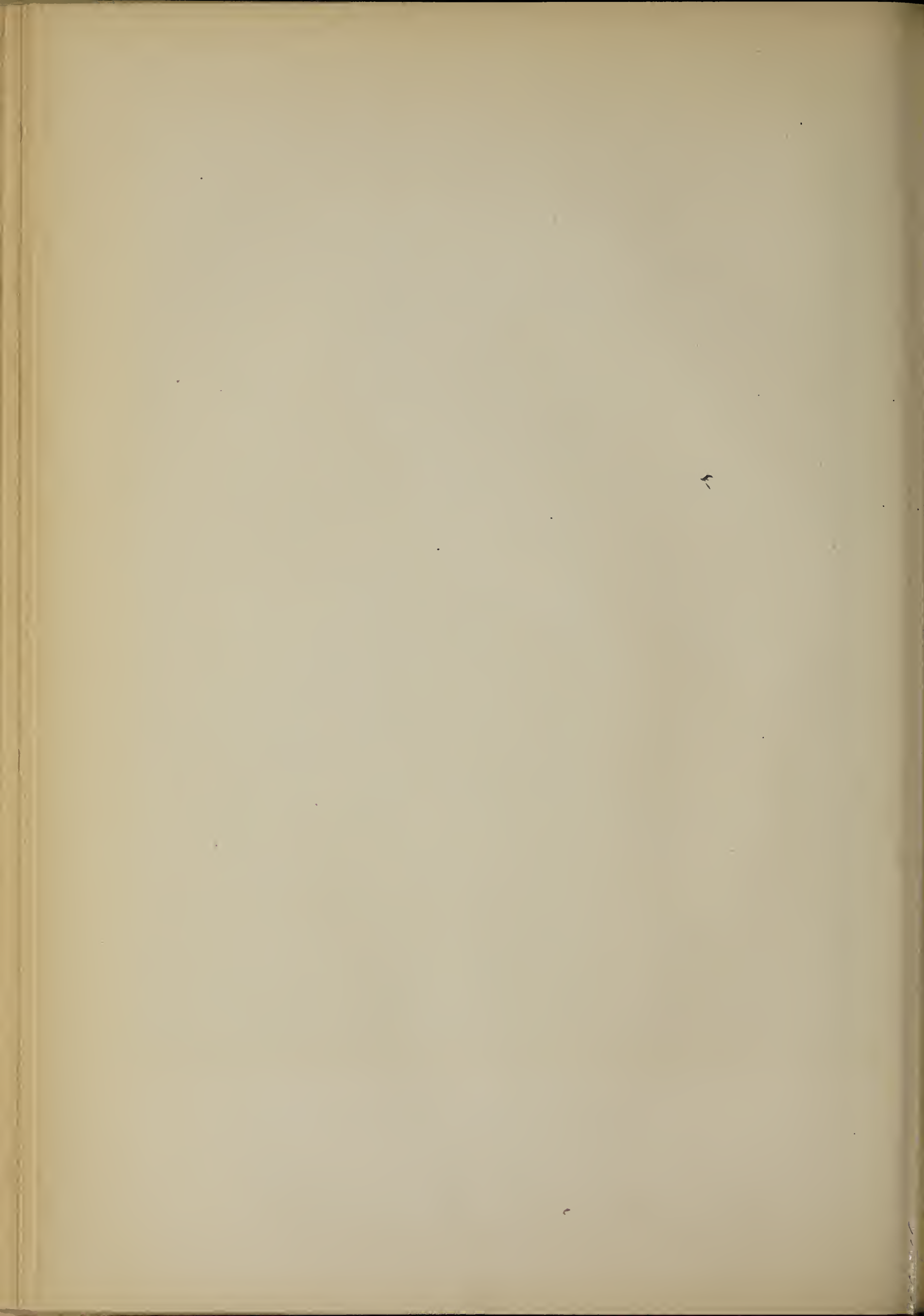
In 1839, Mr. Moore had married Frances Maria Jones, daughter of John H. Jones, of Cold Spring Harbor. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1889. Mrs. Moore died two years later. They had two daughters, one being Mrs. Theophylact B. Bleecker.

Mr. Moore died at his home in New York, December 11, 1893. The Rev. William J. Seabury read the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church at the funeral, and the burial was made at Cold Spring Harbor, beside the grave of Mrs. Moore.

EDGAR McDONALD—It is true of bankers and business men, perhaps, to a greater degree than of others, that the real man, his nature, the texture of his soul, his ideas of happiness, of the meaning and purpose of life, and his attitude to the deeper questions which forever have stirred the heart of mankind, is often hidden from the world of daily contact in which his life is set, and known only to his faithful wife and a few people nearest and dearest to him. But in some cases the motive power which animates and the light which shines upon and guides a man through life's journey are so obvious, so manifest, that it renders his innermost soul visible and transparent, and then do we perceive that all the coming and going, and all the bustle and activity of business, commerce, banking, is the merest shell and husk, but that the kernel is made of a vastly different substance, untouched, undefiled by the common world, but in close contact with the higher and spiritual life fed by it and in its turn radiating back some of its goodness and nobility and adding to the sum total of good will, nobility and elevation, kind-heartedness, in short to the spirit of active and working Christianity diffused in the world's atmosphere and



Edgar A. Small



kept there alive by good and pure thoughts, kind and selfless deeds, including alleviating words and utterances. Those who knew Edgar McDonald rarely thought of him as a banker or business man, but only as the friend of mankind and the gentle protector and defender of its more dependent, more helpless part, the children and their mothers. His personal charm, his never-failing spirit of kindness, his ready helpfulness when any good was to be done, and his simple and unostentatious way of doing it left the strongest impression on every one who had the privilege of coming into contact with him. His passing at the age of seventy-four was a cause of mourning and deep and sincere regret to large numbers of citizens of Brooklyn who only knew the Nassau National Bank by name, never had done business with it while he was president, or in the fifty-four years during which he was connected with the institution. The Children's Aid Society, the Seaside Hospital, the Harriman Home, the Humane Society and the Church Society will remember Mr. McDonald as a trustee and treasurer of each, a man whose counsel was always valuable and never sought in vain. His old church, of which he has been one of the main pillars, the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventh Avenue and St. John's Place, will miss him sadly. Mr. McDonald was completely identified with Brooklyn, where he had lived all his life, and was prominent in financial, church and benevolent circles. His conduct of life and his devotion to the interests of Brooklyn prove that the city problems of the churches which are so widely discussed and written about would be less acute if the men and women who do business in the great cities were content to live among the people and give themselves to the social and religious work of the community from which they derive their wealth. There is hardly a struggling church which is not nursing a secret grief because men who gained their moral and religious strength in the local Sunday school and church have migrated in the days of their prosperity to outer Long Island or Westchester, cutting all the ties to the old church home and leaving the feeble remnant to keep the altar fires burning. But occasionally a city man refuses to succumb to suburban temptation and gives the finest elements of his character to augment the forces which make for the higher interests of the community.

A conspicuous example of what such a man can do and be was Edgar McDonald, and Brooklyn lost no more useful citizen than he when he passed away in May, 1919. Edgar McDonald came of the finest Methodist stock. A sister of his was that great Christian woman, Mrs. Margaret Bottome, and Willis McDonald, knightly layman, was his brother. His business talent, which corporations bought at a great price, was freely given to the Children's Aid Society, the American Humane Association, the Red Star Fund, the Homeopathic Dispensary and the Goodwill Industries, all of which he served as a treasurer and invaluable counsellor. He was from boyhood a church member, and in his own church, the Grace Methodist Episcopal, he was trustee, class leader and Sunday school superintendent for a quarter of a

century. The following letters show the high regard in which Mr. McDonald was held by the many religious and philanthropic agencies with which he was identified and which he liberally supported throughout his life. They are addressed to the widow, and run as follows:

Brooklyn Children's Aid Society,
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 6, 1924.

Mrs. Edgar McDonald,
109 Lincoln Place,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. McDonald:—

Will you please let me add a word that is a bit more personal than can be any expression on a printed form?

It is indeed good to feel that your heart prompts you to continue this helpful interest in our work. We shall never lose our affectionate regard for Mr. McDonald's memory, and your continued thought of us forms an especially valued tie, in addition. We really loved him. And we miss him sorely, as we know you do. Mrs. Wakeman and I still have his picture in our living room, where our eyes rest upon it every time we go near. And we often speak of him. Somehow we know he is still our friend and we want to be worthy of him.

Once more, with true appreciation of your own thought,

Most sincerely,
(Signed) Arthur E. Wakeman,
Director.

The other letter written by the American Bible Society through its general secretary says:

American Bible Society,
New York, N. Y., March 10, 1920.

My dear Mrs. McDonald:

I am sending you ten copies of our "Record" for January in which you will find printed on page 15 the Minute concerning your beloved husband. I can send you more if you so desire.

With kind regards, I am
Yours cordially,
(Signed) William I. Haven,
General Secretary.

Mrs. Emma McDonald,
109 Lincoln Place,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Edgar McDonald was born in Brooklyn, New York, in what is known as the Heights Section, on April 28, 1845. He was educated in local schools, and at the age of nineteen entered the employ of the Nassau National Bank, with which institution he remained for fifty-four years, rising step by step until he had become its president. On his fiftieth anniversary the officers and directors of the bank tendered him a complimentary banquet. At the time of his death Mr. McDonald was a director in the Nassau National Bank. At one time he was treasurer and trustee of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society; treasurer and trustee of the Seaside Hospital; treasurer and trustee of the Harri-man Home; treasurer and trustee of the American Humane Association, and Gates Avenue Homeopathic Dispensary; treasurer of the Brooklyn Church Society; director of the Nassau and Dutchess Fire Insurance Company and the Long Island Safe Deposit Company;

trustee of the South Brooklyn Savings Institution, the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and the American Bible Society.

Integrity, industry and tact made him an outstanding and commanding figure in the development of the city. No move or action toward city betterment lacked his full support, and his example will be a lasting influence for good in its effect on the younger generation. Without petty social ambitions, without bitterness toward any living soul, he played a worthy part in a community which has ideals and aspirations as high as those of any other large civic center in the American commonwealth. What is known only to few people is the ideal marital relation this wonderful and chivalrous man kept up during his long and useful life in his attitude to his wife, a former Miss Emma Ackerman, to whom he was married on May 6, 1868, who was endowed with many exceptional gifts of head and heart, whose every whim and desire from the first days of his wooing to his last days and hours he tenderly considered and carried out as far as was possible within his busy life, which was free from the fetters of self, and cheerfully and joyously spent in the service and for the good of his fellowmen.

CLARA (HARRISON) STRANAHAN, second wife of James S. T. Stranahan, was often called "the best educated woman in America." She was descended from a branch of the Harrison family famous in American history. Her chief claim to fame rests on her authorship of "A History of French Painting from its Earliest to its Latest Practice," frequently used as a text-book in art schools. The book is dedicated to her husband. It is an exhaustive treatise, the "Brooklyn Eagle" declaring editorially:

There are few cases in all literature in which the application of the word history is not a sort of beneficent libel, but that of Mrs. Stranahan's production is a most notable exception. There is not a page of the book that does not tell its own eloquent story of toil, which would have shaken the purpose of any but the most resolute of women. The intuitive perceptions of a woman have been reinforced by a grasp and virility usually incident to a masculine intelligence.

Mrs. Stranahan founded a private school which came to be known throughout the State. It occupied the site of the Hamilton Club at Remsen and Clinton streets. While the head of this institution, she became widely known through her interest in art and her consistent advocacy of higher education for women. She took a prominent part in Brooklyn's Great Sanitary Fair, which opened in the old Academy of Music, February 22, 1864. Miss Harrison, as she was then, was chairman of the art committee, superintended the "post office," and the work of the daily paper published in connection with the fair. The first Mrs. Stranahan, who organized the fair, died in 1866, and Miss Harrison and Mr. Stranahan were married in 1870.

She was fond of Prospect Park, laid out by her husband, visited it frequently, and took great pride in the rose garden: When the flowers bloomed, she passed long hours there in company with some member of her family.

She was born at Westfield, Massachusetts, April 9, 1831. Her early education was received in Ohio. Afterwards, she attended Mount Holyoke College, presided over by Mary Lyon, and was a graduate of the Troy Female Seminary, having been a pupil under Emma Willard. For a number of years, she was vice-president of the Emma Willard Association, of Brooklyn. Mrs. Stranahan taught at the Troy Seminary following her graduation, but after a brief time obtained an engagement in Brooklyn, teaching at the Brooklyn Heights Seminary and at the Packer Institute.

She was a frequent contributor to magazines, principally on art subjects, her mansion at Union and Clinton streets containing a large number of works of art. Etchings especially interested her, and in this branch of art she had assembled many originals of Rembrandt and the French masters, her private collection being considered one of the finest in the United States.

Although a partial invalid for nine years before her death, the notable woman did not cease her connection with many prominent organizations, and continued to attend their meetings even as late as a few days before a final stroke of apoplexy brought her brilliant career to an end. She had been a vice-president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and for twenty-five years was chairman of the Kings County visiting committee of the State Charity Aid Association, and for twenty-seven years acted as corresponding secretary of the Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children. She served as a member of the Woman's Board appointed by New York State to carry on the work of the Columbian Exposition, later being president of the Women's Board of Managers for New York State.

In memory of her father, Mr. Harrison, she made a bequest of \$25,000 to Michigan University.

DR. ALEXANDER J. C. SKENE, dean of the Long Island College Hospital, was a leader in his profession, and was conceded to be one of the ablest gynecologists in the United States. He shone as a lover of the fine arts, an ardent and penetrating student and one whose endeavors were to put in practice the suggestions he received from his readings. Young men had no greater friend. He was ever careful to encourage talent wherever he found it. He did not hesitate or fail at the proper time to tell others that many a promising youth was retarded by reason of the ignorance or the obstinacy of those to whom his future was entrusted. In war and in peace he was a defender of the Union and a lover of free institutions. He was a thoroughly upright citizen, a Brooklyn lover and sympathizer, courteous at all times.

The Skenes were a race of warriors, statesmen and professional men, closely identified with the history of Scotland. The genesis of the family would make good reading in any novel. It appears that when Malcolm II, King of Scotland, was returning from the defeat of the Danes at Morloch in Moray, in 1010, he was pursued by a ravenous wolf, which was about to attack him when a young son of Donald of

the Isles thrust his arm, wound with the plaid into the wolf's mouth and with his dagger slew the beast. The king appreciating the boldness of the act, gave the young man some lands, now the parish of Skene in Aberdeenshire. The incident gave rise to the family name Sgian, which means a dagger or disk, and which occupies with three wolves' heads a conspicuous place on the family's armorial bearings. John De Skene, in the thirteenth century, joined the forces of the Usurper, Donald Bain, but afterwards proved his loyalty to King Alexander, and was restored forthwith to royal favor. His great-grandson, John, who lived during the reign of Alexander III, was so well informed politically and so esteemed for his impartial virtue as to be chosen an arbiter between Bruce and Baliol, contestants for the crown. A grandson fought at Bannockburn and received a charter from his leader in 1318. Alexander Skene fought beside King James at the battle of Flodden, and his direct descendant, James Skene, led the charges at the battle of Pinkie, where he fell in 1547. Major George Skene was conspicuous in the wars of Queen Anne where he fought under the Duke of Marlborough. In 1720 he purchased the estate of Careston in Forfarshire. Two more Skenes were soldiers and both died fighting, one on Spain and the other at the battle of Preston in 1745.

At a later date the Skenes found fame and fortune in civil pursuits. In 1575 John Skene and Sir James Balfour were appointed a commission by Regent Morton to examine and make a general digest of the laws of Scotland. The work was done so thoroughly that Skene who did the more arduous work, received a public commendation and was pensioned. In 1587 he was chosen to go to Denmark to conclude a marriage with the Princess Anne. He bore the reputation of being a scholar, and was able to harangue in Latin and think and speak as well as any man. Without doubt he was the most noted among the litterateurs who bore the name of Skene.

In 1590 Gilbert Skene was professor of medicine in Kings College, Aberdeen, and afterwards physician to the King, a post he resigned in 1594. He was knighted thereafter. James Skene was the faithful friend of Walter Scott, his co-worker and co-partner, and responsible for many of the most interesting scenes portrayed so cleverly by Scott. Andrew Skene, who succeeded Lord Cockburn as solicitor general of Scotland in 1834, was also a noted member of this fine old family. Colonel Philip Skene, of the British Army, was one of Dr. Skene's ancestors. He was a leader in the military movements in Northern New York during the Revolution. Before that war, he was engaged with Lord Howe in the attack on Ticonderoga, and with Lord Amherst at its capture, and that of Crown Point. To strengthen the British hold on Canada, Colonel Skene received a large grant of land on Lake Champlain, and founded on Wood Creek the town of Skenesborough, now Whitehall. He developed the commerce and industries of the country about him, and became Governor of Crown Point, colonel in the local Militia, judge and postmaster. His loyalty to the British in

the Revolution swept away the benefits he might have derived from all these services. The British burned Skenesborough when they evacuated the town, and after the war he was attainted for treason with his son, Major Andrew Skene, and their estates were confiscated by the Americans.

Dr. Alexander J. C. Skene, Brooklyn member of the family, was born in the parish of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, in 1838. At nineteen, hearty and full of health, he embarked for this country. In Scotland he had shown a deep love for the medical profession, and zoological studies. As soon as he arrived in America he entered the University of Michigan. From there he proceeded to the Long Island College Hospital, from which he was graduated in 1863. The Civil War was at its height when he received his diploma. He offered his services to the country and was sent to the front forthwith. In the midst of his surgical duties, he found time to create the ambulance corps. It made the soldiers physicians for first aid, or trained nurses, of the Government. Dr. Skene was made assistant surgeon at Port Royal when he entered the army. Before he entered the Army, Dr. Skene had been appointed an assistant to Dr. Austin Flint, professor of the institutes and practice of medicine; and when the war ended, he returned to his *alma mater* and received the appointment of adjunct professor of the Long Island Medical College. He was brought into consultation on a thousand critical cases, which he diagnosed carefully and recommended courses of treatment that proved effective. His name and fame were spread throughout the world. It was believed that he had no superior in diagnosing disease. As a surgeon he was unrivalled. His work on the diseases of women stood as the standard for years, if it had been superseded. It was published by Appleton in 1883. It attained an immense circulation and was praised as highly in Europe as it was in the United States. In addition to being Dean of the Long Island College Hospital, Dr. Skene was also professor of Gynecology. He was president of the New York Obstetrical Society and of the American Gynecological Society. For years he was president of the Kings County Medical Society. He was lieutenant-colonel and surgeon on the Second Division staff of the National Guard during General Edward L. Molineux's command.

Apart from Dr. Skene's conquests in medicine, he was skilled in his hobby, or his pastime. He was a sculptor. He delighted in chiselling the marble block and bringing life-like features into being. He wrote for the magazines on hundreds of topics. He lived in a modest house at Clinton and State Streets, was fond of driving horses, and enjoyed life, having the best of health. He was a large man, of fine physique, and wore a heavy mustache and beard.

The Skene Sanitarium on President Street near Sixth Avenue was designed and constructed under the personal direction of Dr. Skene. Dr. Skene established the sanitarium during his active practice and made it one of the outstanding hospitals of the country. After the death of Dr. Skene the hospital was taken over by the medical and



Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett H. Tobey

surgical staff, and subsequently a corporation of physicians purchased the property from the Skene estate, although a movement had been started by a group of admirers of the founder to have the city secure the building and maintain it as a memorial to the famous physician. The new owners were made up of personal friends of Dr. Skene in the medical profession. The president was Dr. L. Grant Baldwin, who died in 1923; the secretary and treasurer, Dr. W. H. Snyder, and the policy and the high standing of the sanitarium were maintained. Some of the most prominent surgeons of the borough have served on the staff of this hospital.

After the death of Dr. Baldwin his colleagues endeavored to re-organize the corporation, or to secure enough of the stock to control the property and to make certain additions and repairs to the building which they considered were required. The property was finally placed upon the market, or, rather, it was generally known among the medical profession that it could be purchased. It was bought on March 22, 1924, by the trustees of the Samaritan Hospital in Bay Ridge. Its acquisition enabled the surgeons of the Samaritan to carry out extensive surgical work.

Brooklyn contains no more impressive monument than the one bearing the bust of Dr. Skene in Bronze opposite the Soldiers and Sailors Arch at the entrance to Prospect Park. The strong and noble face is turned toward the West, where the Skene Sanitarium stands. On the granite is inscribed, with many tributes to his achievements: "Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1838; Died in Highmount, Ulster County, 1900." It stands on the corner of Flatbush Avenue and the Plaza where thousands pass every day.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BENNETT H. TOBEY—Life gave richly to Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett H. Tobey, those qualities of mind and spirit which bear the finest and most beautiful significance to any phase of human effort. When in contact with his fellow beings, and in every responsibility which he filled throughout his long and eminently honored career, this man among men returned to life in large measure and in lofty significance the fruits of devoted and concentrated endeavor. As a business man he contributed largely to the prosperity and advance of the times, while in his friendship the beauty and sincerity of his spirit was perhaps most clearly revealed; and in his position as a citizen of the charming little community known as Glen Cove, he enjoyed the esteem and even the affection of everyone of his fellow townspeople. Such a life as his commands admiration from every angle of vision and it is indeed fitting that his name should be recorded upon these permanent annals of Twentieth Century progress on Long Island.

Bennett H. Tobey was born in Brooklyn, July 8, 1856, and died in Glen Cove, April 13, 1923. He was a son of Charles B. and Frances (Hyde) Tobey and was descended from old Colonial stock, prominent in every generation in America, in the professions, the industries,

commercial progress and military affairs. He received his education in the public schools of Brooklyn, and entered a business career immediately upon the completion of his studies. His first affiliation was with Wilmerding-Hoguet & Company, dealers in general merchandise, he entered their employ at the age of seventeen years. His next step took him to H. B. Clafin & Company, the well known wholesale jobbing house. He quickly rose to the head of their rug department and in that connection became broadly familiar with the leading rug producers of the world. While with the H. B. Clafin & Company interests he rose to the office of selling agent for the Beattie & Firth account, also the enormous aggregation of accounts grouped under the name of the American Axminster Industry.

It was while active in these duties that Sir Algernon Firth, Bart, of the firm of T. F. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse, and Heckmondwike, England, became acquainted with Lieut.-Colonel Tobey's usefulness in the trade and sought him as an associate. Purchasing extensive interests in carpet production in America, Sir Algernon Firth, united forces with the Firth Carpet Company, of New York City. This step was an individual one rather than a merger of the English and American Firth interests. Lieut.-Colonel Tobey was placed in charge of the Firth agency in America, becoming treasurer, and for a time also represented the Bating Manufacturing Company, and the Nye-Waite Carpet Company, but prior to the opening of the present century he relinquished all outside accounts to devote his entire attention to the Firth Carpet Company. This concern had recently established two mills in New York State, one at Firthcliff, another at Auburn. The main offices of the concern, however, were retained in New York City, and Lieut.-Colonel Tobey continued active as the firm's representative. In 1921 his long and faithful service was acknowledged in his election as vice-president as well as treasurer of the concern, following the retirement of Sir Algernon Firth, Bart. At the same time Sir William H. Aykroyd, Bart., became president and Sir Algernon's successor of the T. F. Firth & Sons, Ltd., of England, also of the Firth Carpet Company, of New York.

As an executive member of the American corporation, Lieut.-Colonel Tobey added to his brilliant record a chapter which will long be remembered in the trade and especially among his close associates or near-by cotemporaries. The long experience which so eminently fitted him for his important responsibilities was of more than casual or immediate benefit to the concern and to the trade. Lieutenant-Colonel Tobey possessed a keenness of vision truly remarkable while his calm judgment was equalled by his absolute fearlessness in advance. He frequently took some radical step of pioneer significance on the strength of his own judgment, reached after a careful survey of conditions and many instances are remembered in the trade when his leadership in some move which affected national rug and carpet interests proved his great wisdom and ability. His world came to depend upon him as one whose leadership was looked forward to without question, for many years.

Breaking health compelled him, however, to seek a respite from business responsibilities, although it was only by the urgent solicitation of his physicians that he was persuaded to do so. In orderly and efficient manner he arranged for the continuation of his special duties by other trustworthy executives, and tendered his resignation to take effect January 1, 1923. The carpet industry almost stood aghast at the thought of missing from their progress this splendid figure. He consented, however, to retain the vice-presidency of the Firth Carpet Company, and also act as chairman of the Board of Directors, thus his advice and judgment on important issues were still available, but as the treasurer, and manager, he resigned completely and other hands took up his work. He made various plans for rest and recuperation but no great length of time passed before it was evident that his condition was more serious than even was at first feared. His death resulted in the early spring and one of the most able and devoted business executives of his day passed out from a life of such usefulness and distinction as is rarely achieved by any one man. Upon his resigning from active duties in the Firth Carpet Company, many groups of people in the trade gave expression to the unqualified esteem and admiration in which they held this leader of men. A comprehensive review of his career was published in "The Carpet and Upholstery Trade Review" with a life-like portrait of Lieut.-Colonel Tobey. In connection with this biography various of his cotemporaries were quoted and their appreciation of his merit and worth was expressed most happily. George S. Squire, long secretary of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company and Lieut.-Colonel Tobey's friend from boyhood said:

I have always admired his sterling qualities and manly character. To me his word was as good as his bond. * * * * He has had an active and strenuous position to fill in the trade for a great many years and the fact that he has so long held the position which he now relinquishes is ample proof of his real merit.

Nelson S. Clark, a leading figure in the firm of W. & J. Sloane, said:

I have known Colonel Tobey since 1887. In all those years he has always been the same—a leader of everything that was good—ever for the best interests of the trade. All the trade loves him.

William H. Ross, sales agent for the Stephen Sanford & Sons, Inc., also second vice-president, said:

The retirement of Col. Tobey from the active selling end of the Firth Carpet Company's business is an irreparable loss to the company and the entire carpet and rug trade. I have been intimately acquainted with Lieut. Colonel Tobey for several years, therefore I feel justified in stating that he is a man of rare qualifications.

Lieut.-Colonel Tobey's retirement was also commented upon in the "New York Commercial" of Thursday, November 9, 1922. This daily, in addition to a succinct review of his many activities, said:

Through the retirement from active business of Colonel Tobey, the floor covering trade sustains the loss of one of its leaders, and most unique figures. For many years he has been considered one of the most far-sighted manufacturers and merchandisers. His

predictions as to the future course of the market very seldom failed to prove accurate. As a result, his advice was sought, not only by his customers in all sections of the country, but by his competitors as well.

The death of Lieut.-Colonel Tobey, soon after his laying aside the responsibilities of business cast a deep shadow over every branch of the carpet interest of this country and was noted with the sincerest regret abroad. It was not, however, solely in the world of commerce and industry that Lieut.-Colonel Tobey stood among the men of the giant moral and mental stature in his day. His military record was one of brilliance and noble attainment. It began with his enlistment in the National Guard of the State of New York, in June, 1889, when he became a member of the 14th Regiment of that body. This was the same regiment in which his father had served with honor and distinction during the Civil War, the elder man having been Captain of Company C. In Lieut.-Colonel Tobey's youth, when he first looked forward to military service, his father had urged him to begin in the ranks, the word of the father had been "Don't take out a commission before you carry a rifle." This, beginning shoulder to shoulder with the lowest man in the organization was Colonel Tobey's policy in every interest in life and it preserved in him throughout his entire career the sincere spirit of fellowship towards his kind which made him a man beloved as well as esteemed. He began in the army as private, was early promoted to corporal, then successively to sergeant, "top" sergeant, and eventually received, his commission as lieutenant; serving through the Spanish-American War as major, at the close of hostilities he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. During the World War he was relegated to the Officers Reserve Corps of the National Guard, of the State of New York, the age limit not permitting his active service. This perhaps was the greatest disappointment of his life for in common with so many of the able, experienced military and naval officials of the United States, the call to arms was a keen personal challenge which met with the most ardent response despite gray hairs and advancing years. Colonel Tobey felt to the depths of his soul the sorrow of being denied the privilege of participating in the world's greatest conflict. Nevertheless he did much to advance its progress, for he trained a large contingent for service overseas, organizing his own company at his residence in Glen Cove. He also served as instructor of officers in training, for Company M, of the 23rd Regiment, Brooklyn unit. He was also active as a member of the State of New York.

Every civic or public interest reached Lieut.-Col. Tobey with the strongest appeal, and in all community endeavors he gave his best to the promotion of the general welfare. His World War activities included the chairmanship of the Liberty Loan Committee, Floor Covering Trade Section, for the metropolitan district. In his home community of Glen Cove, he has been a worker for every local cause or movement which promised benefit to the people, and his faithful cooperation, and often leadership, made his name one of the highest in

community affairs. Not only this, he endeared himself so closely to the people of this village that it was with genuine affection, as well as unqualified respect, that he was regarded. He was a member of the Glen Cove Chamber of Commerce, and his affiliations with organized advance included membership in Orion Lodge, of Brooklyn, Free and Accepted Masons, and for many years was president of the Carpet Association of America, which for several terms he served on the Board of Governors. His clubs were the Army and Navy; the National Republican, of New York; the Nassau Country; the Engineer's Country Club; and the Brookville Country Club. A man of deep religious convictions, whose life was ordered in consistence with religious principle, Lieutenant Colonel Tobey long attended the Presbyterian Church, of Glen Cove. His death left a great void in every circle with which he was identified, and many friends gathered to pay their last respects to this honored and beloved man when his body was laid to rest in Cypress Hill Cemetery, until the completion of the family mausoleum at Hillside Cemetery, Glen Cove. Delegations from the various houses of the carpet trade, also members of Orion Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, came by special train, and with military honors all that was mortal of one of America's noblest citizens was laid away in sacred ground. His memory cannot fail to live as an inspiration to all who knew him, and his record may well prove an example to those who follow.

Lieutenant Colonel Bennett H. Tobey married, on April 14, 1878, in Brooklyn, Harriet Barnes Newell, daughter of George C., and Jane (Barnes) Newell. Mrs. Tobey survives her distinguished husband, maintaining the family home at No. 54 Highland Road, Glen Cove. He is also survived by their daughter: Marguerite Naomi, born March 19, 1888, who married, October 30, 1911, Howard Downing Goring.

DUDLEY BUCK, organist and composer, was regarded as the greatest composer of choral music of his day. For twenty-five years he gave the eloquence of music in Brooklyn as the choir master of Holy Trinity Church. During that period he composed most of his best music. He also organized the Apollo Club, which became one of the foremost men's singing societies of the country.

Mr. Buck was born in Hartford, Connecticut, and indicated his genius for music as a boy. His father was a shipping merchant, and had planned a commercial career for his son. One day Dudley borrowed an old-fashioned work on thorough bass from one of his father's clerks, and with that he began his study of music. One of his school fellows lent him a flute, and fearing he might disturb the family he took it to the top of a cherry tree where he felt moved to discourse sweet music. When he was twelve a flute was given him to own, and the family was astonished to find that he knew how to play. Pianoforte he had none, for it was not deemed a necessary piece of household furniture, particularly one without a daughter. He received a melodeon in time and learned to play sundry masses by Hadyn and Mozart,

and some of Handel's choruses. When he was sixteen the piano came, and he received a short course of instruction under W. J. Babcock in Hartford.

His commercial career was doomed forthwith. Mr. Buck entered Trinity College, Hartford, soon after. While an undergraduate he earned his first pay as a musician as organist of St. John's Episcopal Church. When his parents saw that nature had intended him for a musician, they decided to make him as good a one as possible. When a junior in 1858, he left college for the famous conservatory of Leipzig. Among his fellow-students who became famous were Carl Rosa, Arthur Sullivan, John Francis Bennett, Walter Bache, Madeleine Schiller, and others. He studied harmony and composition under Hauptmann and Richter, orchestration under Mendelssohn's friend, Julius Reitz; studied the pianoforte under Moscheles and Plaidy; and finally mastered the organ under the tuition of Johann Gottlob Schneider in Dresden.

In 1862 he came home and joined his parents in Hartford. Almost immediately the famous North Congregational Church, Dr. Horace Bushnell being pastor, called him to be its organist. Pupils and friends gathered around him, and the stay he had intended for six months continued for six years.

In 1864, Mr. Buck became known to the public-at-large through a series of organ concerts in which he played many selections he had himself composed. Fifteen years later, after he had played in every big city in the Union, and in many smaller towns, he abandoned the concert field to younger men and gave himself up to writing, teaching and conducting. As a result of one of his western concert tours he moved to Chicago, in 1869, and took charge of the big organ in St. James Church, the mother of Episcopal churches in that diocese. The organ concert tours continued, and he was absent on one of them when the great Chicago fire occurred. Mr. Buck was booked for a concert in Emanuel Church, Albany, on the night of October 8, 1871. Early that evening he learned that his home in Chicago was doomed. Just before he took his place at the organ more dispatches came. His home was in ashes, and his wife and children had taken refuge with a friend. He gave the concert as if nothing had happened. More than the pecuniary loss, when the details were known, Mr. Buck regretted the manuscripts of untold value which could not be replaced. Among them were a concert overture for the pianoforte and orchestra on Drake's poem, "The Culprit Fay," trios and duos for pianoforte, violin and cello, and the clarinet and pianoforte among others.

The fire was responsible for the removal of the Buck family to Boston, Massachusetts, where Mr. Buck became the organist of St. Paul's Church, and afterwards of the Music Hall. The latter appointment involved the charge of the great organ. Mr. Buck retained the post for the three years he remained in Boston, adding greatly to his reputation. In Boston he met Theodore Thomas, who incorporated some of Mr. Buck's compositions into his programmes, and suggested that he come to New York as assistant conductor of his concerts in

Central Park Garden. After a short trip to Cincinnati, Ohio, with his chief as organist for the Cincinnati festival, Mr. Buck came to New York late in the spring of 1875. In 1876, Mr. Buck was chosen to write the music for a cantata to be sung at the opening of the Centennial in Philadelphia. To this commission he owed one of his most cherished friendships—that with Sidney Lanier, who wrote "The Centennial Meditation of Columbia." Mr. Buck wrote the music and a chorus of a thousand voices with an organ and an orchestra of two hundred instruments rendered it under the direction of Theodore Thomas.

In 1876, Mr. Buck was called to the organ of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn. As organist and choir master he remained until 1902, when he concluded that he needed a rest. In December of that year he resigned the post from which many fine offers had been unable to draw him.

He celebrated his seventieth birthday in March, 1909, in Dresden, where he and his wife, as he said, were "just resting." In his long career he had taken little time for recreation, devoting often sixteen and eighteen hours a day to music. His fame became world-wide.

Mr. Buck died October 6, 1909, in the home of his son, Dudley Buck, Jr., in West Orange, New Jersey. He had returned from a two year residence in Munich the preceding August.

ADMIRAL ROBERT PIERREPONT FORSHEW entered the Naval Academy in June, 1876, and after graduation made his first cruise on the old "Kearsage," of historic fame. In 1883 he resigned from the Navy, but his fondness for military life led him to join the National Guard at Catskill, New York, where he was then residing, and he served in the National Guard as a second lieutenant for two years.

In 1888 he associated with others who were forming the "Naval Reserve Artillery," which later became the Naval Militia of this State.

On June 23, 1891, the First Battalion of the Naval Reserve Artillery was mustered into State Service, and Commodore ForsheW was commissioned as a lieutenant in the First Division of that organization. Upon the formation of the Second Battalion in 1897 he was transferred to that organization, and was made lieutenant commander and executive officer, and became commanding officer of the Second Battalion on April 20, 1899. He served continuously on this duty until June 24, 1911, when he was appointed commodore and commanding officer of the Naval Militia of the State, and has since served continuously in that capacity.

He served on the Staff of Governor Hughes from January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1910. During his service in the Naval Militia he has seen service in two wars, the Spanish-American War and the World War. During the Spanish-American War, Commodore ForsheW organized and commanded the Mine Patrol Fleet which operated in this

harbor, and was later assigned on the staff of Admiral Erben, United States Navy, as well as executive officer of the U. S. S. "Buffalo."

At the time of the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, February 3, 1917, the Governor of the State called upon the Naval Militia to protest the waterways and bridges at this port, and Commodore Forshew organized and had a force on duty within twelve hours of the call. This force served continuously until March 28, 1917, when the duty was taken over by the city. For this service the Secretary of the Navy wrote a letter highly commending the manner in which the duty was performed.

On the outbreak of the World War, April 6, 1917, the Naval Militia was mobilized, and their condition was such that within twenty-four hours all the forces of the Naval Militia had left their home stations for Federal duty, fully-armed and equipped. After mobilization and seeing the Naval Militia on their way to Federal duty, Commodore Forshew himself reported for duty on April 7, 1917, and was assigned to duty on the staff of Admiral Usher, commanding the Third Naval District. Commodore Forshew was immediately assigned to duty to extend the Naval Militia, and within a few months had increased its strength three fold, and had established training camps for this purpose at Charlotte and Kingsland Point, and a flying camp at Bay Shore. All the Naval Militia activities of the State and District were under this supervision, including those at the armory of the Second Battalion, known as the Federal Rendezvous. During the war Commodore Forshew was repeatedly called to Washington for consultation about the activities of the Naval Reserve Force. He served on the Staffs of Admirals Usher, Hughes and Glennon until July 1, 1919. He was the senior member of the Board of Naval Militia officers which met in Washington in 1916 to formulate the plans under which the Naval Militia were reorganized and under which plans they were ordered to mobilize practically immediately upon the outbreak of the war.

Commodore Forshew has been active in all the phases of the Naval Militia work of the State, one of his activities being the securing and building of the armory in which this command is quartered, which is the best Naval Militia armory possessed by any organization in the United States.

In June, 1923, Commodore Forshew was promoted to the rank of Admiral and placed upon the retired list, in conformity with the law of the State, he having reached the age limit. Admiral Forshew has been a resident of Bay Ridge for many years.

WILLIAM MUSGRAVE CALDER, one of Brooklyn's best known and most enterprising citizens, whose entire life has been lived in this, his native city, and where today he is in business as a successful real estate dealer, is well known. Thousands of Brooklynites owe their profound gratitude to this man who had vision to see their needs and had the energy and backbone to fight in their behalf. He it was who succeeded in procuring an amendment to the then new tenement house

law, which in its operation was causing Brooklyn to stop its building of tenements and apartment houses. This amendment permitted the erection of the four-story flat, which was immediately put up, giving the many who were clamoring for homes a better type of house and one more sanitary than they had ever possessed. Not only in the building trade does Mr. Calder stand out prominently, but he has for years been active in the political field, in the years 1917 to 1923 serving as an active member of the United States Senate, thus acquiring the title that will doubtless cling to him.

William M. Calder was born March 3, 1869, in the city of Brooklyn, New York, where he has practically lived his entire life. He is the son of Alexander Grant Calder, the father having been born in New York City on July 8, 1841, and brought to Brooklyn by his parents when he was four years old. He was a carpenter by trade, having learned the business under the instruction of Donald McDonald, who was at that time one of the leading builders of New York City. With his building knowledge he combined that of a contractor and followed these occupations for many years, with great success. He finally branched into speculative building, and before he retired in the year 1898, he had to his credit the erection of nearly a thousand buildings.

It is not strange, then, that the son, William M. Calder, should follow in his father's footsteps. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, at the termination of which, when only fifteen years of age, he began his apprenticeship under the direction of his father. At his coming of age, the father took him into the business as a partner and this partnership was continued until the elder Mr. Calder retired, their operations covering much of the territory included in the eighth, ninth, and twenty-second wards of Brooklyn, and on the Park Slope. Upon the retirement of the father, William M. Calder carried on their extensive business alone, and in the many buildings he erected, including those on Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth avenues, as well as those on Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and the ten new-law tenement houses on Lincoln and Berkeley places, the neighborhood was transformed. These buildings were erected out of the best materials, and with a real regard for the comfort and health of the inmates. In return for his deep interest in behalf of Brooklyn's people, he receives their admiration and respect, and when he heads any great movement or undertaking, their loyal and undivided support. Not only did he beautify the neighborhood with these monuments, but he furnished homes to many worthy families and employment to hundreds of workmen.

In 1901, Mr. Calder was appointed building commissioner by the then Borough President Swanstrom, for no other reason than that his ability as a builder and his high regard for public health had demonstrated that he was the man for the job. And in their choice of building commissioner they were not wrong, as was shown later by his many achievements. The benefits derived from his works in tenement house law, previously mentioned, were many and far-reaching. Attractive buildings immediately began to take the place of the vacant

lots, real estate rapidly rose in value, and the population in the borough was greatly increased. While Mr. Calder was holding the office of building commissioner, he also procured legislation providing for improved sanitary conditions. His work was widely appreciated, and at the time of his retirement from the office, the builders and real estate dealers of the borough presented to him engrossed resolutions, which expressed their regard for his services. In 1903 he was elected president of the Building Association of Brooklyn. Mr. Calder also holds membership in the Fifth Avenue Co-operative Builders' Association, of which he is a director; is a member of the Manufacturers' Association, of New York; and a director of the South Brooklyn Board of Trade.

Mr. Calder is a prominent leader in political circles, being a staunch Republican, and always working for the interests of his party. In the year 1904 he had the honor of being elected to Congress by his party, for the Sixth Congressional District, with a majority of 2,700 votes over his opponent, Robert Baker, who was the then incumbent. This was a decided honor, for the district was practically Democratic, and had never before given a Republican such a victory. He retained his seat in Congress until 1915. In 1908, 1912, 1916, and 1920, he was sent as a delegate to the Republican National Conventions. In 1917 he was again honored by his election to the United States Senate, and served with honor to 1923, inclusive. Personally, Mr. Calder is very popular and makes friends wherever he goes. He holds membership in many associations, including the Crescent and Montauk clubs, of Brooklyn. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Greenwood Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is a Past Master; he has also attained to the Commandery degrees. Besides these, he is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and the Order of Heptasophs.

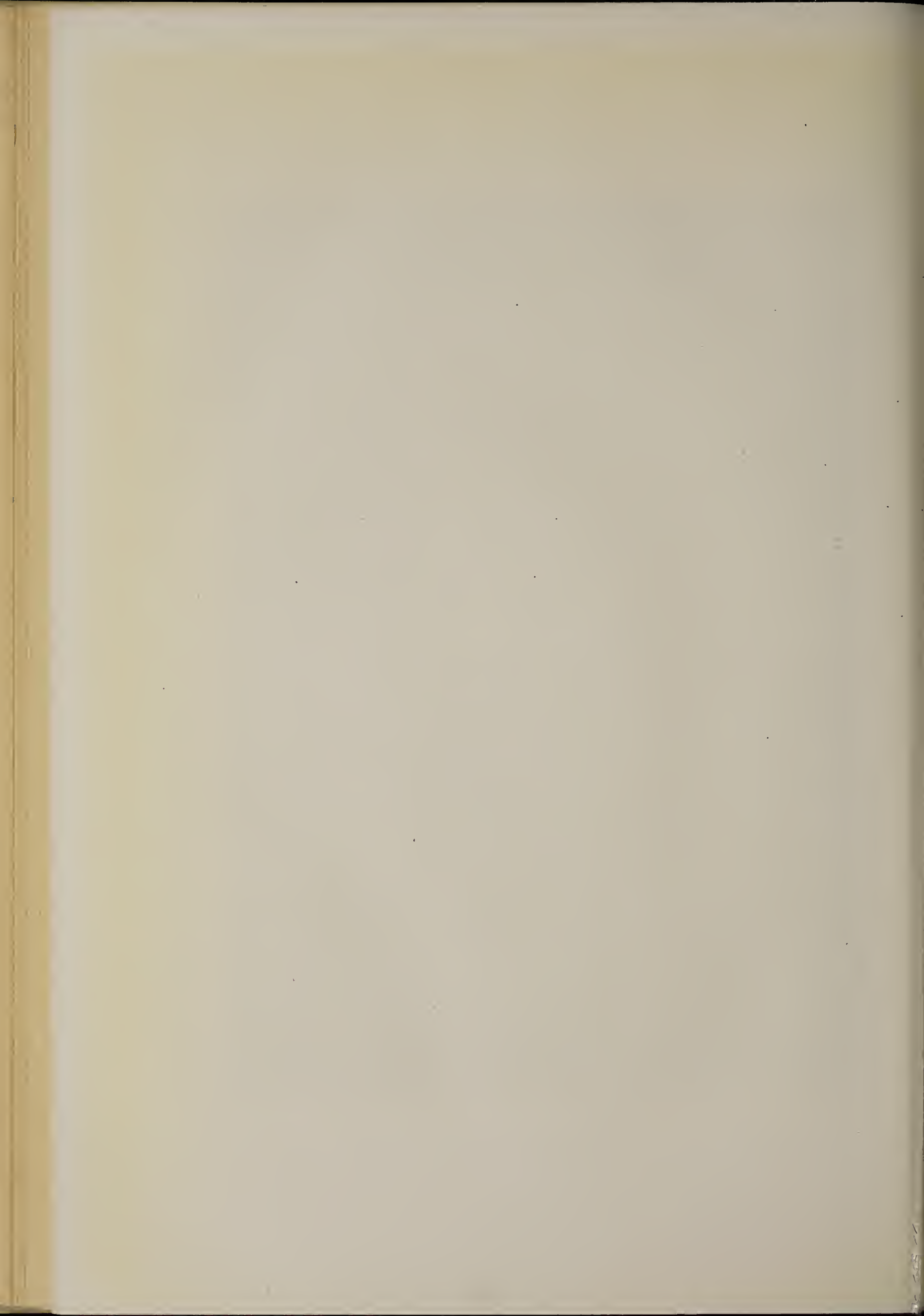
In religious matters, Mr. Calder affiliates with the Twelfth Street Reformed Church, of which he is a trustee, and a staunch supporter of its many activities. He is also a director of the Prospect branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

William M. Calder was united in marriage, in 1893, to Catherine E. Harloe, a daughter of William Harloe, a former mayor of Poughkeepsie, New York. Two children were born to this marriage: Elsie Frances, and William M., Jr. Mr. Calder's beautiful home is located at No. 1648 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, where he makes a delightful host.

HENRY FIRTH WOOD, well known as a lecturer of Brooklyn, New York, whose death occurred at Bay Ridge, New York, December 18, 1917, was a conspicuous figure in the life of this region. He was a member of one of the oldest American families, the residence of the Woods in this country dating back to 1629, when his ancestor settled in Connecticut. He was a son of William K. and Eunice Sayre (Dibble) Wood, his father having been a native of Orange County, New York, and for many years associated prominently with the United



Henry Firth Wood





Lydia Wood-

States Express Company; he also had served his country in the Union Army during the Civil War, and afterwards made his home in Jersey City, New Jersey. Through his mother, Mr. Wood was descended from the old Sayre family of Orange County, New York, and on both sides, his ancestry was of English origin.

Henry Firth Wood was born February 27, 1856, in New York City, and received his education in the Public Schools of that metropolis. Later he attended a business college, and subsequently became a pupil at the National School of Elocution and Oratory at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880. Upon completing his studies, and while still a youth, he entered the employ of the late Jay Gould, and there learned the details of business and finance. He was also an employe of James Fisk, another noted financier, for a short period during his young manhood. He later interested himself in a number of financial operations, and proved himself possessed of a very remarkable gift in that line, so that in the course of time, he was regarded as a most able and successful business man. He was intimately connected with several important concerns, and as secretary, treasurer, and director of the Wendall & Evans Company, he was largely responsible for the splendid development of this enterprise. He also was a director of a number of laundry plants situated in various parts of Greater New York, and which under his wise and judicious guidance were uniformly successful. For a number of years, Mr. Wood held the responsible post of confidential secretary to the late United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York. One of Mr. Wood's principal activities was in connection with his gift as a speaker, a natural gift that had been greatly developed by his course in the school of elocution and by his own hard work. He was a most effective and popular speaker and was in great demand as a lecturer on many subjects. He traveled extensively about the United States in connection with high-class lyceum and concert work, and gained a very noted reputation as a humorist and entertainer. He was also the author of several volumes of humorous verse. The social instinct was highly developed in Mr. Wood, and he greatly enjoyed informal intercourse among his friends, and was himself a most delightful companion. His conversational powers were very great, and the genial attitude that he maintained towards all men made others seek him out. His tastes were wholesome and of the type that appealed to most men, and he was pre-eminently what is described as "a man's man." He was associated prominently with a great number of organizations in this region, social, and otherwise among which were: The Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, of which he was an associate member; the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn; and the Montauk Club, of which he was a former secretary.

Henry Firth Wood married December 19, 1883, at Brooklyn, New York, Lydia Jefferies, a daughter of David T. and Sarah M. (Green) Jefferies, of Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and Brooklyn. Her father,

who was a native of the former place, was engaged in the railroad business for many years, and he served in the Union Army during the Civil War. Her mother was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1827. She is a member of an old American family, her ancestors having fought in the war for American Independence. Mrs. Wood's maternal grandparents were Samuel and Phoebe (Perrine) Green, and they built the first brick house in Ewingville, New Jersey, the bricks having been shipped from England, about 1762. Mrs. Wood's mother died February 7, 1924, at the great age of ninety-seven years. Mrs. Wood survives her husband and continues to make her home at No. 235 Eighty-fourth Street, Bay Ridge, where she has been extremely active in many important movements, and belongs to a large number of philanthropic and other societies. She is a member of the Sorosis Club of New York; the Urban Club of Brooklyn; Bay Ridge Reading Club of Bay Ridge; and many church societies. The new activities incident upon the country's emergency in the great World War brought to Mrs. Wood added tasks and duties, as to all, and she has continued to be an active member of the Red Cross, having added its work to her other philanthropic labors. She was one of the organizers of the Bay Ridge Hospital, and serves as a member of the hospital board. Like her husband, Mrs. Wood is a graduate of the National School of Elocution and Oratory at Philadelphia, class of 1880, and also like him, she has done much lecturing in connection with high-class lyceum and concert work. She is a very brilliant speaker, and while a student at the school of elocution, received a prize for her work. Mr. and Mrs. Wood were both charter members of the Bay Ridge Presbyterian Church, and have both been conspicuous figures in the life and work of that church. Mrs. Wood has also done much in connection with the Sunday School, in which she continues to retain an interest. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are the parents of three children: 1. Stacy H., born November 25, 1887, at Brooklyn, graduate of the art department of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, and the Art Institute of Chicago, and is a well known illustrator of New York, and has won many prizes. He is today stationed at Pelham, New York, as a commercial artist. He has been very active in the Boy Scout work, having been at one time Boy Scout Commissioner of Brooklyn. He married Alma F. Hewes, of Chicago, Illinois, and they are the parents of one son: Alden Hewes. Their residence is at Bay Ridge. 2. Eunice Sayre, born September 3, 1893, a graduate of Wellesley College, and who resides with her mother. 3. Roland Armstrong, born June 15, 1897, at Brooklyn; he is a graduate of Erasmus High School of his native city, attended Amherst College, class of 1920, and during the great World War served with the Commission of Lieutenant. He was for a time with the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg.

THE REV. S. MILLER HAGEMAN, minister, poet and artist, was in many respects one of the most richly-endowed citizens Brooklyn

has ever had. He was born in Princeton, New Jersey, July 31, 1848, and on his mother's side was a grandson of Samuel Miller, founder of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Through paternal influence, as well as personal preference, he decided to devote his life to the ministry, and attending the seminary, he was trained in the old fashioned Presbyterian theory of predestination.

This theory, however, did not satisfy him in later years, which caused him to leave the church of his fathers and, inaugurate for Brooklyn his own church in the Eastern District, which he maintained as a non-sectarian church body. His doctrine was based on what he regarded as the broad principles of Christian love and charity, and many of his sermons and addresses were regarded as masterpieces. He was considered one of the most brilliant of the many eminent clergymen of Brooklyn. He regarded brotherly love and life according to the dictates of an enlightened individual conscience the best guarantees of an after life. It was perhaps due to the fact that Dr. Hageman had natural ability in so many lines and tried to give expression to them all that he never attained that pre-eminence which it was declared he could probably have won in any one of them.

He wrote constantly, many of his works never having been published, and the latter part of his life he devoted to the study of bird-songs and the poetical and emotional interpretation of those songs. His book, "Bird Songs," was followed by an enlarged and elaborated edition along the same line called: "Poetical Ornithology." Some of his poems which have been widely read are: "Grant," "The Liberty," "Vesper Voices," and "Silence." He had the soul of a poet and critic, and was an accomplished pen and ink artist, illustrating his bird books with drawings of his own remarkable for their beauty and accuracy. He was graduated at the early age of eighteen, after a brilliant career as a student, and after two or three minor charges, came to Brooklyn.

Rev. S. Miller Hageman married Louisa Kirtland, of Brooklyn, and after her death Jeanette Murden.

He was the friend of many eminent literary men, scholars and leaders in the various fields of human activity, both in America and abroad. Among these were President McKinley and Vice-President Hobart. He died April 2, 1905, in his home, No. 88 Madison Street.

COLONEL JULIUS WALKER ADAMS lived in Brooklyn for about fifty years before his death at his home, No. 155 Congress Street, December 13, 1899.

He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1812, and left the West Point Military Academy before graduation in order to take up civil engineering. Before 1850 he saw the importance of a bridge over the East River and began to urge the building of such a structure to connect a point opposite the Fulton Ferry and Chatham Square. William C. Kingsley became interested and the result was the passage of an act by the Legislature of 1865 incorporating the East River Bridge Company, Colonel Adams was the architect of the Second

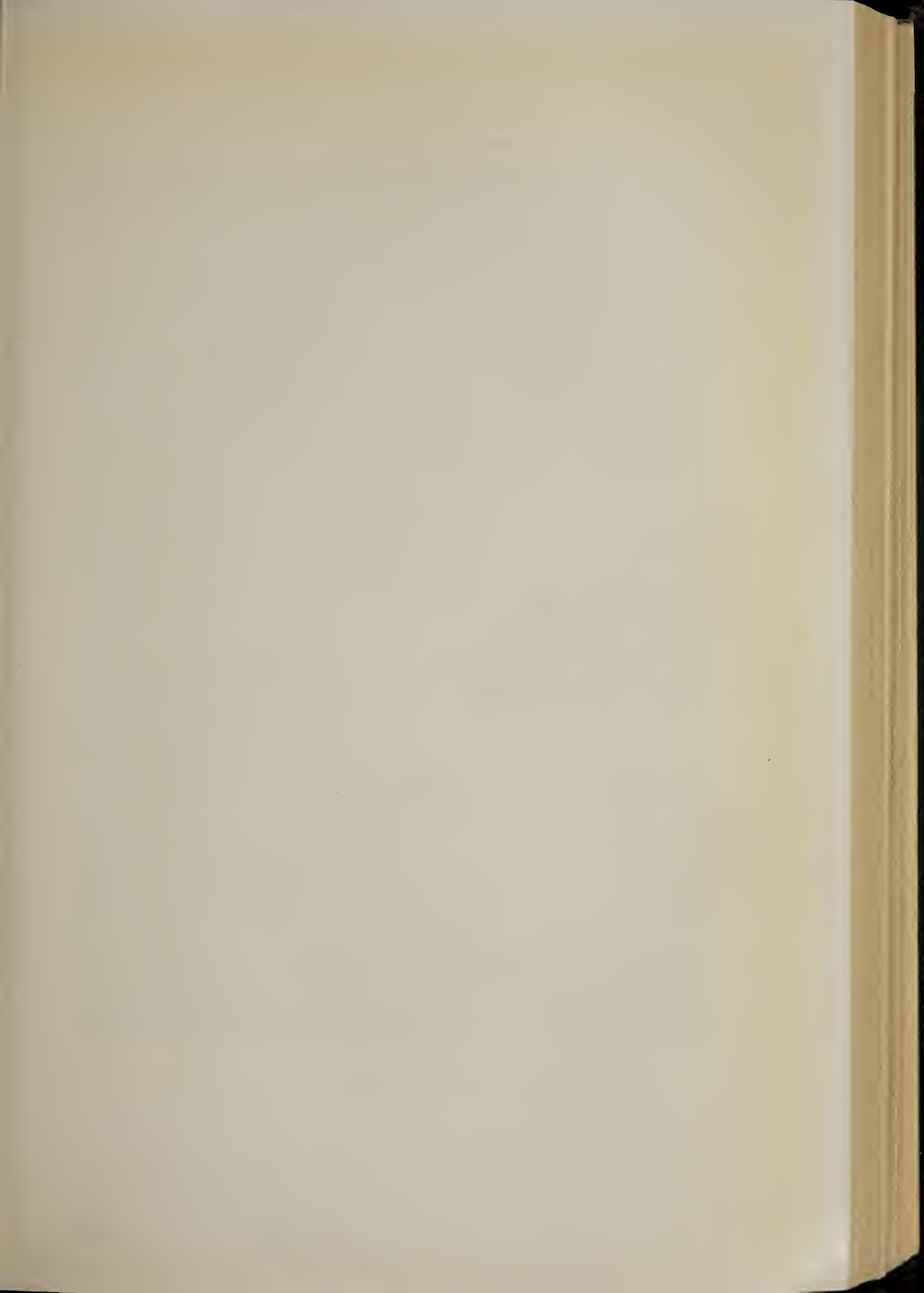
Presbyterian Church which he attended, and also was associated with the erection of public works important to Brooklyn. He was resident engineer of the United States Dry Docks, and designed and had charge of the drainage system for Brooklyn in 1857-60. He did much railroad engineering work, serving the Stonington & Providence in 1832; the Paterson & Hudson in 1835; the Norwich & Worcester in 1836; the Lawrence & Indianapolis the same year, and the Lawrence & Niagara in 1837. He was an engineer for the State of Indiana in 1835, and was connected with the United States service in the work of surveying harbors, the Connecticut River and in Lighthouse surveys. He was consulting engineer for the city of New York in 1850, and for several years thereafter the editor of "Appleton's Magazine." During this period he published "The Dictionary of Engineering" and many scientific treatises.

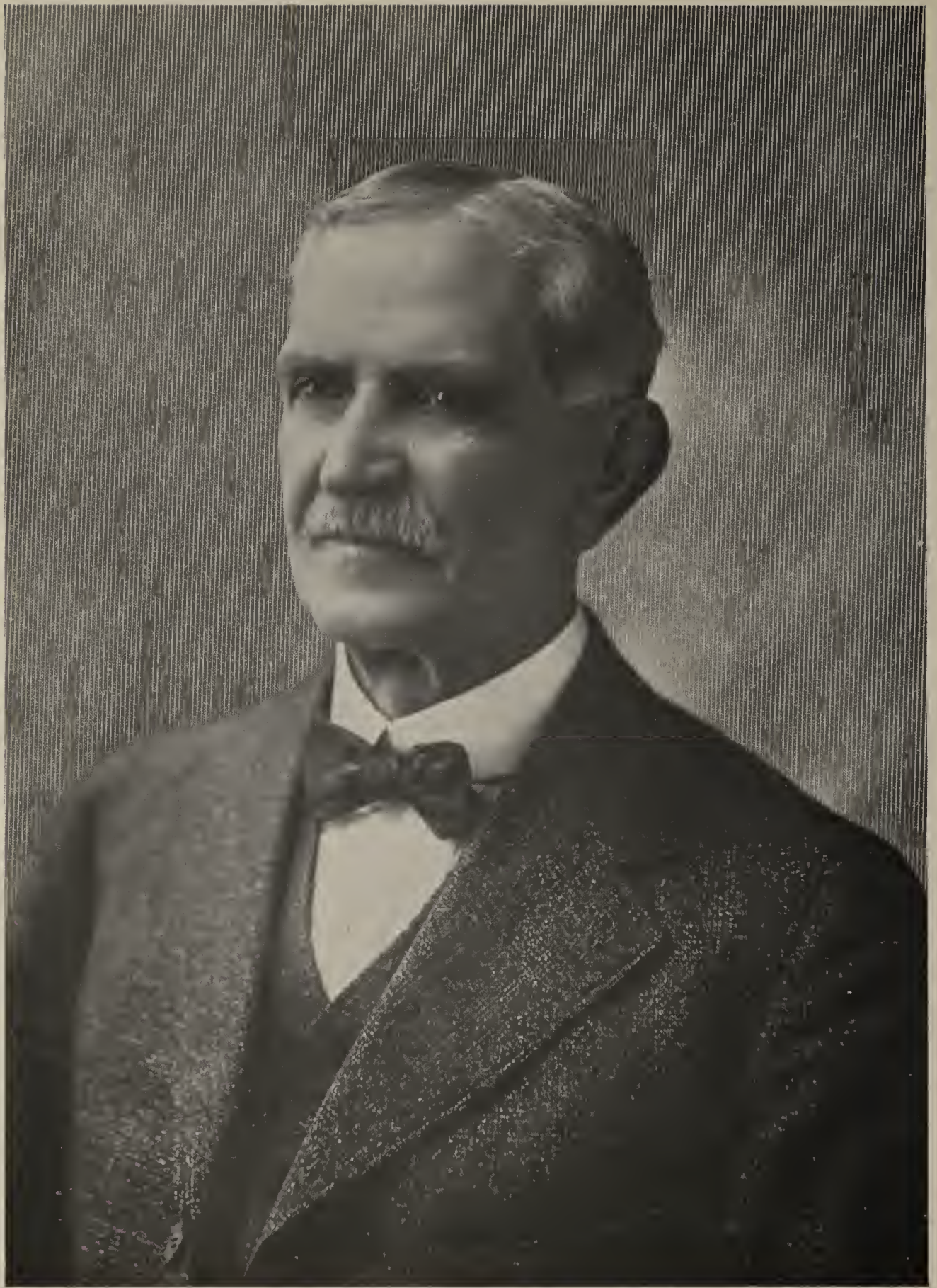
Colonel Adams derived his title from a commission in 1861 which gave him command of the Sixty-Seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, in which capacity he served under General McClellan in the Army of the Potomac. He was also colonel of the Second Hawkins Zouaves, and commanded the troops which guarded Printing House Square during the draft riots of 1863. He was the last of the twelve founders of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a member of the New York Academy of Science and also of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He left a daughter, and a grandson, Julius L. Adams.

GEORGE ZABRISKIE has for years been associated with the firm of Zabriskie, Sage, Gray & Todd, specializing in banking, corporation, surrogate and real estate law. In this field of activity he has continually been meeting with success, and after a period of almost fifty years in the practice of law, he has the respect and admiration of a wide circle of clients.

Mr. Zabriskie is a son of George I. N. and Eliza M. (Blauvelt) Zabriskie, both of whom represent prominent old families. In the list of Zabriskies there are to be found those who have climbed to prominence in the professional world, doctors, lawyers, and clergymen. George Zabriskie was born in the city of New York, October 12, 1852. After attendance at the public and high schools of his native city, he became a student at the New York University, from which he was graduated. The picture of a lawyer being impressed deeply upon his mind as a youth, he determined to make it a reality in his life. For this purpose he entered Columbia Law School, and was graduated in 1873, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws. Later in his career Mr. Zabriskie attended the University of the South, and received his Doctor of Civil Law degree.

Upon his admission to the Bar, which took place in 1874, Mr. Zabriskie immediately began practice in New York City, eventually becoming a member of the firm Zabriskie, Sage, Gray & Todd, previously mentioned. Besides his connection with this firm he is a director of





Robert Hill

the New York Title & Mortgage Company; Bank of the Manhattan Company; and the American Trust Company. Mr. Zabriskie holds membership in the American and New York Bar Associations; Bar Association of the City of New York; the Institute of International Law; and the American Academy of Sciences. His name is also listed among the members of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; and the American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Zabriskie has numerous club affiliations, being a member of the Century, the City, Down Town, University and Church. He also belongs to the Psi Upsilon, college fraternity. In religion Mr. Zabriskie is an Episcopalian, and in political matters he adheres to the principles of the Republican Party.

George Zabriskie was united in marriage, June 14, 1888, with Sarah F. Gray, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and they are the possessors of a beautiful home in Saint James, Long Island.

ROBERT HILL, "Fighting Bob Hill" as he was popularly known to his Civil War veteran comrades and to the political colleagues of the old Twenty-fifth Ward in Brooklyn, has a place of enduring regard in the recollection of a host of Brooklyn citizens, who hold him in memory for his exemplary citizenship and as a man of distinguished traits of character. Robert Hill, fearless soldier and resourceful civic leader, bore no minor part in public events that combined for the progress of the city wherein he had spent the larger part of his life, but in particular will his name always be closely concerned with the upbuilding of the ward where he first settled and made his home, as well as with the faithful performance of his clerical duties in the Fourth District Municipal Court during the period of a quarter of a century. His constructive qualities, both materially and socially, were of the first order, and he was universally respected therefor, whether as a home-maker, or as one having a very large share in the development of the city, especially that section of it that he so ably represented in city government councils. Throughout the Civil War and onward to the time of his departure, "Bob" Hill was a patriot, and he lived to see his grandsons follow the paternal example. He was a son of Thomas and Nancy (Alexander) Hill, both of Ireland.

Robert Hill was born in Ireland, at Mays Corner, near Belfast, August 29, 1843, and at the age of seven years he came with a brother to America, and at first made his home in Troy, New York, with a sister, where he received his education in the public schools. At the close of his Civil War service he came to Brooklyn, where he made his home and engaged in business throughout the remainder of his life, becoming one of Brooklyn's most loyal and devoted citizens. With his residence in the Twenty-fifth Ward, he made the roofing business his specialty, and he was prominently associated with everything that had to do with the upbuilding of that section, in which there was but one house in the block in which he lived when he first settled there. Mr. Hill was a lifelong Republican, always voting the ticket

of his party, while as reward and recognition of his activity for his party and his popularity therein, he was elected the first alderman from the Twenty-fifth Ward, serving two terms of two years each, and in 1883 receiving reelection for one term. He held the position of clerk of the Fourth Municipal Court for the long period of twenty-five years.

None was more active nor more valiant in Brooklyn at the time of the Civil War, and none served his country more loyally. He enlisted in 1861 with the Second New York Regiment of Volunteers under Colonel Joseph B. Carr, and he served throughout a long period of enlistment. Again, in the spring of 1865, he reenlisted in the Third Regiment, United States Veterans, under General Hancock, and remained in service to the close of the war. It was soon after the close of the war that he became interested in politics, and was given preferment for his native gifts as a hard worker in every good cause, as well as an energetic public speaker, his speech at the time of the opening of the Brooklyn bridge being well remembered.

Mr. Hill was the last surviving member of Tuscan Lodge, No. 704, Free and Accepted Masons, that lodge honoring Mr. Hill when, at the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of its institution, June 20, 1916, "Robert Hill" night was celebrated. He was also a member of the Charles H. Burtis Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Robert Hill married (first) in 1866, Mary Cartwright, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Robert, deceased. 2. Ida, who became the wife of William Mathewman, of Brooklyn, they the parents of Maud Mathewman, who became the wife of Thomas Caporale, of Brooklyn. 3. Thomas C., who married Nellie Smith, of Philadelphia, and whose children are: Herbert, Allen, David, and Eleanor, all three sons serving in the World War, David being a navyman aboard a submarine chaser that made many trips to European waters. 4. Anna C., widow of George Newbould, they the parents of Jack Christie and Shirley. Mrs. Hill died February 22, 1883.

At a meeting of the Common Council, held on Monday, the fifth day of March, 1883, after the death of Mrs. Hill, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, which are herewith given in inclusion:

Whereas, the Author of all good has in His wisdom permitted a great sorrow to fall upon one of our brother members by removing from his family the wife of his young manhood and riper years, whereby a dark shadow has come over him and his afflicted children, which time and the favor of Him who doeth all things well can alone ameliorate; therefore be it.

Resolved, that we do sincerely sympathize with Alderman Hill in the irreparable loss he has sustained by the death of his beloved companion, who was to him and the dear children of their household an unspeakable blessing, whose cheerful smile and hearty home welcome filled the house with sunshine and made all within the circle full of joy.

We also deeply feel for the bereaved children whose great loss cannot be made up in this life. The sun of their young lives is overshadowed with a dark cloud, under which cloud we trust there will be a silver lining, thereby proving to both father and children that though mysterious the Providence they may be comforted with the assurance that their loss is her infinite gain, and that when life's work is done and all its sorrows ended, "the ocean crossed not one traveller lost," the whole family may meet in Heaven.

Resolved, that the City Clerk be requested to send a copy of the above to Alderman

Robert Hill as a token of our sincere respect for him and his family in this their day of trouble.

The above Resolutions were approved by the Mayor on the 8th day of March, A. D., 1883.

Signed, William J. Tate,
City Clerk.

Robert Hill married (second) Minerva Williamson, and they were the parents of Edythe M. Hill. The death of Robert Hill occurred on March 12, 1922.

CHARLES HERBERT LEVERMORE, educator, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, October 15, 1856. He was the son of the Rev. Aaron Russell and Mary Gay (Skinner) Levermore. He received his A. B. degree from Yale in 1879, and his Ph. D. at Johns Hopkins in 1886. He was the principal of the Guilford, Connecticut, Institute in 1879-83. He was university fellow in history at Johns Hopkins, 1884-85; instructor in history of the Hopkins Grammar School, 1885-86, and at the University of California, 1886-88. He was Professor of History in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1888-93, and principal of Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn, 1893-96, and president of Adelphi College, 1896 to 1912. He was Professor of History at the latter college, 1912-14, and director of the college and university bureau of the World Peace Foundation in Boston, 1913-17. He became secretary of the New York Peace Society in 1917, and also secretary for the World Court League and League of Nations Union in 1919. He was a trustee of Hackley School, member of the American Historical Association, and a Delta Kappa Epsilon.

He was a member of the Century Club and author of "The Republic of New Haven," which was awarded a John Marshall prize at Johns Hopkins in 1886; "Syllabus of Lectures Upon Political History since 1815," published in 1889; "The Academy Song Book," published in 1895; "The Abridged Academy Songbook," published in 1898; "The Student's Hymnal," published in 1911; "Forerunners and Competitors of the Pilgrim and Puritan," two volumes, published in 1912; and "The American Song Book," published in 1917.

He married Mettie Norton Tuttle, of New Haven, Connecticut, September 4, 1884. His home is at No. 105 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, and his office at No. 70, Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE REV. CORNELIUS L. TWING was for twenty years pastor of Calvary Episcopal Church. He was one of the most widely known ministers in Brooklyn, and had an active career in the borough from his ordination in 1875 by Bishop Littlejohn almost up to the day of his death. He was prominent in Masonic circles, and in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic.

His first charge after his ordination, which took place in St. Mark's Church at Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street, was St. Thomas' Church at Bushwick Avenue and Cooper Street. Here he remained for ten years, advancing the church to a position of prominence. He

went to Calvary, November 15, 1885, at Marcy Avenue and South Ninth Street, and when the Eastern District Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association purchased the site for a home the organization moved to Bushwick Avenue near Ralph Street.

Dr. Twing was born in Burlington, Vermont, in 1836. When he was four years old his parents moved to Lansingburg, New York, where Dr. Twing lived for twenty-five years. His father was the Rev. Alvi Tabor Twing, for nearly twenty years secretary and general agent of the Domestic Committee of the Board of Episcopal Missions, of which Dr. Twing was also a member for ten years. The father organized a domestic missionary army in 1865 which enrolled thousands of children; established "The Young Christian Soldier;" organized the Ladies Domestic Missionary Relief Association, and introduced the "mite chests" which in a few years brought the Mission Board \$74,000. In recognition of his work for the church, Dr. Twing's father received the degree of D. D. from Hobart College.

Dr. Twing enlisted in the Army early in 1861, but was discharged several months later because of physical disability. As a Mason, he was a member of Brooklyn Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite bodies; and of Kismet Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Dr. Twing was elected Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery of New York at Utica in 1887, being reelected every year thereafter. In 1895 he was appointed Very Eminent Grand Prelate of that body, occupying this post at the time of his death. His Masonic life began in Lansingburgh, in Phoenix Lodge, No. 58. Upon his removal to Brooklyn, he affiliated with Ridgewood Lodge, No. 710, and DeWitt Clinton Chapter, No. 142. He was created a Knights Templar in DeWitt Clinton Commandery, No. 27, in 1880, at the time being appointed Prelate of the commandery. He died February 11, 1905.

LEWIS STEPHEN PILCHER, M. D.—A tribute to the splendid achievements of Lewis S. Pilcher, and the work he is continuing to do would be an essential of any history of Long Island. His work is not of the ordinary type and he is no ordinary man. In the field of medicine and surgery Dr. Pilcher has risen to fame, and the expertness of his surgery has been heralded far and wide. His early years were marked by a love for his work and an ambition to delve deep into the mysteries of each case that was brought to his attention, with the result that today he is regarded by his contemporaries as a master in medicine and surgery. A deep sympathy is an attribute that has made him beloved by his many patients, by whom he is held as friend as much as physician.

Lewis Stephen Pilcher was born in Adrian, Michigan, July 28, 1845, a son of Elijah Holmes and Phebe Maria (Fisk) Pilcher. The Pilcher family came originally from Kent, England. The father of Lewis Stephen Pilcher was one of the pioneer ministers of Michigan, having gone there in 1829, from Ohio. Dr. Pilcher attended the University

of Michigan and was graduated in 1862, receiving at the time his Bachelor of Arts degree; later, in 1863, he received the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1866, his degree of Medical Doctor. In 1900, he received from this institution the Doctor of Laws degree, and that same year Dickinson College conferred the same honor upon him.

During the Civil War his studies were interrupted by his enlisting in the United States Army, in which he served as hospital steward during 1864 to 1865. After the war and after he had attained his medical degree, he spent a number of months in country practice near the city of Flint, Michigan, then came to New York City, and spent some time in special studies and hospital attendance. In April, 1867, he was accepted by the naval examining board and commissioned assistant surgeon in the United States Navy. He served in the navy from 1867 to 1872, then resigned his post and in 1872 established himself in private practice in Brooklyn. The Long Island College Hospital, recognizing his abilities, appointed him lecturer on anatomy in the autumn of 1872, adjunct surgeon in 1873, and assistant professor of anatomy in 1879. He resigned from these positions in 1882, to devote his time more fully to his other interests. One of these was the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn, of which, in 1881, he was one of the incorporators. He gave much of his time to the development of this hospital, which was opened in 1887, at which time he was appointed one of the visiting surgeons and the president of its medical board. He retained the office of surgeon to this hospital until 1897, when he resigned. From 1876 to 1882 he was visiting surgeon to the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, later serving as a consulting physician. In 1885 he was elected professor of clinical surgery in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, of New York City, which position he retained until 1896. In 1889 he gave up his medical practice and devoted his time entirely to surgery, in which his skill is seldom equalled. In the capacity of surgeon he served the German Hospital in Brooklyn, during the years 1900-08, and since 1910 he has devoted much of his time as surgeon to the Pilcher Private Hospital, which was founded by him, and in which he is assisted by his son. He has also filled the office of consulting surgeon to the German, Jewish, Norwegian, and St. John's hospitals of Brooklyn.

Dr. Pilcher holds membership in various medical societies; he is fellow of the American Surgical Society; honorary fellow of the College of Surgeons; the Philadelphia Academy of Surgeons; National Association of Railroad Surgeons; and the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. He is also an honorary member of the New York Surgical Society; the Brooklyn Surgical Society; the Medical Society of the County of Kings; and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Pilcher has also used his knowledge for the betterment of mankind, by stepping into the realm of the author and editor. In 1878 he formed, with a number of his professional colleagues, the Brooklyn Anatomical and Surgical Society, the chief purpose of which was to secure for its members opportunities for practical anatomical study,

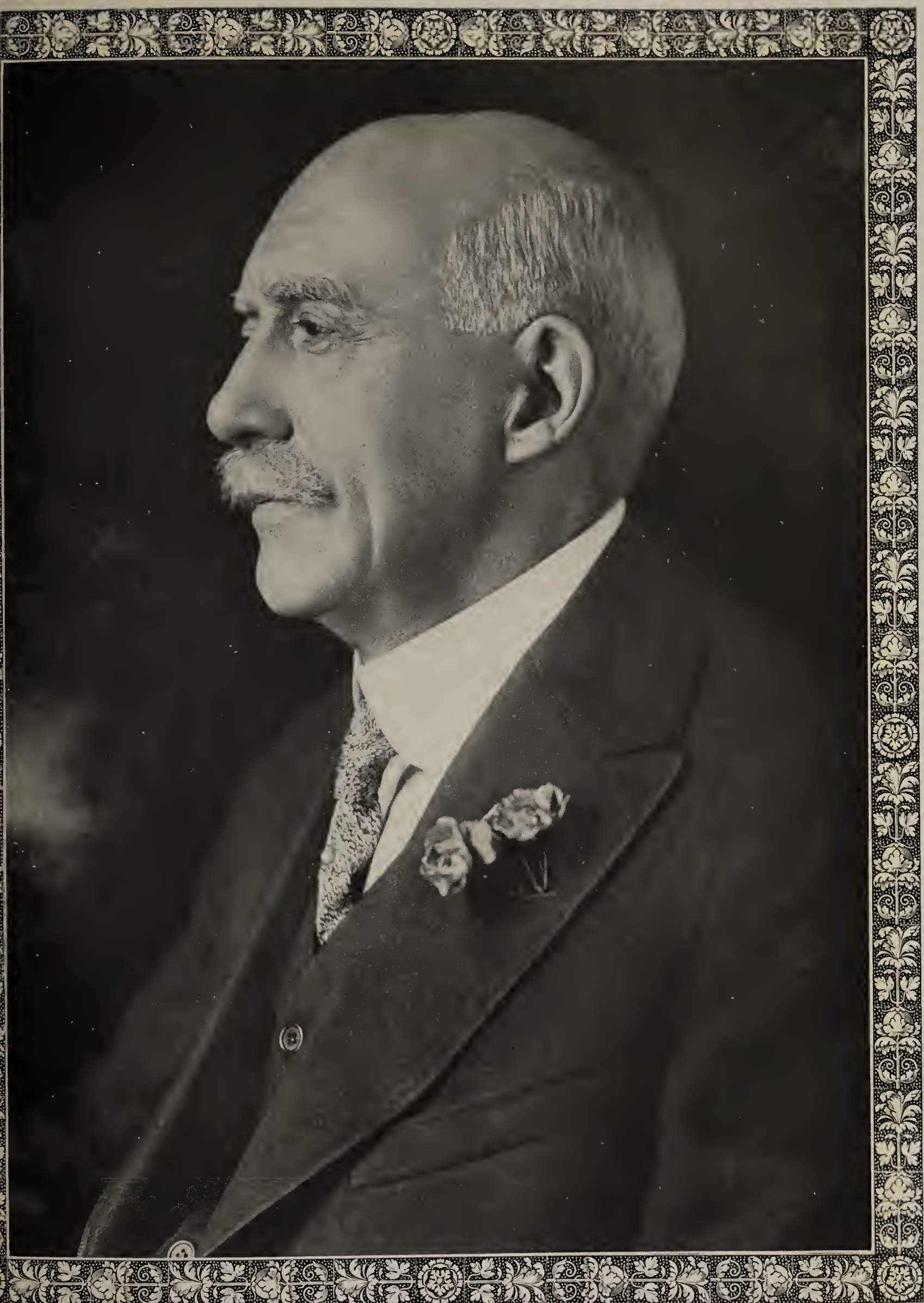
and for rehearsing surgical operations. At this time was begun the publication of a monthly journal called "The Annals of the Anatomical and Surgical Society," which was in connection with the society. The society disbanded in 1881, but the journal was continued by Dr. Pilcher and George R. Fowler for three years longer, when it too was discontinued. The great benefit that had been derived from his contribution to this journal caused many subscribers to the former journal to entreat Dr. Pilcher to edit another publication, and this he did within the year. It was called "The Annals of Surgery," and was devoted exclusively to surgery. Dr. Pilcher has contributed much to current surgical literature, and has delivered many public addresses.

A comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, he was appointed surgeon-general of this organization in 1915, was commander of the Department of New York in 1918, and subsequently National Commander. He is also a companion of the Military Order of Loyal Legion. His club affiliations are with the Montauk; Charaka; and the Zeta Psi.

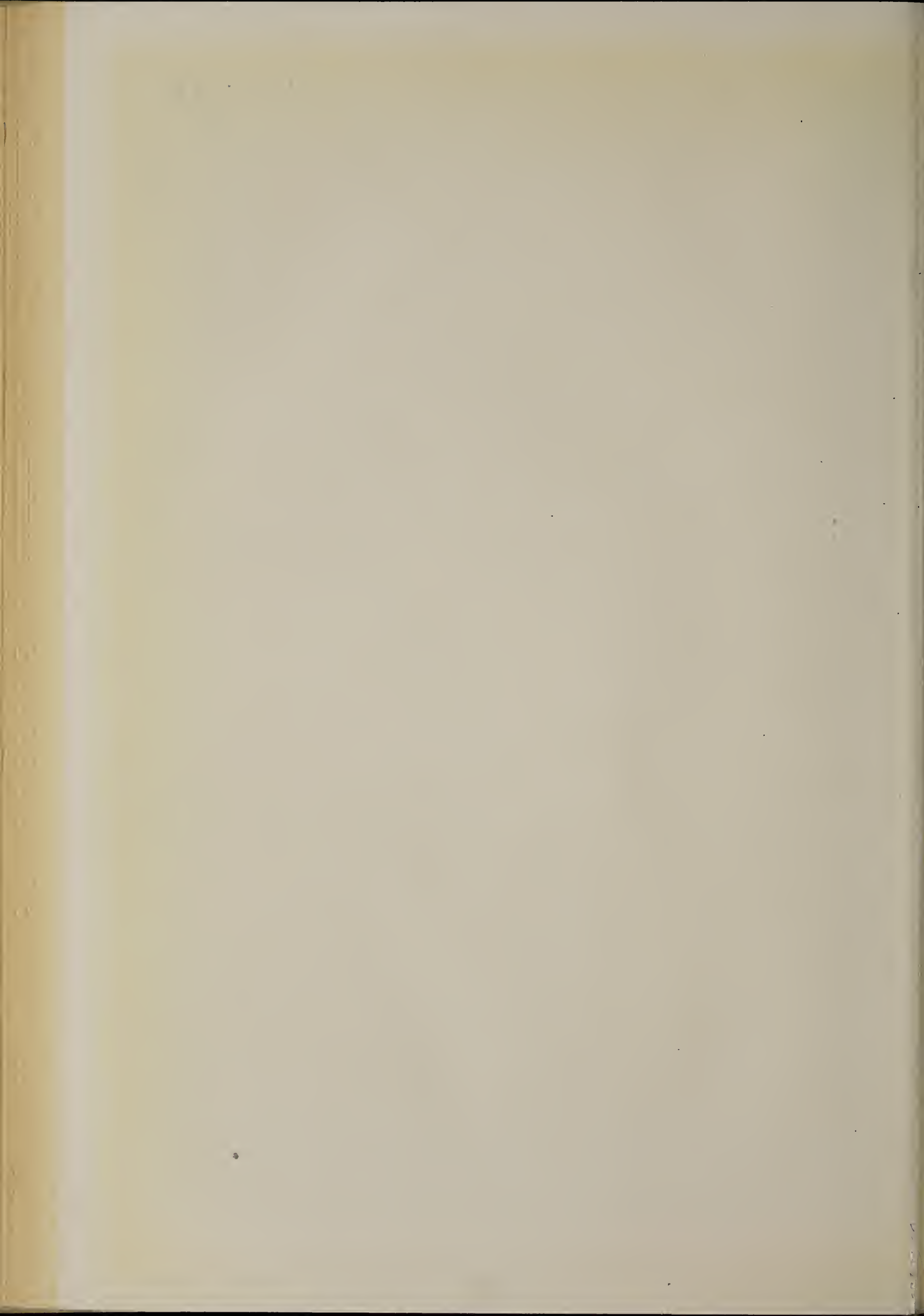
Dr. Lewis Stephen Pilcher married, June 22, 1870, Martha S. Phillips, daughter of Aaron H. Phillips, of Brooklyn, and to them were born the following children: Lewis Frederick; Sarah Fisk; Paul Monroe; James Taft; and Martha Eleanor. The family residence is at No. 145 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

ORISON SWETT MARDEN was called the "Elder brother of the discouraged," yet he was more than this, for in the courageous messages of his inspirational writings, Dr. Marden gave to the world enduring foundations for the success, which was exemplified in his own career in such a magnificent way. Left an orphan at seven years of age, this leader of men rose to world wide fame, not as a selfish personality grasping good for his own purposes, but as a teacher of men in realms which mean most to the individual, to the State, and to posterity. To the large group of cotemporaries who had the privilege of being co-workers in Dr. Marden's activities, the true greatness of the man was revealed. Of no man in American history can it be more truly said that he was a friend of all, and his helpfulness is an influence which will endure for many generations, while the impulses set in motion in human hearts by his encouragement and counsel, are beyond any human conception and will live as long as time shall last.

Orison Swett Marden was born in Thornton, New Hampshire, in June, 1850, a son of Lewis and Martha (Cilley) Marden. The father's death, when Dr. Marden was only seven years of age, left the young lad unprovided for, while the loss of his mother, when he was barely three years of age, removed from his memory, the tender thoughts of devoted parents. With his two elder sisters, Mary and Rose, the boy was sent to his grandmother, where reigned the most abject poverty, yet the magnificence of nature expressed in the great mountains surrounding Thornton Gore, where he was reared, must have impressed the boy even in those early years with a divinely sanctioned sense of power.



Erison Swett Gardner



The "great white stone face" of Mt. Washington in the world famous mountains of New Hampshire, was an inspiration to the lad and among such surroundings his unfolding life and ever searching vision came to maturity. His early education was most meagre and it was only through his own outreaching that he found wider opportunities. In his remote and unpromising circumstances a copy of Smiles's "Self Help" came into his hands and awakened him to the possibility of climbing out of his treadmill existence as a hired boy on the farm. With the help of a tallow candle in odd minutes after chores and what time he could secure on Sunday, the boy absorbed the teachings of this book and his imagination was fired to a point where he realized the possibility of his own achievements. Dr. Marden's magazine "Success," in the May issue of 1924, the first issue going to press after his death, gave many pages to the life and work of this great man and in "The Intimate Life Story of Dr. Marden," some idea is gained of the situation of this boy in New Hampshire, and his struggle to tear himself away from his fettering surroundings. This phase of his career is outlined in the article, largely in his own words, as follows:

By dint of extra hard work and the most rigid economy, I managed to scrape together two dollars—every cent of which I spent for a large blank notebook. On the opening page I printed in big letters the motto I had adopted: "Let every occasion be a great occasion, for you cannot tell when fate may be taking your measure for a larger place."

I planned to jot down every thought and suggestion which came to me as material for my dream book. Nothing that came into my life afterward meant quite so much, was quite so precious to me, as that blank notebook in which was outlined the first rough beginnings of "Pushing to the Front."

Pursuing his purpose to benefit men, he appealed to his guardian, a hard-headed, hard-hearted man, to help him go to a preparatory school in New London. His request was contemptuously refused, with the taunt: "You'll never amount to a hill of beans anyway!"—The guardian even threatened "to post" his ward in the county paper if he should attempt to leave where he was. But in spite of threats and opposition, dressed in his best suit—a rough woolen shirt, a shabby coat and trousers and a pair of cowhide boots, he started one day for Colby Academy, New London, New Hampshire—fifty miles away.

"This being my first exit from the wilderness," says the simple country youth, "I was surprised to find how many well dressed boys and girls there were at the Academy, many of them from the city, and all infinitely further advanced in their studies than I was. In fact, I was ashamed to start in where I belonged, which was pretty far back even in a district school. But I managed to push ahead, waiting on table in the students' boarding house, chopping cord wood, and sawing trees in the woods. And always, in reading and in my odd leisure moments, I was thinking of, and working on, my dream book, adding new material, filling new notebooks, from every possible source.

Dr. Marden's educational preparation was carried thus by his own energy and determination to a point where he was able to write eight degrees after his name, six of which are listed. He was a graduate of Hampton Institute, Boston University, Harvard University, both law school and medical school and his degrees included Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Oratory, Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Science. His struggles to earn the necessary money for his college expenses, while at Boston University, came to the attention of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, then president of Harvard University, who seconded his efforts in a practical way and it was

during his college days, when he was still in the thick of his own long struggle that he wrote his first book, "Pushing to the Front." This was after wide experience in the hotel business in America, and Europe, and the book was written with no thought of profit or fame, only in the desire to help others. At this time he was proprietor of the Midway Hotel, of Kearney, Nebraska, the Palmer House, of Grand Island, and other interests in Block Island. To quote from the same article is most graphically to set down sudden reverses:

There came misfortunes, not singly but in battalions. The Kearney prosperity was a boom. There came a sudden drop. A prolonged drouth destroyed the crops all around, and large investments in real estate became worthless. At the same time smallpox ravaged Block Island, visitors fled the place, and five hundred of his bathhouses were burned. Fortune was in a vicious mood. With one turn of her wheel she wiped out the work of years. Her crowning blow was the destruction of the Midway Hotel by fire, in which the proprietor came near to losing his life. But in the fire he lost something which was almost as precious to him as life itself—all of his notes and manuscripts, including the manuscript of his "dream book," which had just been completed.

It seemed, however, that nothing could conquer this New England boy. He purchased a twenty-five cent notebook and rewrote "Pushing to the Front" from memory. He lived in a small room over a stable until he had completed this work and decided in its course that he would devote his life to writing books of this nature. Just at that point a California concern sought him with the most flattering offers as manager of a hotel in that State, but although still in the most straightened circumstances, he declined. He then met a situation uncommon, but not unique. Making three copies of his book, he offered them to three different publishers in Boston and it was accepted by all. Houghton, Mifflin & Company brought out the book and twelve editions were printed the first year. This was in 1895 and more than a million copies have since been sold. Dr. Marden's next step was to found the magazine "Success." His book had inspired in him both the idea and the form of its most vital features. He pawned his overcoat to buy a dictionary and his early struggles were repeated in the beginnings of the magazine. In the history of the magazine the thought of the editor has been exemplified that, "the only real success was self-development, the building of character, and service to mankind, that it was not merely to make a living, but to make a life." This magazine has become one of the most important in the world and not only Dr. Marden's first book "Pushing to the Front," but all of his fifty books have been translated into twenty-five different languages. Among his first known later writings was: "Peace, Power and Plenty;" "The Miracle of Right Thought;" "How To Get What You Want;" "Love's Way;" and "Conquest of Worry" (which was on press at time of his death). In this way his philosophy of life and theory of achievement form an electric wire of inspiration, not only belting, but webbing the globe. The world would have pardoned Dr. Marden freely had he made of his life a selfish success, but this was not within the power of the man. His truest greatness was in his generosity—his ceaseless interest in others and his constant effort to inspire and aid, the needy

and discouraged human being. Mingled feelings fill the hearts of those who were closely associated with this great man, their love for him was such as is rarely given to anyone and in his loss they felt the prostrating blow of the spirit left without its governing Presence. Yet so wholly did Dr. Marden's personality pervade every circle with which he was identified, that no one who ever worked with him can feel that he is gone. He has stepped on a little way, just out of sight, yet his presence is a commanding leadership, guiding, as well as governing, gentle and tender in rule, yet ever laying before those who were his associates a challenge to higher endeavor, to wider usefulness and to the safeguarding for all weak, weary or discouraged human kind their ultimate good. Dr. Marden died, March 10, 1924, his mental faculties keen and alert to the last and in the brilliantly courageous farewells to those about his bedside, they now find perhaps, their highest inspiration. In an editorial appreciation of the benefactor of his time, the edition mentioned of his magazine "Success" published in part:

The key to his bountiful store house he gave into our hands also, and in its depths we have found the fruits of his thrift harvested throughout the years and left with us as his executors, his stewards, to administer to humanity. This simple man of men, of whom a psalmist might well have sung, "Day unto day uttereth speech, night unto night showeth knowledge," had filled every unforgiving minute of his career with sixty seconds' worth of distance run. He counted that day lost on which he was unable to put his stamp of approval. And that meant nothing less than that he had delivered his inspired messages to the people of his own generation, and looking far ahead into the years when his voice would be stilled, his pen laid aside, he charted a living philosophy of hope, of love, of optimism, for the generations which are yet to come.

Volume upon volume he prepared, precept upon precept, which shall find their way to the people through the columns of his magazine "Success." The uncounted thousands who followed him, whose thought was uplifted by his courage and love, will still find bread for their hungerings and shall not be denied.

Dr. Marden was active in few branches of organized endeavor not closely in line with his special work, although his name was given as an endorsement of countless worthy efforts. He was president of the Aldine Club, in New York City, and served in that office the longest of any president. Upon his resignation from office the club made him a life member, an honor formerly tendered only to the late Theodore Roosevelt, and the late Dr. Lyman Abbott. Dr. Marden was affiliated with the Authors' League, and was one of its most distinguished members.

Dr. Marden married, May 16, 1905, Clare Evans, of Louisville, Kentucky, daughter of William and Laura (Moffett) Evans, who will continue her husband's publishing interests. Their three children survive also: Orison Swett, Jr.; Mary Newell; and Laura Fletcher.

THEODORE TILTON holds a foremost place among the literary lights of Brooklyn. His fame was dimmed by the Beecher trial and his last days were passed in obscurity in France, for it seemed as if the brilliant editor of the "Independent" had tossed his best friends overboard. The date of his birth, the date and place of his death, and the honors he received give no idea of the man, the panorama of his

life, the varied phases consistent with one another, if not always logical, nor always revealing the character that lies behind them. Compound and sometimes conflicting phases make up a man's life. They make it difficult for the ordinary observer to understand the complex individual, the many-sided man of genius, full of magnetic charms and of limiting incongruities. There is the good and the bad in all, but in the case of Theodore Tilton the days of his happy youth, with a future before him radiant with the best associations of the country, must crowd into the background the mistakes of his later years, the temptations he was too weak to overcome, and the unhappy ending of his days in a foreign land.

His felicity of expression is shown in his poems with their wonderful variety of meter. The pathos and the sentiment are exalted and speak of the happy, cultured and pleasant surroundings amid which his pen and his muse worked together in marvellous harmony.

Although his name is not familiar in hymnology, yet Mr. Tilton, encouraged by his friend, Henry Ward Beecher, wrote hymns in a lofty vein. It was Mr. Beecher who said:

Hymns are the expression of the inmost piety of the church. They are the crystalline tears or blossoms of joy, or holy prayers, or incarnated raptures. They are the jewels which the church has worn, the pearls, the diamonds and the precious stones, formed into amulets, more potent against sorrow and sadness than the most famous charms of wizard or magician. And he who knows the way hymns flowed knows where the blood of piety ran and can trace its veins and arteries to the very heart. No other composition is like an experimental hymn.

The first of Theodore Tilton's hymns bears the title "Hid with Christ."

Theodore Tilton was born October 2, 1835, in New York. His parents were Silas and Eusabia (Tilton) Tilton. Although her maiden name was Tilton she stood in no relation to her husband. The father was a large, grave, magisterial character, of the type that controlled his neighbors in the early settlements. He was sober and reverential, rich in the endowments of religious faith and apostolic in dignity. His mother was of the same type with a face like that of Washington. They had another son and a daughter.

After attending Public School No. 1, Theodore Tilton went to the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York. While he was a boy at Public School No. 1 he had a playfellow, Joseph H. Richards, whose sister, Elizabeth, though small, was a kind and wise tutor of the two boys. Frank Moulton was a fellow student at the Free Academy. Theodore Tilton was intense in all things. He could run and jump with the most agile of his fellows. He excelled in his studies. His health was excellent; his physique perfect. He was literary in tastes and was elected to edit the college magazine. He threw all his energies into the side he took in debate and he shone as a speaker.

When his class was graduated in 1854, Theodore Tilton refused to accept his diploma regarding it as part of a system he pronounced

“unrepublican and deleterious.” He said “bright students need no prizes; dull ones are discouraged by them.” His father offered him a watch if he would achieve a certain thing. He won the watch but would not accept it. Before he was fifteen he had learned shorthand, and on leaving college, he became the amanuensis of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Iranaeus Prime, editor of the “New York Observer.” Dr. Prime entrusted him with the task of arranging a manuscript of oriental travels for the press and he retained him in a subordinate post on the “Observer.” Meanwhile the Richards family had removed to Brooklyn; the elder Tiltons thought of returning to New Jersey. Theodore Tilton had kept up his intimacy with the shy and pensive Elizabeth Richards, and her mother offered him a home under the same roof with her son and daughter. The two families were devoutly religious and both attended the preaching of Henry Ward Beecher. Attending Plymouth Church with Miss Richards and enjoying the acquaintance, if not the friendship of the great preacher, Theodore Tilton became acquainted with Daniel Burgess who desired to have Mr. Beecher’s sermons reported, and employed Theodore Tilton to that end. A small desk was fitted up for the young stenographer in the Burgess pew, and he was the first shorthand reporter who systematically “took” Mr. Beecher. On his twentieth birthday, October 2, 1855, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Richards by Henry Ward Beecher, the bride being a year and five months his senior.

In the spring of 1856, Henry C. Bowen offered Mr. Tilton \$700 a year to do some literary work for “The Independent.” That journal was edited by three clergymen at the time—Dr. Bacon, Dr. Storrs and Dr. Thompson. Mr. Beecher contributed over a star every week; hence the series was called “The Star Papers.” In 1861 the three doctors of divinity abdicated their triple power, and Mr. Beecher became editor-in-chief with Theodore Tilton as his assistant. It was the period of the Civil War. “The Independent,” of course, was Northern and Abolitionist. Mr. Tilton became an ardent crusader, and made his first speech in Willow Hall, Orange, New Jersey. In his twenty-third year, Wendell Phillips introduced him in a warm and eloquent speech as one of the apostles of emancipation. He spoke and wrote against slavery with all the fire of an ardent and strong young mind. His devotion would not permit him to accept even travelling expenses from the Anti-Slavery Society. His heart was moved when he saw a mother and her three children put up for sale in Richmond. Herself and a nursing babe were sold into one State, her little girl and her boy into two others.

When Mr. Beecher went to England as special ambassador, Theodore Tilton succeeded him as editor of “The Independent.” His salary was \$12,000 a year—phenomenal at the time. He labored with tongue and pen, for the National cause, and when the war was won he found himself one of the foremost men of the country. He lectured for six years on literary, social and philosophic subjects and his reputation increased steadily year by year. In 1870, Mr. Bowen invited him to

edit the "Brooklyn Union" which he had just purchased. The Beecher trial, for which he is most widely known, began in 1874. From that time his life became public property. Although fugitive feats of journalism and oratory formed his life work, he left a volume of poems entitled "The Sexton's Tale;" a volume of essays "Sanctum Sanctorum;" and a novel, "Tempest Tossed." He also founded the "Golden Age." All were favorably received, although he won his greatest success as a polemic writer and lecturer.

After his marriage he boarded a year with his mother-in-law. He lived subsequently on Oxford Street and at No. 48 Livingston Street until he bought the house at No. 174 Livingston Street, where he lived at the time of the Beecher trial. His children were: Florence, at that time eighteen; Alice, fourteen; Carrol, twelve; and Ralph, a baby. Mr. Tilton died in Paris, October 25, 1907, aged seventy-two.

COLONEL GEORGE ALLAN PRICE, a founder and director of Balch, Price & Company, lived at No. 16 Montgomery Place at the time of his death on January 15, 1924, in his eighty-fifth year.

Colonel Price was born in Vestal Centre, Broome County, New York, November 14, 1839, and came to New York City when a lad of twelve. He entered his cousin's hat shop as apprentice, and later became a journeyman. In March, 1861, young Price joined the seventh Regiment as a private, and on April 12, when Fort Sumter was fired upon, left with 127 others for Washington, but returned after a few days, not expecting civil war. He reënlisted in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry and served as sergeant and sergeant-major through that regiment's campaign in Missouri and Arkansas. He was honorably discharged for ill-health and returned to New York in 1863, and with James M. Balch bought the firm of Biglow & Company. The name was changed in 1869 to that of Balch, Price & Company. In 1874 the firm moved to its present address on Fulton Street, then far from the business center of Brooklyn. Colonel Price was the only surviving member of the old firm.

Colonel Price entered the Grand Army of the Republic in 1883, and was made adjutant of Post No. 327. He was one of those instrumental in securing the name U. S. Grant for the post and was elected commander in 1889. He was a member of the old Union League Club of Brooklyn, and was grand marshal of the parade at the unveiling of the statue of General Grant in Bedford Square. He was a civil service commissioner of the City of Brooklyn in 1898; president of the Oxford Club for a number of years; a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York, Montauk and Crescent Athletic clubs of Brooklyn, Seventh Regiment War Veterans, Ninth Illinois Cavalry Veterans and many other organizations, both civic and social. He was Presidential Elector from the Sixth Congressional District in 1904. He was a veteran of the hat trade, and one of the leading men of Brooklyn in civic and political activities. He was one of the first to plan

bridges between Brooklyn and New York years before they were built.

Colonel Price married E. Mildred Whitehouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Whitehouse, who died February 7, 1915, just a few days before the date for their golden wedding anniversary. He received many honors on his seventy-fifth birthday; Grant Post gave him a dinner at which a handsome loving cup was presented inscribed with Colonel Price's full military service.

He left two sons, Henry Allan and Frank Julian Price. Funeral services with full Grand Army ritual honors were held at the headquarters of Grant Post, No. 489 Washington Avenue, with burial in Greenwood Cemetery.

FREDERIC BAYLEY PRATT—Men whose lives reveal worthy endeavor and who have contributed something of worth to the community in general are those who have won a place in historical annals of history, that the youthful generations may read and profit thereby. Such tribute is deserved by Frederic Bayley Pratt, a leading capitalist of New York City and Brooklyn.

Frederic Bayley Pratt was a native of Brooklyn, having been born there February 22, 1865, the son of Charles and Mary Helen (Richardson) Pratt. After his primary education, Mr. Pratt became a student of the Adelphi Academy, from which he graduated in the year 1883. He then matriculated at Amherst College, Massachusetts, from which he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1887; in 1904 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him and in 1917 that of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Pratt is a descendant of Richard Pratt, the emigrant ancestor, who came from Essex, England, in the early days, and settled at Malden, Massachusetts. The father, Charles Pratt, was a prominent business man of his day and a noted philanthropist. He it was who founded Pratt Institute, of Brooklyn, and today Frederic Bayley Pratt, his son, is holding the honored position of president and trustee of this great institution, an industrial, manual and training school, which is carrying on a splendid work for the benefit of mankind. It was to help those who were willing to help themselves that the institute was erected, and earnestness and industry are the main requisites for participating in its many privileges, no discrimination being made between rich and poor. Mr. Pratt wished to promote industrial education and to inculcate habits of thrift and to that end the Pratt Institute Thrift Association was formed. The association is now known as The Thrift, and Frederic B. Pratt, vice-president and director, is doing a valuable part in helping to carry on this enterprise, which in its plan of economy is helping hundreds to own their own homes and become prosperous citizens.

Mr. Pratt is endowed with remarkable executive genius, and besides his affiliation with Pratt Institute, he is the president and director of the Chelsea Fibre Mills, and the Morris Building Company. He is also a member of the Charles Pratt Company, and is a director of the

Ladd & Tilton Bank, of Portland, Oregon. Mr. Pratt has taken advantage of his opportunities for travel and has visited practically all important places of interest in the United States, and Europe, and has also been a visitor to Japan.

Mr. Pratt is an outstanding type of citizen, interested in all public advance, and his influence is felt in the circles of the Republican Party, of which he is a staunch supporter. He enjoys golf, this perhaps being his favorite recreation. The clubs that have his membership are: The University, Hamilton, and the Century, of New York City. He is a member of the Brooklyn Free Kindergarten Society, and of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist denomination.

Frederic Bayley Pratt married, in Portland, Oregon, October 17, 1889, Caroline A. Ladd, and to this marriage were born three children: Charles, born in 1892; Mary Caroline, born in 1895; and Helen Ladd, born in 1898.

JUDGE GEORGE ALBERT WINGATE—Largely prominent in present-day advance as a lawyer of many years experience, and now judge of the Surrogate Court of Kings County, Brooklyn, Judge George Albert Wingate is a thoroughly representative citizen, for his activities in other than professional fields have also carried him to unusual distinction. A veteran of the World War, with the rank of brigadier-general, and this the crowning service of a military record covering more than thirty years, his name bears the closest significance to the progress of his time and stands among the honored and distinguished names of American advance.

George Wood Wingate, Judge Wingate's father, was also a lawyer of prominence in his day, and a well known figure in military affairs. He was president and organizer of the National Rifle Association, and his advocacy of the principle of preparedness led to his being distinguished by the title of "The Father of Rifle Practice in America." George Wood Wingate was president and organizer also of the Public Schools Athletic League, and his interest in educational progress was broadly constructive. He served during the Civil War in the Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, enlisting as private and rising to the rank of captain. Thereafter he was active as inspector of rifle practice in the National Guard of the State of New York, in which body he rose to the rank of brigadier-general. He married Susan Prudence Man.

George Albert Wingate was born in Brooklyn, New York, February 24, 1871. Receiving his early education in the public schools of New York City and Brooklyn Public School No. 41, he later attended Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, then took up his professional preparations at New York Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Shortly thereafter admitted to the bar of his native State, he began practice in the city of Brooklyn, and from the beginning his ability was evident.



George Albert Wingate

Large interests were entrusted to his hands, and not many years had passed before he was considered one of the successful lawyers of his time. His appointment to the bench of the Surrogate Court of Kings County was received April 6, 1919, and in accepting this appointment he filled the unexpired term of Judge Herbert T. Ketcham. The appointment was later ratified by the people at the polls, his election to the same office for a period of six years returning him to its duties on January 1, 1920. Mr. Wingate's long familiarity with legal practice and precedent peculiarity fit him for the responsibilities of the bench, and his judicial mind and deep appreciation of the importance of his position are contributing influences to his present usefulness. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party.

The military record of General George Albert Wingate began with his enlistment as private in Company D, 23rd Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, on March 18, 1889. Promoted to corporal, thence to sergeant and later to first sergeant of Company D; he was later made battalion sergeant-major of the 23rd Infantry, then was appointed regimental-adjutant first-lieutenant on November 11, 1895, and promoted to captain on May 22 of the following year. On January 1, 1899, Captain Wingate was detailed as aide-de-camp to Governor Roosevelt, serving in that connection for two years. He was then made assistant adjutant-general on the staff of the major-general in command of the National Guard, with the grade of lieutenant-colonel, serving thus from March 28, 1903, until May 1, 1912. On June 25, 1912, he was promoted colonel of the Second Field Artillery, then, on October 26 of the same year, was assigned to the First Field Artillery, then re-assigned to the Second Field Artillery, January 11, 1913. Transferred to the Federal Service on June 30, 1918, Colonel Wingate was placed in command of the Second Regiment, New York Field Artillery, and sent to the Mexican Border, where he was active from July 15 until December 29 of that year. On June 30, 1917, he was called to the service of the United States Army and placed in command of the Second New York Field Artillery, which was changed to the 105th Field Artillery before its embarkation for France. Appointed brigadier-general of the National Army, April 30, 1918, General Wingate was assigned to command the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade of the 27th Division, and sailed from Newport News in command of this unit on June 30, 1918. After special training at Field Artillery Training School, at Camp de Souge, France, he participated in the occupation of French "Hill No. 304" and "le Mort Homme" permanent sectors, also took an active part in the St. Mihiel offensive and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. General Wingate was cited for gallantry in action by the commanding general of the 27th Division, also for meritorious service, and further received the New York State Conspicuous Service Cross. On recommendation of General Pershing he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States Department of War, and received his honorable discharge from the service March 31, 1919. At different times General Wingate attended brigade

and field officers' school at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and he is a graduate of the Field Artillery School of Fire, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Judge Wingate's many affiliations with organized advance include membership in the New York State Bar Association, Brooklyn Bar Association; is an influential member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; is vice-president of the Sons of the Revolution; associate member of John A. Dix Post, Grand Army of the Republic; Lafayette Camp, Sons of Veterans; is also a member of the Field Artillery Association of the United States; Reville Post, American Legion; and is president of the American Legion Kings County Building Corporation, Inc. He is further identified with the Military Order of Foreign Wars, Military Order of the World War, 27th Division Association; is also a member of the 105th Field Artillery Officers' Association, the 23rd Regiment Officers' Association; is a prominent member of the Societe des 40 Hommes Et 8 Chevaux (The Box Car), and the Second Field Artillery Veterans' Association, of which he is president. A trustee of the 23rd Regiment Veterans' Association, General Wingate is a member of the Society of American Officers, American Flag Association, of which he is a member of the executive committee; West Point Army Athletic Council; is commissioner of the Brooklyn division of the Boy Scouts of America; is a member of the executive committee of the Brooklyn Chapter, American Red Cross, home service section, and a director of the National Guard Memorial Association. A member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, General Wingate is further affiliated with the National Geographic Society, New England Society in Brooklyn, of which he is a member of the board of trustees, the Sigma Psi Fraternity, Polytechnic Preparatory Alumni Association, also the Polytechnic Institute Alumni Association, and the Public Schools Athletic League, of which he is a member of the board of directors. His clubs are: The Rotary, Brooklyn Riding and Driving, Andrew Jackson, Brooklyn, and the Men's Club of St. Bartholomew's Church, also the Old Canteen Club, of which he is a sustaining member. Judge Wingate's religious connection is with St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church.

Judge George Albert Wingate married, in New York City, January 23, 1899, Maude Coquette Lamb, daughter of Richard and Mary Lamb, and they reside at No. 61 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

COLONEL WILLIAM H. PAINE was a noted Brooklyn Bridge engineer, of Civil War fame, also engaged on the Harlem cable road and many other engineering works. He was born in Chester, New Hampshire, May 27, 1828, of parents whose ancestry went back to the earliest New England days.

After completing his education he went to Northern Wisconsin as a land surveyor. In 1852 he was associated with the new methods of mine engineering by which the gold yield of the Pacific Coast and the Rocky Mountain regions was increased. In 1853 he made a survey across the Nevada Mountains from Sacramento to Utah to ascertain

the length of what is known in the history of the Pacific Railway as the Johnston route. By the time the Civil War began he had returned to Wisconsin, where he was active in raising several regiments, among them the Fourth Wisconsin which he accompanied to the National Capital just before the battle of Bull Run. Several important commands were offered him but he declined them all on the ground that he could render greater service in the engineering corps, although the rewards and pay were less.

By untiring effort he obtained leave to wear citizen's dress, and with meager assistance and equipment he travelled in front of the army as a pathfinder. Besides doing this work far more thoroughly than was supposed to be possible, and in a space of time equally incredible, he also gathered information which happened to be just what President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton needed. It consisted in giving the length of all the railway bridges between Washington and Richmond to an inch. The bridges had been destroyed and it was necessary to replace them before important military movements could begin.

Contrary to precedent, Colonel Paine was appointed a captain of engineers on the staff of the ranking Major General of the army, and assigned to the staff of Major General McDowell. From that time he served in the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. It was said his great success in scouting and engineering at the front lay in his confidence in and the use he made of the colored people.

He enjoyed intimate relations with General Grant, General Humphreys and Elihu B. Washburne. After the war he furnished many of the maps and much of the information in the works prepared by General H. Sylvester, Mr. Greeley, Swinton, and other historians. In the course of the war he served on the staff of every major general of the Potomac army except McClellan. In a brief time he became the leading topographical engineer of the Union armies. He gained the reputation among commanders of quick and accurate work in mapping the country to be traversed. He would take a board on the pommel of his saddle, and riding ahead sketch the topography of the country. With lithographs and trained assistants he would turn out in a day what other engineers took three weeks to produce.

Colonel Paine was credited with having prevented the use of balloons during the war. A balloon expert was permitted to experiment aloft. The maps made by Colonel Paine did not agree with those made by the aeronaut, and it was decided to send the colonel up with the balloonist. He found that at the height from which objects were viewed from the balloon their relations to each other became distorted, preventing the possibility of accurate measurements. The use of the balloon was discontinued.

Colonel Paine was employed upon the Brooklyn Bridge at the very beginning of the enterprise, and William C. Kingsley often said that much of the success of the bridge was due to his skill. He was employed upon the surveys for the location in superintending the construction of the New York and Brooklyn caissons, in sinking the cais-

sons, in building the New York tower, in regulating the running of the wire for the cables, in making the steel and iron wire used, and in planning the rope traction which drew the early cars across the bridge. Colonel Paine also expedited the delivery of steel by the Edgemoor Iron Company. After the contract was let at an equitable figure, market fluctuations made it unprofitable to the contractors. It was due to Colonel Paine's sagacity that delays were obviated and the steel delivered in good time, without the necessity of entering into a new contract.

While attending to the work of completing the cable road in Cleveland, Colonel Paine contracted the cause of his fatal illness. For seven days he was out all night supervising the laying of the cables, which could not be done so well by day. In bitter cold weather, he went to bed at 7 o'clock mornings and rose three hours later to resume his work. One very cold morning he was found in a wheel pit fast asleep holding his lighted lantern in one hand. He died on January 2, 1891, from heart failure after a brief illness, taking to his bed on Christmas Day.

DR. MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN, author, lecturer and critic, and at one time minister to Denmark, passed his declining years in Brooklyn.

Dr. Egan was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1852. He was educated at La Salle College and Georgetown University. In 1880 he was appointed professor of English Literature at the University, and in 1888 he became professor of English Literature at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. Seven years later he was appointed to a similar position at the Catholic University in Washington, D. C. He was one of the editors of the "Catholic Encyclopedia," a contributor to "America," the national organ of the Society of Jesus, and was a frequent contributor of special articles and book reviews to "the Brooklyn Daily Eagle." During his professorship at the Catholic University he wrote many essays of a religious as well as secular nature. He was well known as a literary figure, and he held many academic degrees.

Serving under three presidents as Minister from the United States to Denmark, Dr. Egan at the time of his retirement in 1918 had the distinction of being dean of the American diplomatic service. In 1919, he was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters, succeeding Theodore Roosevelt. At the time he was president of the Allied Loyalty League. He was decorated by the King of the Belgians in 1906, and the King of Denmark in 1923. Dr. Egan was foremost in the consideration of former President Wilson as successor to Thomas Nelson Page as Ambassador to Italy, who had resigned because of ill health.

Dr. Egan's four strenuous years in Denmark during the World War and the determination to continue his literary work caused his physical

breakdown. He succeeded, however, in completing his latest work "Ten Years Near the German Frontier."

Dr. Egan's last public appearance in Brooklyn was as the guest of Leo J. Hickey, at the communion breakfast of the Cathedral Club in the Montauk Club in June, 1922. Dr. Egan on this occasion related some of his personal experiences while in the diplomatic service.

Mrs. Egan died on January 21, 1921. She was married to Dr. Egan in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul in June, 1880. Mrs. Egan made her own experiences in diplomatic circles the subject of a series of articles, published in the "Ladies Home Journal," entitled "Court Life in Denmark." Dr. and Mrs. Egan, while living in this boro, went frequently to Washington, D. C., to visit relatives and friends at the Capital.

During the period of his professorship at the Catholic University Dr. Egan wrote, among other works, "The Chatelaine of the Roses," "Songs and Sonnets," "Preludes," "Life of Cardinal Newman," "Everybody's St. Francis," "The Ghost of Hamlet and Other Essays" and "The Flower of the Flock." He translated for the late Augustin Daly Coppee's "Pater" and the poems of Jose de Heredia, and published "Notes on the Dream of Gerontius."

In 1920 Dr. Egan collaborated with John B. Kennedy on the official history of the Knights of Columbus. He had completed and turned over to the publisher his autobiography one week before his fatal illness.

Dr. Egan, although a Philadelphian by birth and a resident for a time of Washington, always considered himself an old Brooklynite. When associated with Mr. McMasters in editing the "Freeman's Journal" he lived on Columbus Heights. Since his return from Denmark he made his home at No. 92 Prospect Park West with his son-in-law, Gabriel A. O'Reilly, vice-president of the Irving National Bank, and attended St. Francis Xavier's Church.

Dr. Egan had a marvelous gift as a raconteur and an inexhaustible fund of European and American experiences. These he told in a way distinctly his own, never a smile on his face, while his hearers were convulsed with laughter. He and former President Roosevelt were close personal friends of many years' standing.

Dr. Egan first came to Brooklyn in 1880 on the invitation of the late P. V. Hickey, editor of the "Catholic World," which at the time was published at No. 218 Pearl Street. He remained with the publication as an editorial writer until he accepted a professorship at Georgetown University. During the year 1910 he delivered a course of lectures at St. John's College, this boro, and at Johns Hopkins. In 1911 Dr. Egan received his Doctor of Laws degree from St. John's College. The following year he was awarded the lecture medal of the University of Notre Dame. This gold medal is annually presented by the university to an American lay Catholic distinguished in literature, science, art, commerce or sociology. He lectured at Harvard University in 1913.

Dr. Egan was in Copenhagen when Dr. Cook arrived from the Polar

regions with the story of the discovery of the North Pole. Becoming a central figure in the Cook controversy because of his defense of the explorer, he receded from his position only when Cook's claims were proved false. Dr. Egan took a prominent part in the purchase by the United States of the Danish West Indies.

Among the clubs Dr. Egan was a member of, were the Century, Players, Authors, National Arts, Cosmos, Franklin Inn and Royal Yacht.

Dr. Egan died January 15, 1924, in the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. A. O'Reilly, No. 534 Third Street, Brooklyn, where he passed his later years. The body was taken to Philadelphia for burial in the Old Cathedral Cemetery, where Mrs. Egan is buried. Cardinal Dougherty, of Philadelphia, presided at the solemn high mass of requiem held in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. The honorary pall bearers at his funeral were: Mr. Jules Jusserand, Ambassador from France; Constantin Brun, Ambassador from Denmark; Henry T. White, former Ambassador to France; Dr. Henry van Dyke, former Ambassador to Holland; Robert Underwood Johnson, former Ambassador to Italy; Dr. Charles E. Neill, formerly Commissioner of Commerce and Labor; Thomas F. Meehan, of "America," the Jesuit weekly; Dr. Daniel Shea of the Catholic University; Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, secretary of the American-Scandinavian Society; Dr. Ellsworth Brown, chancellor of the New York University; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and Clifford Smith, literary editor of the "New York Times." Gerald Egan, of the "New York Herald," is his son.

CEPHAS W. PARR has two claims to fame in Brooklyn annals, the first being the fact that he was one of the most famous old Indian fighters and helped to win the West to American civilization; and the second is that he held Lieutenant Beecher, nephew of Henry Ward Beecher, in his arms when the young soldier died after the Forsythe massacre on the plains. Beecher was shot, together with five of his companions. This was the famous occasion when General Forsythe made his desperate stand against the Cheyenne Chief, Roman Nose, in 1868, and, with fifty scouts, held more than 1,000 Indians at bay for nine days until help arrived from Fort Wallace. "Dick" Parr, as he was known in the West, underwent many hardships along the frontier, and served as chief guide, scout and interpreter under Generals Sully, Hancock, Sheridan and Custer. He was wounded several times in his encounters with the Indians, wounds which left him permanently afflicted. An arrow pierced his knee cap and a gunshot wound was received while serving under General Custer. Brigadier General A. S. Kimball, United States of America, in charge of Sheridan's base of supplies at Fort Hays, Kansas, and a captain and assistant quartermaster at that time, knew Parr and related some vivid history concerning the Brooklyn man.

Parr, under the immediate command of Sheridan, was carrying dispatches when he was overtaken by a cloudburst and barely escaped with his life, an exposure which resulted in permanent deafness in one ear. In 1868, under orders to visit Indian camps to ascertain and report their



Francis D. Blodgett

strength, Parr was attacked by Chief Black Kettle's band of hostile Indians, wounded with an arrow and reported killed. A few days later, he came into the post on foot after walking sixty miles under extreme hardships, exposure and in intense pain from his injury.

Parr was also a noted wagonmaster and famous as a stage driver. He was born in Alton, Illinois, and at twelve years old became the protege of General William Harney, accompanying that commander in his campaign against the Sioux Indians in 1855. In 1856, he was captured by the Indians in South Dakota, and it was four long years—in 1860—before he was rescued at Fort Laramie. During this time he became proficient in the red men's language, and immediately after his rescue received his first appointment as chief scout, guide and interpreter on General Albert Sully's staff. He served successively at Forts Laramie, Harker and Hays from 1860 to 1877. When in special service as private chief of scouts under Sheridan, he fought by the side of the hero of Winchester in the battle of the Wichita. When not on scout duty, or buffalo hunting, Parr drove on either the Butterfield Overland Stage line that ran through the Platte Valley from St. Joseph, Missouri, to San Francisco, or on the Deadwood stage route along the mountain by the mining camp stations which are now the cities of Denver, Leadville, Pueblo and Georgetown.

The Butterfield stage was drawn by six mules and seated twelve persons, while the Deadwood coach, on its rugged route, was drawn by six horses and accommodated only six passengers and a seventh riding beside the driver.

Parr drove the original Butterfield coach on exhibition at Coney Island several years ago. He possessed a saddle in which both Generals Sheridan and Custer frequently rode, as well as many letters from such famous men. This was among the "thrillers" concerning Parr and the Butterfield coach, seen here by so many thousands: "The coach was somewhat riddled with arrow holes made in the summer of 1867. Parr then was with Custer. Having been on a scouting expedition, the Custer forces had just arrived at Fort Dodge. Bill Cooney, the driver, came into the post badly wounded, having been attacked on Big Coon Creek, forty miles from Fort Dodge, by a large band of Indians. One of the leading teams and the right wheeler was fatally wounded. All passengers had been scalped after a desperate fight. Parr guided General Custer, with a detachment of the Seventh Cavalry, to the creek where the forces encountered Cheyenne Chief Black Kettle with about one hundred warriors. Riding ahead, Parr gave them the war sign, which was answered by a swift yelling charge. The Indians were routed after a short, hot engagement and a thirty mile chase, several being killed. The dead were taken to the fort, and the old coach driven in by a spiked team."

Parr lived in Brooklyn, at Martense and Borough Park.

FRANK DICKINSON BLODGETT, A. B., A. M., LL. D. — The work in which Dr. Frank Dickinson Blodgett, of Brooklyn, has gained

wide note counts far more definitely for the future than for the immediate present. In the realm of the educator this fact is perhaps at once the strongest challenge and the greatest danger of discouragement. It is only the man with far vision and great faith who can build the unseen. Human nature is too closely dependent upon concrete achievement to appreciate in its full meaning the beauty and majesty of that greatness which is only recognized by generations who follow after, when the worker himself is gone and all too often forgotten. Thus it is for the ultimate and general good of the people that such men as Dr. Blodgett make sacrifices, spend their energies and cling to their own ideals. As president of Adelphi College for nearly a decade, Dr. Blodgett has made countless friends, both in the student body and among those who are familiar with his work. But it remains for future generations to feel and enjoy the fruits of his labors, although to the youth going out year by year from under his influence, his self-forgetfulness is an inspiration for lofty endeavor.

The Blodgett name is an old and distinguished one in America, dating back to 1635, when the immigrant ancestor came from England. Alonzo Dwight Blodgett, a direct descendent of the pioneer, and Dr. Blodgett's father, was a prominent farmer of Cortland County, New York, and his maternal line traced back to 1630 in America, thence also to England. Alonzo Dwight Blodgett married Eleanor Dickinson, also a descendent of an ancient English family, which came to America in 1629. Mrs. Blodgett's maternal line was founded in this country prior to 1640.

Frank Dickinson Blodgett was born in Cortland, New York, March 29, 1871. Beginning his studies at the Model School of the New York State Normal School at Cortland, he attended that institution from the first grade until his graduation from the classical course, entering the school in 1878 and completing the course in 1889. His choice of a life-work made, Dr. Blodgett then entered Amherst College, where he covered a four years' course, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon his graduation in 1893, and three years later received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. His eminent usefulness in the world of the educator was early recognized, and his *alma mater* conferred upon him, in 1918, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Blodgett's career began with the opening of the scholastic year of 1893-1894, in the chair of Latin and Greek at the State Normal School, at Oneonta, New York. He ably filled that position until the close of the scholastic year, 1906-1907, after which he accepted the chair of Logic and Pedagogics at the same institution. Continuing in Oneonta until 1915, he was then honored by the call to the presidency of Adelphi College. Fully appreciating the added responsibilities which would devolve upon him in this position and keenly cognizant of the breadth of responsibility thereby involved, Dr. Blodgett entered upon the duties of this distinguished office in the fall of 1915, with consecrated purpose, as well as the experience and ability which had led the official personnel of the institution to seek his co-

operation in its progress. Dr. Blodgett took up his work with the greatest feeling of friendliness toward every student in the institution, and his personal interest in the young people who come to its portals seeking for a comprehensive equipment for their life-work has perhaps been the strongest avenue of appeal to their loyalty. Throughout his administration thus far the student body has evidenced a peculiarly happy and commendable spirit of allegiance to the ideals and principles for which the institution stands. President and students have worked together in every branch of college interest, as well as in the classroom, toward the accomplishment of ever greater things and the attainment of ever higher standards. The formal history of Adelphi forms another part of this work, but the inner significance of the institution, and her spirit as a vital influence in the life of every graduate, form a record which will never be written, except in the achievements of those who gained their impetus toward success during their student years in the institution.

No duty which could in any way conflict with his chosen work has ever been permitted place in Dr. Blodgett's life. In those realms of public service, however, which go forward parallel with educational advance and in the support of and coöperation with civic progress, his name has always been of more than passing significance. A strong adherent to the principles of the Republican party, Dr. Blodgett was a leader in its ranks in Oneonta, and in 1912 was elected mayor of that city, serving for one term of two years. Since his residence in Brooklyn he has served as a director of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and is active on the executive committee of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, but has not borne a leading part in strictly political interests. He is a member of the National and New York State Education Associations and his position in the work of these bodies is one of wide influence and progressive force. He is fraternally affiliated with the Sons of the American Revolution, the Delta Kappa Epsilon, the Phi Beta Kappa, also the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association of New York. He is a trustee, as well as president of Adelphi College, is a member of the Amherst Association of New York and Brooklyn, which he served as president during the years 1917-1919, inclusive. He is a member of the committee on management of the central branch of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association and also chairman of the educational committee of this branch. A member of the New England Society of Brooklyn and of the Associate Society of Grant Post, of Brooklyn, his religious affiliation is with the Flatbush Congregational Church.

Frank Dickinson Blodgett married, August 18, 1897, at Oneonta, New York, Helen Marguerita Wilcox, daughter of Hiram Thomas and Helen (Wilcox) Wilcox. Dr. and Mrs. Blodgett are the parents of four children: 1. Marguerita, born August 26, 1899, and died December 11, 1900. 2. Dorothy, born September 17, 1901. 3. Edward Dickinson, born September 5, 1904. 4. Richard Sheridan, born October 19,

1908. The family residence is at No. 335 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, New York.

THOMAS BENTON ACKERSON, president of the T. B. Ackerson Company, was one of the most widely known realty operators in Brooklyn and on Long Island.

Mr. Ackerson was born at Rockland Lake, New York, in June, 1855, and was educated at Poughkeepsie. He began commercial life in 1874 as an employee of the Knickerbocker Ice Company and remained in that business for nearly thirty years, but always had a leaning toward real estate transactions.

Mr. Ackerson was familiarly known to all his friends as "T. B.," and devoted many years of his life to developing Long Island real estate. He began his operations in Flatbush in 1899, and soon after began factory building on Long Island. This he abandoned for residential projects. He developed Fiske Terrace in Flatbush, and Roosevelt Park in Maplewood, New Jersey, but of late years his entire interests were centered in his Long Island properties. He created at Brightwaters one of the finest residential sections of Long Island. The company which started Brightwaters in 1909 encountered financial difficulties during the war and went into the hands of a receiver, but Mr. Ackerson kept up his personal interest.

While in Flatbush he lived at No. 1280 Ocean Avenue with a summer home at Brightwaters. In 1912 he gave a pine section plot valued at \$15,000 to Brightwaters to be known as Wohseepee Park for the use of the residents for recreational purposes. In 1916, when the development was at its height of prosperity, a dinner was given the founder to celebrate his sixtieth birthday and the fifth anniversary of the founding of Brightwaters.

Mr. Ackerson was a member of the Municipal Club and the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. He died May 27, 1924, at his home in Roslyn, Long Island, in his sixty-eighth year, after a week's illness of pneumonia; a week before he was out on the property he was developing at Flower Hill, on the North Shore, and took cold, which resulted in acute pneumonia.

CHARLES JONES PEABODY, a widely-known Brooklyn church and civic worker, and for many years a member of the banking firm of Spencer, Trask & Company, was born in Columbus, Georgia, in 1856, the son of George H. and Elvira (Canfield) Peabody, and came to Brooklyn in 1865. At the age of thirteen he went to work with a dry goods firm and later in a Wall Street House. Shortly afterward he became connected with Spencer, Trask & Company.

Mr. Peabody always took a wide interest in Brooklyn affairs. He had been president of the Brooklyn Philharmonic and the Brooklyn Oratorio. He was also active in the Brooklyn Heights Association, a director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and a trustee of the Packer Collegiate Institute. He was connected with the Re-

formed Church on the Heights since 1866. He was also a member of the Hamilton, Crescent, Athletic, Down Town, Rembrandt and the City clubs.

Mr. Peabody was for more than twenty-five years a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and was a trustee of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, a director of the Bank of America and the Franklin Trust Company; secretary and treasurer and a director of the Broadway Realty Company; vice-president of the International Combustion Engineering Corporation; a member of the executive committee of the American Beet Sugar Company, and a director of several Mexican corporations.

Although he was a Democrat in politics, Mr. Peabody did not take an active part in any political work. He resided in Albany, New York, from 1880 to 1896 and was active in church work there. He was also interested in kindergarten and other charitable works, and was an active committeeman of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. He had a summer home at Lake George.

Mr. Peabody died on February 24, 1924, after an operation in the Brooklyn Hospital. He left his wife, Mrs. Helen A. (Hoyt) Peabody; a son, Dudley Hoyt Peabody; a daughter, Mrs. C. Everett Bacon, and a brother, George Foster Peabody.

JOHN MOLLENHAUER was founder of the Mollenhauer Sugar Refinery, and his life and career demonstrated again what perseverance and hard work will achieve for a man determined to succeed.

He was born in Abersdorf, Province of Hanover, Germany, August 13, 1827, his early education being received in the German schools. When he was twenty-two, he came to America, living first in New York but afterwards removing to Brooklyn to become one of its most public-spirited citizens and a leader in many enterprises that added materially to the welfare of the city.

Starting at the bottom of the ladder with nothing except his determination to overcome all handicaps, he attained an enviable position in the business world and the social community. He began his life as a clerk in a grocery store of New York, but had saved enough money in two years to start business for himself. In a small way, he continued in the grocery business six years, then took up as his special line the handling of chandlers' supplies. A little later he became a wholesale dealer in wines and liquors, being so successful in this business that, in 1867, he decided he had accumulated as large a fortune as he desired. Thereupon he retired from business and went back to his homeland, where he remained three years. But the American spirit of business was still strong within him, and he returned, tired of idling, to take up his permanent residence in the Eastern District, and here to build up molasses and sugar refineries at Kent Avenue and Rush Street under his own name. He continued as head of this business for about twenty years, turning the active control then over to his two sons, J. A. and F. D. Mollenhauer.

It was soon after his retirement that the McKinley tariff bill was

passed. This bill caused a great depression in the sugar industry, and the Mollenhauers suffered severely, their losses aggregating about \$200,000. A large amount that had just been invested in new machinery, lands and buildings was almost a total loss. John Mollenhauer thereupon went into harness again. He knew the ropes, and he refused to be beaten. He succeeded in organizing the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Company, with the huge capitalization of \$6,000,000, which was not so modest for a man who had started business with grit and his two hands to help him accumulate a fortune. Under his shrewd and skillful management, the company prospered and grew, being the only large refinery which was not in the sugar trust. At his death, it occupied a block of buildings with a frontage of 316 feet on the East River, a depth of 500 feet, and a 250 foot frontage in Kent Avenue. The ground, machinery and buildings represented an outlay of more than \$1,000,000, with a value considerably in excess of that figure.

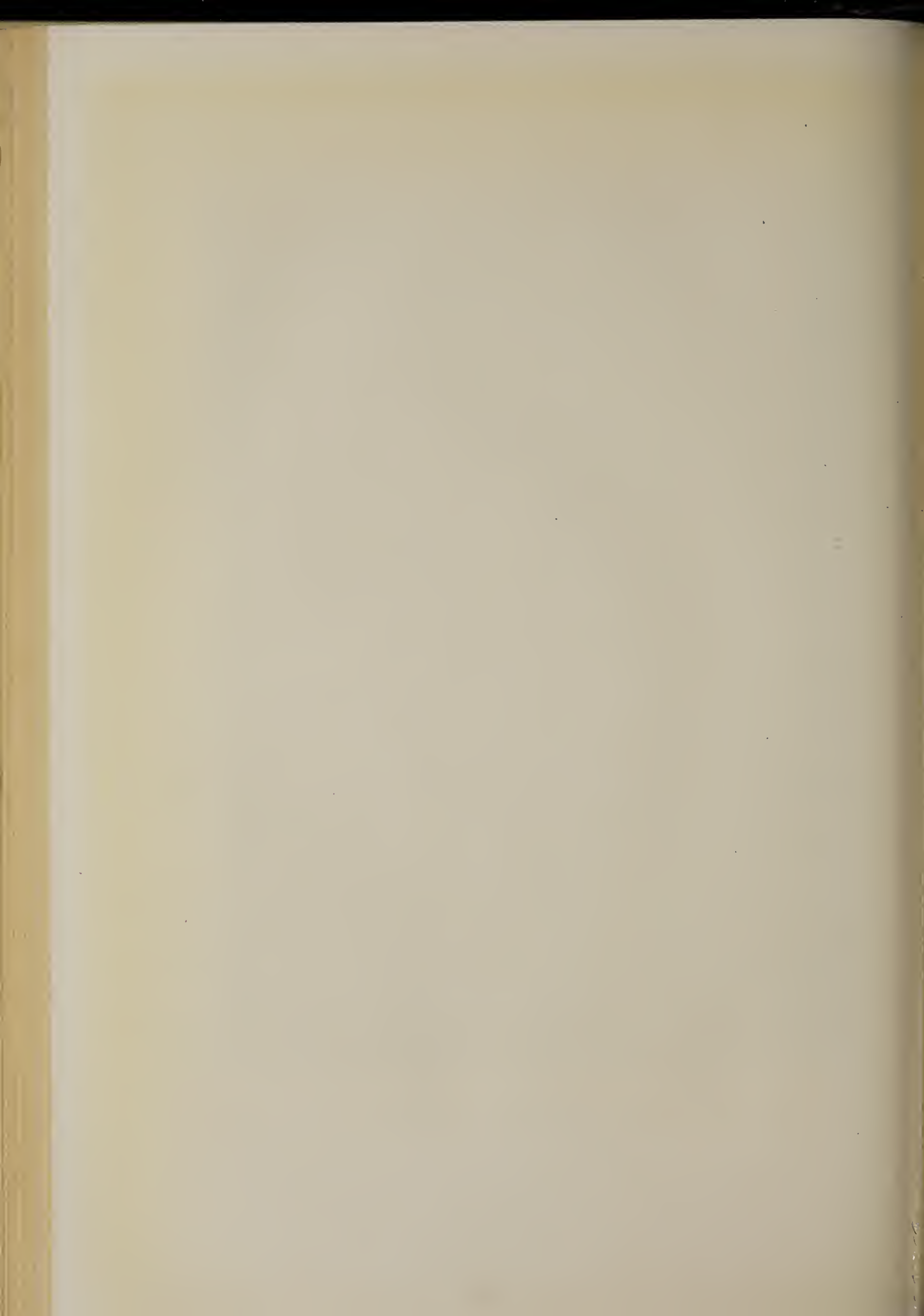
He married, four years after he came to this country, Dora Seims. He did excellent service for Brooklyn as one of the first and most active bridge commissioners, and was a member of the finance committee up to the time of his death. He was also president of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, and a trustee of the Manufacturers' National Bank. For years he was a leading spirit of the Hanover and Merchants' clubs, and six years was treasurer of Euclid Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. Being fond of yatching, he belonged to both the Pentaquit and Corinthian Yacht clubs. In religion, he was a Lutheran, being one of the founders of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

He lived at No. 156 Ross Street. His death followed a stroke of apoplexy while he was at the Merchants' Club.

JOHN JOSEPH HESSION—The story of ecclesiastical music in America contains a luminous and inspiring chapter that recounts the life and service of John Joseph Hession, a service that, dominated with gifts of a high order, was one of complete devotion to a profession that was his musicianly heritage. The influences that for generations had directed and surrounded the career of the organist of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn are seldom found in the experience of members of his guild, designed as he appeared to be by an unusual birthright as well as training for his vocation. Church music, and the work of the masters therein, chose him as one who should give it its finest expression, and that he was generally granted the title of one of Brooklyn's most famous organists is an undisputed concession. The members of the Hession family for generations were a music-loving people, and the homes of the Hessions, both in the old country and the new, were distinguished for their members who had been endowed with the gift of music. It is happily recorded in this family that the father, the grandfather and the great-grandfather of Mr. Hession were all masters of church organ, and that for more than



J. Joseph Hession



a century their musical talents were devoted to the church and its music. His aunt, Madame Gonzales, was the first woman organist in New York State; his brother, Francis P. Hession, is organist of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Manhattan; a daughter, Gertrude, is the organist of St. Catherine's Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn; three cousins are masters of the organ in several churches in Ireland, one of whom, Nicholas Hession, is organist for his eminence, Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland.

Mr. Hession is a son of John Joseph and Marie (Newell) Hession. Mr. Hession, the senior, was born in Galway, Ireland, and emigrating to America, lived both in New York and Brooklyn, and was church organist for several years.

John Joseph Hession was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, September 29, 1867, and he received his education in the schools of his birthplace. His musical education absorbed his attention at an early age, and he received his piano instruction from Ignace De Jasinski, who had been a pupil of Czerny and of Chopin; and he studied the organ under the direction of George W. Morgan, a famed teacher and player of the instrument. When Mr. Hession was but sixteen years of age, he played in Sacred Heart Church, New York, and from there he went to St. Augustine's, and thence to the Church of Good Counsel, whose choir was known as being the finest mixed choir in New York City. Again he returned to St. Augustine's, where he remained to the close of his life. When the \$15,000 set of chimes was installed in this church by the Rt. Rev. Monsignor E. W. McCarthy, it was hoped that they would first be played by Mr. Hession, but sickness prevented and he never returned to play the new chimes. Besides his devotion to his church music, he taught piano, organ and vocal music, and maintained a studio in his home for many years. He also taught in the Manhattan College, when Cardinal Hayes and Cardinal Mundelein were pupils of his classes. He was a member of the Catholic Guild of Organists.

Mr. Hession married Annette Cain, a daughter of John and Mary (Murray) Cain, a vocalist of note, who sang in German opera with Anton Seidl and Dr. Walter Damrosch. John J. and Annette (Cain) Hession were the parents of the following children: Marie Gertrude; Ethel; and Maude. Leo, and Charles Edward died in infancy. Mr. Hession died March 19, 1924, and a solemn Requiem Mass was said at St. Augustine's for the repose of his soul by Rev. Father Joseph A. Schreiner. Church organists and musicians everywhere lamented the passing of one whose entire life was distinguished for its devotion in the realm of sacred music.

WILLIAM D. DICKEY was for years a notable figure in the borough of Brooklyn, and had a distinguished career in the Civil War.

Justice Dickey was born January 11, 1845, at Newburgh, New York, and practiced law in that city until he was elected to the Supreme Court in 1896.

He was educated at the Newburgh Academy and the Albany Law

School. When seventeen he enlisted in the United States Army. Enlisting as a private, he won promotion to captain and to major of the Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery. He was thrice brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel for gallant and meritorious services, and was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for conspicuous bravery outside the line of duty at Petersburg, Virginia, on June 17, 1864.

Justice Dickey was a member of the Bar in Brooklyn, and shortly after his retirement from the bench in 1909 a painting of him was hung in Part III of the Kings County Supreme Court.

He died at his home, No. 682 Ocean Avenue, on May 15, 1924, in his eightieth year. He left two daughters: Annie L. Dickey and Mrs. Henrietta D. Quail, who made their home with him. His son, Frank R. Dickey, who was a member of the Brooklyn Bar, died in 1902.

WILLIAM BROWN holds rank as one of the leading spirits in the advance, upbuilding and improvement of Flatbush. He was for several years, and at the time of his death, January 18, 1905, the president of the Flatbush Trust Company, and for forty years was identified with the life of the old town, and with all its financial and industrial interests.

He was a Democrat, and a strong admirer and supporter of President Cleveland. During the Democratic administration in the city, Mr. Brown was chairman of the sewer commission of Flatbush which devised and carried into effect a system of sewage adequate to the growing demands of the community. It was due to his energy that the Flatbush Avenue Improvement Commission was appointed some years before his death, and he served as a member in furthering the work on this thoroughfare. He was also the founder of the Midwood Club, of Flatbush, well known social organization comprising the prominent and influential residents of that part of the borough. He took an active interest in its management. In his later years he divided his time between the club and the conservatories adorning the grounds of his residence at No. 723 Flatbush Avenue, which were considered to be the best hothouses in Brooklyn. They contained under his supervision thousands of rare and delicate plants, and he was not only generous with his flowers but was accustomed to open the conservatories to the public on certain days for its visitation and education. His house was one of the oldest in the town, standing on a slight eminence and surrounded by the residences of a son and daughter, and by the conservatories. The property was called Melrose Park.

He was a member of Kings County Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. His charity was generous, yet unostentatious. He gave freely to the needy, and was of a democratic and lovable nature. It was said of Mr. Brown that when the Midwood Trust Company was first decided upon, he was regarded by the organizers as the ideal man for

the presidency, owing to his keen business insight, broad experience, affable, courteous personality, and his standing in Flatbush.

He was the surviving member of the old firm of J. S. and W. Brown, of Manhattan, dealers in hops and malt, in existence, at the time of his death, for more than fifty years. He was also a large stockholder in the Nassau Brewing Company. He died from pneumonia in his seventy-seventh year.

ALONZO MORRIS ONDERDONK, well known publisher, real estate and insurance operator, and one of the prominent citizens active in the affairs of Hempstead, Long Island, comes of an old American, and prior to that, of Holland ancestry. His first American forebear, Adreyean Van Der Donck, was one of the five Patroons who came to New Amsterdam in 1629, having been chosen by the Dutch West Indies Company to assist the director-general in the administration of the Government, and they were known as the Council of Five, Mr. Van Der Donck being "Fischal Schout," or sheriff and collector of taxes and customs.

(I) Adreyean Van Der Donck was born at Brabant, Holland, in 1596, and was graduated from the University of Leyden with the degree of Doctor of Canon and Civil Laws. On reaching New Amsterdam, he soon learned that the Colonists, who were chiefly refugees who had sought shelter in Holland from religious persecution in various European countries, and had then emigrated to the New World, received little interest from the home office, so long as the financial returns were satisfactory; that they had no representation in public affairs, and consequently no voice in making the laws by which they were governed. Impressed with this injustice, Van Der Donck constituted himself the champion of the people's cause, and together with seven others, known as the Eight Men, sent a "Memorial" to Holland, asking for another Governor and franchise for the people, or else "to permit us to return with wives and children to our dear Fatherland." As a result of this, Governor Kieft was recalled, and Peter Stuyvesant appointed. The latter was a man of undoubted integrity, but arrogant in the extreme, and fought against the freedom of the people, and when Cornelius Melyn and Jochim Kuyter, two of the Council of Eight, asked for an investigation of Kieft's policy which led to the Indian Wars, Stuyvesant replied that "it was treason to complain of one's magistrates whether they were guilty or not." The two men were tried and convicted under a "Star Chamber" proceeding, and Stuyvesant, in sentencing them to banishment said: "If I was persuaded that you would bring this matter before their High Mightinesses, I would have you hanged on the highest tree in the New Netherlands." They sailed with Governor Kieft on the "Princess," which was wrecked off the English coast, and all on board perished except Melyn and Kuyter, who finally reached Holland, where they pleaded their cause before the rulers of the Netherlands so convincingly, that Melyn was sent back to New Amsterdam with an order from their

High Mightinesses citing Stuyvesant to appear at The Hague. He sent his attorney instead.

In the meantime, the people having refused to pay further taxes without representation, Stuyvesant was forced to accede to their demands, allowing the colonists to elect eighteen delegates, nine of whom should be selected to sit in Council. Mr. Van Der Donck was chosen leader of the "Nine Men." He demanded that a delegation be sent to Holland asking the State's General to rescind the privileges granted the West Indies Company, and to make the New Netherlands a Dutch Colony with a Constitutional Government. In reply, Stuyvesant arrested Adreyean Van Der Donck and seized his papers. When, however, Melyn returned to New Amsterdam with the royal orders, Stuyvesant was obliged to submit, and in 1649 Van Der Donck sailed for Holland with two colleagues, carrying a "Memorial" from the "Nine Men" and a Remonstrance which set forth the needs of the people, and the opportunities afforded the Dutch to acquire possessions of great value. The phlegmatic Dutch had to be convinced, so Van Der Donck spent years in writing a book containing maps and known boundaries, such as the Raritan, the Delaware, and the Housatonic rivers, and also Western Lange Eylandt, which extended practically to the present line between Nassau and Suffolk counties. Upon the map of the Lange Eylandt, the town of Hempstead appears as Hemstee, and Fort Orange, now Albany, was the farthest point north. The abbreviated title of this book, which was written in Dutch and printed in 1653, is "Vertoogh," which translated is "A Description of the Dutch Possessions in America." It created such a sensation in Europe, especially among those suffering from religious persecution caused by the Reformation, that hundreds seized the opportunity to emigrate, and the population of the New Netherlands was five times greater in 1664 when the English took possession. Thus Adreyean Van Der Donck became known in history as the Founder of Municipal Government in New Amsterdam. He died in Holland, leaving a wife and son. His grant of land extended from the Harlem River to a point above Yonkers, and the walls of his manor house were unearthed recently by workmen excavating a trench near the Van Cortlandt Manor House. The Colonial Dames completed the excavation and had plans drawn, showing a house of large proportions, while under the corner stone were found papers and relics now in the possession of that Society.

Adreyean Van Der Donck married Mary Doughty, daughter of Francis Doughty, a refugee clergyman, who in 1642, with several companions, fled from Cohasset, Massachusetts, and came to New Amsterdam. He was given a grant of thirteen thousand acres of land in Mespath, founded an English colony, and built the first English church on Western Long Island, on the present site of the old church on Queens Boulevard. A short time after Mr. Van Der Donck's marriage to Mary Doughty, the Canarsie Indians joined the Iroquois from the north and the colony at Mespath was wiped out. Francis Doughty

escaped to the Virginian Colony at New Castle, Delaware, where Mary Van Der Donck and her son Adriaense joined him.

(II) Adriaense Van Der Donck married later, and in New Castle the name of Van Der Donck became Anglicized, for on the marriage registry of Flatbush is found the record of the marriage of Andries Onderdonck, son of Adrian Onderdonck, of New Castle, Delaware, to Maria Van Der Vliet, daughter of Dirck Janse Van Der Vliet, November 11, 1683. They settled in the town of Jamaica, and the present Onderdonck Avenue runs through the original thirteen thousand acres granted to Francis Doughty. Andries and Marie (Van Der Vliet) Onderdonck were the parents of two sons, Adriaen and Andries; and his widow married (second), in 1687, Jacob Janse Vanderbilt. The eldest son, Adriaen, took possession of a tract of land belonging to the original Van Der Donck grant, and founded what is called the Rockland and Orange County branch of the family. His death is recorded in Nyack, in 1764.

(III) Andries Onderdonck, second son of Andries and Marie (Van Der Vliet) Onderdonck, and who signed his name Andereese Onderdonck, was appointed Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, April 30, 1756. His decisions were never questioned, and his judgment in all public affairs was so sound that "as Andries says, so say I" became the watchword of the community. He died in 1758, and he and his wife are both buried in the old Dutch burial ground at Cow Neck, now Manhasset. He married, June 2, 1706, Geertrüy Lott, daughter of Hendrick Peterse Lott, and among their children was Hendrick, of whom further.

(IV) Hendrick Onderdonck, eighth child of Andries and Geertrüy (Lott) Onderdonck, was born in Cow Neck in 1724, and died in 1809. The house in which he was born in Manhasset is still standing (1924). He built the house at Hempstead Harbor, now occupied by Dr. Bogart, in Roslyn. He also built the first paper mill in this country; he ran a grist mill, and a portion of it, called the "Old Mill," is still standing and is used as a tea room. In it are preserved many relics, among them a letter of General Washington, who was a guest of Hendrick Onderdonck during the Revolutionary War. He married, May 20, 1750, Phoebe Treadwell, daughter of Colonel Benjamin Treadwell, and granddaughter of Major Epenetus Platt. They were the parents of twelve children, among them: 1. Gertrude, married Lambert Moore, D. D., of Hempstead, in 1774. 2. Sarah, married David R. Floyd-Jones, in 1785. 3. Andries, married Mary Moore, in 1787. 4. Hendrick, married Sarah Van Kliek, in 1795. 5. Johannes, of whom further. While their father, Hendrick Onderdonck, did not sever his connection with the Dutch Church until 1767, he owned a pew in St. George's at Hempstead, in 1763, which his wife and children occupied, and his children received their early education at The Parish School under the auspices of the rectors of St. George's.

(V) Johannes Onderdonk, who changed the spelling of the name, fourth son of Hendrick and Phoebe (Treadwell) Onderdonck, was born

in Hempstead Harbor, now Roslyn, August 22, 1763. He received his early education at the Parish School of St. George's, and later was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at the University of Edinburgh, and became an eminent physician and surgeon in New York City. He was a close friend of Alexander Hamilton, and was chairman of the committee that placed the Hamilton Memorial Tablet in Trinity Church. Dr. Onderdonk owned a large plot in Trinity Cemetery, Broadway and 143rd Street, where many of his descendants are buried. He died August 23, 1852.

Dr. Johannes (John) Onderdonk married (first) Elizabeth Farjie, March 14, 1784. She died June 11, 1786, leaving no issue. He married (second), March 3, 1788, Deborah Ustick, in Trinity Church, New York. She was born on John Street, March 13, 1767, in a house built by her maternal great-grandfather, Captain William Huertin, and his wife, Elsie De (Nyse) Huertin Huguenots, who came to this country in 1701. This house was torn down in 1841 to make room for a business block. Captain William and Elsie (De Nyse) Huertin were the parents of a daughter, Susanna, who married Paul Pelletreau; they had a daughter, Susanna, who married William Ustick, and their daughter, Deborah Ustick, married, as above stated, Dr. Johannes (John) Onderdonk. William Ustick, father of Mrs. Onderdonk, was a son of Thomas Veustich and Elizabeth (Shackerly) Veustich; the latter a daughter of Sir Thomas Shackerly, who was closely connected with the early history of Trinity Church. He is buried in Trinity Churchyard. Dr. Johannes (John) and Deborah (Ustick) Onderdonk were the parents of ten children, of whom three sons and four daughters lived to maturity. His eldest son, Henry Ustick Onderdonk, was born March 16, 1789, and was graduated as a physician and surgeon from the University of Edinburgh, but soon afterward was ordained and instituted rector of St. Ann's Church in Brooklyn. He was consecrated Bishop of Penn, October 5, 1827, and was the author of many hymns used in the Episcopal Hymnal. He married Eliza Carter, daughter of Charles Carter, who is buried in St. Ann's Churchyard. Bishop Henry Ustick Onderdonk died in Philadelphia, December 6, 1858. He was survived by his wife and seven daughters.

(VI) Benjamin Treadwell Onderdonk, third son of Dr. Johannes (John) and Deborah (Ustick) Onderdonk, was born on John Street, New York, July 15, 1791. He received his higher education at the University of Oxford, and was rector of Trinity Parish for many years. He held a professorship in the General Theological Seminary for over forty years, and was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of New York State, November 26, 1830. He died April 30, 1861, his funeral being held in Trinity Church, the burial in Trinity Cemetery. A marble cenotaph in full canonicals was erected in the Bishop's Chapel in Trinity; and when the new chapel was added a few years ago, an archway was cut through the intervening wall, and the full length recumbent figure with mitre and crozier, in Italian marble, the face carved from a death masque, occupies the space. Bishop Onderdonk

was a profound student, a great lover of the arts and literature, and a versatile writer. A coterie of literary men met at his house once a month, one of whom was Washington Irving. They called themselves "The Supper Club," and many distinguished guests and literary aspirants, both from home and abroad, were entertained at their meetings with "a feast of reason and a flow of soul" as well as more substantial things. One of these guests was Charles Dickens. The dining table at which they sat is now in the possession of Bishop Onderdonk's grandson, Alonzo Morris Onderdonk, of Hempstead, Long Island. It was at one of these meetings that the suggestion was made that a larger society be formed. This was carried out by Washington Irving and the foundation of the St. Nicholas Society resulted, Washington Irving and Bishop Onderdonk being numbered among the charter members, February 25, 1835.

Bishop Benjamin Treadwell Onderdonk married, in December, 1913, Eliza Handy Moscrop, daughter of Rev. Henry and Elizabeth (Handy) Moscrop, the former of St. Bees Abbey, England, her mother a daughter of Charles Handy, of Newport, Rhode Island. Bishop and Mrs. Onderdonk were the parents of six sons and one daughter, three sons, with his widow, survived him, the eldest son being Henry Moscrop, of whom further.

(VII) Henry Moscrop Onderdonk, son of Bishop Benjamin Treadwell and Eliza Handy (Moscrop) Onderdonk, was born on Greenwich Street, New York, March 30, 1818, and died September 2, 1885, at Hempstead, Long Island. He acquired his profession of civil engineer at Columbia University, and was engaged in many engineering and construction expeditions in Minnesota, New Orleans, and Texas, prior to 1849, when he was sent by the Virginian Coal, Coke and Salt Company of New York, as engineer and agent of the mines located in Virginia. At the outbreak of the Civil War he moved to Gallipolis, Ohio. He was a captain of militia, and also served as a member of the State Senate. He returned to New York in 1869, and bought "The Hempstead Inquirer," incorporated in 1830, which he published until his death. He was president of the Hempstead Board of Education for many years, and also president of the South Side Railroad which ran from Valley Stream to Hempstead before the West Hempstead Branch of the Long Island Railroad was built. He was a confidential friend and advisor of A. T. Stewart in the laying out of Garden City. In his politics, he was an old line Jeffersonian Democrat, and ran "The Inquirer" in the interest of that party.

Henry Moscrop Onderdonk married (first), in 1841, Justine Bibby, daughter of Gouverneur Samuel and Justine Bibby, of New York City. She died August 22, 1849, leaving six children, of whom three daughters reached maturity and are now (1924) living in Ohio. He married (second), October 21, 1850, Catherine (Morris) Donally, daughter of John and Mary Carroll (Decker) Morris, of Lewisburg, Virginia, and widow of Dr. James Donally. She was born at Clarkesville, Missouri, April 8, 1824, and was the mother of two daughters when she

married Henry M. Onderdonk at Kanawha Salines, Virginia. Henry M. and Catherine (Morris-Donally) Onderdonk were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, their youngest child being Alonzo Morris, of whom further.

(VIII) Alonzo Morris Onderdonk, of the eighth generation of Onderdonks in America, the son and youngest child of Henry Moscrop and Catherine (Morris-Donally) Onderdonk, was born in Ohio, coming to Hempstead, Long Island, in 1869, while but a child. His father bought the "Cortelyou Mansion" and farm at West Hempstead, which was sold to the Long Island Railroad in 1893. The son received his education at Hines' Institute, Hempstead, and at St. Paul's School, Garden City. At the time of his father's death, he was employed by the brokerage firm of S. Vernon Mann, No. 59 Wall Street, but being one of the executors of his father's estate, he left that position in 1885, and became publisher of "The Inquirer," in conjunction with his real estate and insurance business. After the death of his mother, in May, 1898, he became the owner of "The Inquirer." In 1912, "The Inquirer" was incorporated as a stock company, in which he was a stockholder, and in 1920, with several other weekly papers, was merged into "The Daily Review of Nassau County."

Mr. Onderdonk is a real estate and insurance broker, his offices located at the corner of Main Street and Fulton Avenue, Hempstead. In his politics he is a Democrat, but he is non-partisan in local affairs. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum; the Shield of Honor; the Hempstead Mutual Benefit; Lions Club; Hempstead Country Club; and the Saint Nicholas Society of New York. He was confirmed in St. George's Church, but attends the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, where his wife and daughter were confirmed. His residence is at No. 88 Fulton Avenue, where the family home has been since 1898.

Alonzo Morris Onderdonk married, June 27, 1894, in Christ Chapel, Duxbury, Massachusetts, Elizabeth Minerva Dudley Irwin, daughter of Major William Alexander and Sarah (Dudley) Irwin, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Onderdonk are the parents of one daughter, Katherine Morris, born at Hempstead, November 4, 1895. Katherine Morris Onderdonk was married July 20, 1921, in the Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City by Bishop Burgess, assisted by Dean Tredor, to Lieutenant William Bettencourt Souza, son of William and Mary (Bettencourt) Souza, of New Bedford, Massachusetts. Lieutenant and Mrs. Souza are the parents of a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born November 23, 1922, at Fortress Monroe, Virginia.

FRANK H. NEWCOMB, a late prominent manufacturer and assistant postmaster of Brooklyn, New York, through whose influence with the authorities at Washington and his unceasing activity in that direction the Borough of Brooklyn has received incalculable improvements in its postal service, was the son of Josiah La Prelet and Augusta C. (Dane) Newcomb. He was born at Easton, Massachusetts, April

23, 1857, and died in Brooklyn, December 6, 1922. He was also a former hotel proprietor and a manufacturer of considerable prominence in addition to his other interests and enterprises. He was a quiet but powerful worker in the cause of the Republican Party, as well as being a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His passing was so sudden that it came as a severe shock to his host of friends, business and social connections, as well as an irreparable loss to his family. He was making a visit to Collector of Internal Revenue John T. Rafferty, in the Federal Building, when seized with an apoplectic shock as he was descending the stairway, and died almost instantly.

At the age of nine years Frank H. Newcomb, accompanied by his parents, removed from Easton, Massachusetts, to Brooklyn. His father was a builder and contractor, and he built the Canarsie Hotel, where the family resided. The father died about two years after their removal to Brooklyn. The son, Frank H., attended Public School No. 3 until he was eleven years of age, but owing to the death of his father, he found it necessary for him, at the age of fourteen, to earn his own living. He entered a Brooklyn watch-case factory and learned the trade. At the age of seventeen he was earning fifty-two dollars a week by piecework. At the age of twenty-two he opened a jewelry store at Fourth and Flatbush avenues, which he conducted for seven years. He then returned to the Brooklyn watchcase factory and continued to ply his trade there until 1883, when he opened a hat store at No. 136 Flatbush Avenue. He built up a large business in this line and also added the manufacturing end to his establishment. He acquired a considerable amount of valuable property in the vicinity of Times Plaza, and did much toward the development of that neighborhood. He was also chiefly instrumental in the establishment in the Long Island Railroad station of a branch of the Brooklyn Post Office. He was intensely interested in the construction of branch post office stations, and he was frequently sought as a consultant regarding proposed branch office buildings. He had a penchant for post office work and the ramifications of that service, even before he became identified with the post office department as an assistant postmaster. He had formerly been the clerk in charge of a sub-station of the post office; the station being known as station L. He developed the business passing through that station until it reached a volume as great as that done at most branch post offices. Mr. Newcomb was ever an earnest advocate of the pneumatic tube service, and he was instrumental in having that system extended from the general post office up to Station L.

Following his voluntary retirement from the post office service, Mr. Newcomb devoted much of his time and energy to the upbuilding of the Long Island Automobile Club, and it was he who, in the main, brought it up to a successful stage as an organization. Under his presidency the club first occupied quarters on Bedford Avenue, and later took more pretensions quarters in the Gibb mansion on Gates Avenue. It was due, principally, to his good offices and influence that

Brooklyn and Long Island motorists were enabled to take their examinations and secure their license plates in Brooklyn. For a number of years Mr. Newcomb had been engaged in the summer hotel business at Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts, on the island of Martha's Vineyard. He entertained a deep affectation for Martha's Vineyard as a resort community, and was maintaining a country residence there, when he was appointed assistant postmaster in Brooklyn. He at once gave a lease on the hotel property, but returned to its management, since his retirement from the post office gave him much leisure, which he desired to devote to some pursuit. His period of service as assistant postmaster covered the years 1902-1910, under the late Postmaster George H. Roberts, and about two years under Mr. Roberts' successor, Edmund W. Voorhies, who afterward became a member of the United States Shipping Board.

Mr. Newcomb was an ardent Republican. He was a highly esteemed and important member of the Tenth Assembly District organization, of which Commissioner of Jurors, Charles F. Murphy, is the leader. Mr. Newcomb's religious activities also had a prominent place in his life. For many years he was treasurer of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church. He was also an enthusiastic worker for the Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Church Home, with which Mrs. Newcomb has been identified for twenty years as manager and chairman, and she has also been closely associated with the conduct of the Hospital and the Home for the Blind. Mr. Newcomb was a director of the Flatbush Bank, a Rotarian, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Newcomb married, April 23, 1879, Abbie Boerum, daughter of William M. and Phoebe (VanKuren) Boerum, who was born in the home of her parents, which stood on property owned by her future husband's father in the vicinity of Borough Hall. Her father was a widely known jurist. Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb were the parents of a daughter, Florence E., who became the wife of Fred H. Eastman, who operates the hat store at No. 136 Flatbush Avenue established by his father-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman have a daughter, Janet Edna.

COLGATE HOYT occupied a lovely estate on Center Island, Oyster Bay, near the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. It consisted of 200 acres and was bought by him in 1890, while the country seat he erected was designed by W. H. Russell. The interior was adorned with paintings by Murillo, Sir Thomas Lawrence and Bartolomoe Schidise. Mr. Hoyt was a lover of outdoor sports and owned the yacht "Tide."

Mr. Hoyt was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 2, 1849. His father, James M. Hoyt, was an eminent practitioner at the bar; a man of pronounced influence in social and political affairs; honored and loved in the community. His mother was a woman of singularly rare and attractive traits of character, and was the charm and grace in all society in which she moved.

Colgate Hoyt began his education in the private and public schools of Cleveland. At the age of fifteen he entered Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, but as the result of an injury to one eye, he returned home and entered upon a business career in the hardware store of Colwells & Bingham, of Cleveland. Later he became partner in his father's business of buying and selling real estate, and all his life continued to own substantial real estate interests in Cleveland. In 1881 he left Cleveland and removed permanently to New York City, becoming a partner in the staunch Wall Street firm of James B. Colgate & Company. In 1882 President Arthur appointed him government director of the Union Pacific Railway, and in 1884, backed by a large stock interest, he was elected a regular director. After several years, he and his colleagues transferred their interests to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and Mr. Hoyt was elected a member of the executive and financial committees of the board of directors of that road, and vice-president of some of its principal branch lines. In 1884 he became actively identified with the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and pushed the continuation of this line west to St. Paul and south to Chicago, at which latter point he helped organize and finance the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railway, owning large terminals in the center of the city and now known as the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railway, a subsidiary of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In 1889 he became vice-president of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company. He organized and financed the noted Spanish-American Iron Mines of Cuba, afterwards sold to the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and now a part of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. In 1889 he became identified with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, and for twenty years served on the board and as vice-president. While president of the Automobile Club of America, the latter's beautiful club house in this city was financed and built. Mr. Hoyt was vice-president of the Aero Club for some years. He had a most notable administration while president of the Ohio Society. He was trustee of Brown University, and received the degree of A. M. from Rochester University. He was a member of the following societies: Automobile Club of America, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, Union League Club, Metropolitan Club, New York Yacht Club, Chamber of Commerce, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Union Club of Cleveland, Pilgrims Society, Mill Neck Club, Ohio Society of New York, Life member Western Reserve Historical Society, life member United States Navy League, Sleepy Hollow Country Club, American Social Science Association, Canadian Camp Club, Empire State Society, Sons of American Revolution, New York Society Founders & Patriots of America, New York Zoological Society, City Midday Club, North Shore Horse Show Association, Piping Rock Club, Oyster Bay Board of Trade, Aero Club of America, Bankers Club.

He was senior partner in the brokerage house of Colgate Hoyt & Company, and director of many corporations in which he was interested, as follows: director of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit; vice-president and

director of St. Joseph & South Bend Railway, Cuba Copper Company, Phoenix Mines, United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company, Dome Mines, Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company, New York Municipal Railway.

In 1873 he married (first) Lida W. Sherman, died 1908, third daughter of Judge Charles T. Sherman, niece of General W. T. Sherman and Senator John Sherman. There were five children born of this marriage of whom four are living: Charles Sherman Hoyt, Anne Sherman Hoyt, Colgate Hoyt, Jr., and Elizabeth Sherman Hoyt, all of New York. In 1912 he married (second) Mrs. Katharine (Sharp) Cheesman, of New York, and had no children.

Mr. Hoyt died at his home on Center Island, Oyster Bay, on January 30, 1922, and was buried in Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland.

HOWARD PERVEAR NASH — Throughout a career of special training and broad experience in a number of distinguished branches of law practice, editorial, judicial, and as general practitioner, Judge Nash has shaped a career in his profession that in his law writings has been of continuous value to the educational interests of the legal fraternity, and that in law firm association and in county judgeship has brought honor to the profession. Judge Nash's law studies have included every branch and department of legal inquiry, and he is accounted one of the learned members of the bar in Brooklyn, where, in partnership, he has an extensive practice. He is a son of Osborn Preble and Abby Annie (Pervear) Nash. Osborn P. Nash, a wharfinger by trade, was a private in the 44th Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and in the United States Signal Corps during the Civil War.

Howard Pervear Nash was born December 8, 1871, in Boston, Massachusetts, and he attended the public schools in the neighboring city of Chelsea. Graduating from Harvard University, *magna cum laude*, and receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1893, he then attended the Harvard Law School, class of 1893-1894, and graduated at Boston University Law School, *cum laude*, in the class of 1896, and with his lawyer's degree. Upon graduation, he became associated with the Edward Thompson Company, at Northport, Long Island, as editor-in-chief of the "Encyclopedia of Forms and Precedents," so continuing from 1896 to 1900; and from 1900 to 1903, he was with the American Law Book Company, in New York City, as editor-in-chief of the "Encyclopedia of Law." In general practice of his profession, he was associated from 1903 to 1905 with William D. Guthrie, as his personal assistant, and from the latter date to 1909, he was a member of the firm of E. H. Welles (Yale, 1893) and Nash, in New York City. Judge Nash was appointed by Mayor McClellan city magistrate in Brooklyn, which office he held from July 1, 1909, to January, 1919, and he was appointed county judge of King's County the latter year, in place of Judge Roy, by Governor Smith. Since 1920 he has been a member of the firm of Nash & Gottesman (S. M. Gottesman, Cornell, 1908), in Brooklyn. Judge Nash's political interests are those of the Demo-

cratic Party. He was a member of the Chelsea (Massachusetts) School Committee in 1894 and 1895; trustee of the village of Northport in 1900; Brooklyn City Magistrate; and Kings County Judge.

Judge Nash's fraternal affiliations are as follows: Supreme Recorder of Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity; Master of Kings County Lodge, No. 511, Free and Accepted Masons; High Priest of Asharokan Chapter, No. 288, Royal Arch Masons; Judge Advocate of Clinton Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar; member of Aurora Grata Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Wise Man of Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; member Long Island Grotto; Brooklyn Masonic Veterans; Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Court Lexington, No. 40, Foresters of America; Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; American Bar Association; Brooklyn Bar Association; New England Society; Union League, of Brooklyn; Flatbush Democratic Club; Wamsutta Club, of New Bedford, Massachusetts; Rotary Club, of Brooklyn; Harvard Club, of Long Island; and the Brooklyn Saengerbund. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Judge Nash married, July 26, 1899, in Brooklyn, Emma Augusta Jones, a daughter of William Oscar and Henrietta (Allaire) Jones, and they are the parents of the following children: Howard Pervear, Jr., born September 8, 1900; Osborn Preble, born November 5, 1902; Alexander Allaire, born June 12, 1904; and Winifred May, born July 31, 1907.

JOHN HALL McCLEMENT, a noted figure many years in banking, railroad and industrial circles, lived in Brooklyn for many years.

Few of those who have risen to prominence in the industrial world had a more active or more successful career than Mr. McClement. As a railroad official he displayed administrative ability of high order, and as a corporation authority he was the consultant of many large financial interests. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1862, the son of John Wesley and Mary Ann (Hall) McClement.

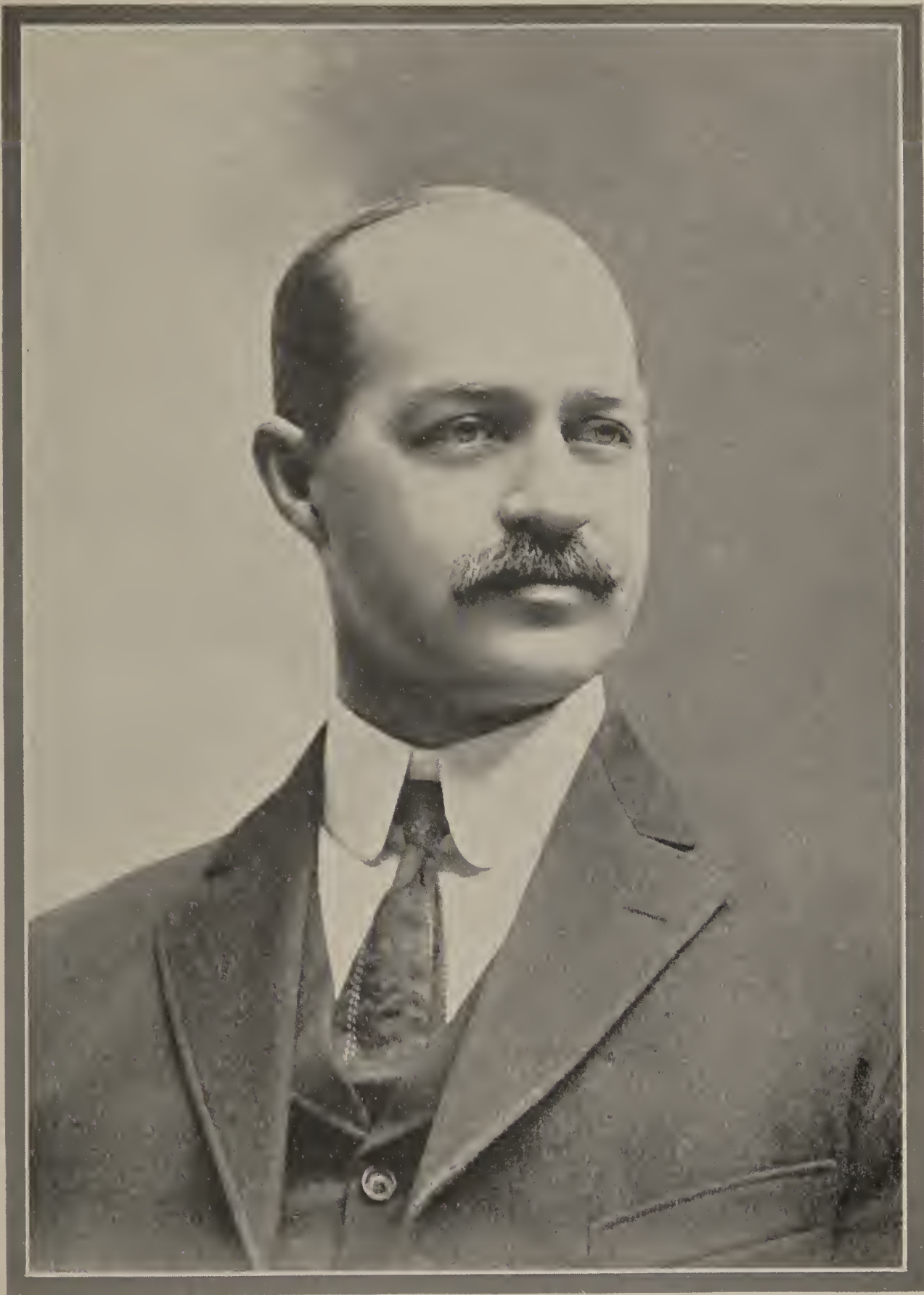
He was graduated from the Central High School of Philadelphia and won the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He began his business career with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. Then he became chief clerk to the controller of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, the Mexican National Railway and the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. He later became controller of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, vice-president and controller of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railroad, controller of the Edison Electric Light Company, and the Edison General Electric Company, director and chairman of the board of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, and the Empire Engineering Company, a director and member of the finance committee of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, a director of the General Motors Company, and at one time one of its largest shareholders; vice-president of the Manhattan Railroad Company, a director of the Bond and Mortgage Company, the Texas & Pacific Railroad, the Wheeling

& Lake Erie Railroad and the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. Mr. McClement at one time made his home in the Hamilton Club. He was a member of Acanthus Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of the Union League, Lawyers, Hamilton, Marine and Field and Lincoln clubs; the Sleepy Hollow, Garden City and Westhampton Country clubs.

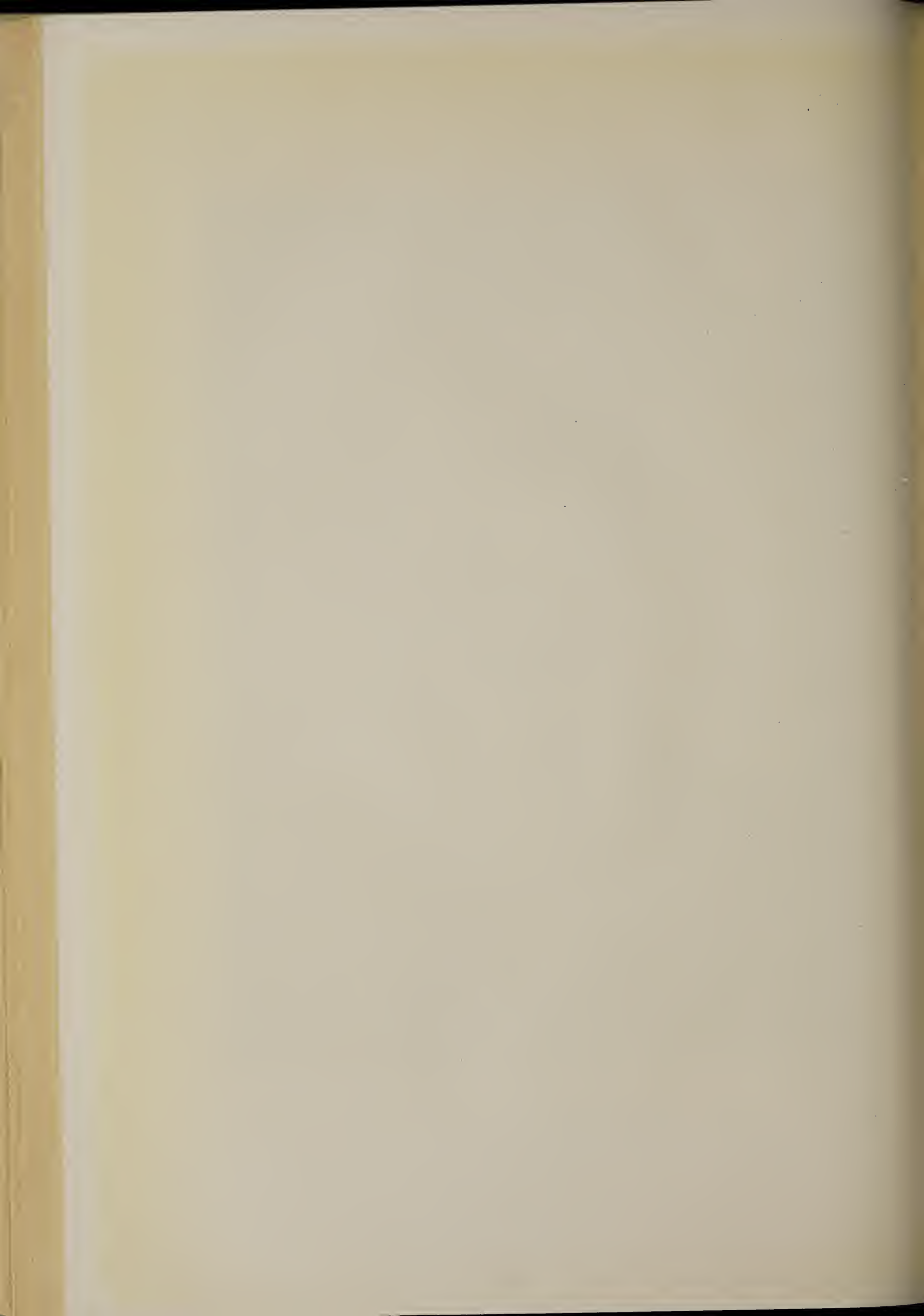
Mr. McClement was married, June 1, 1892, to Lena Morgan, of Portland, Oregon, who predeceased him. In 1920 his only daughter, Lena McClement, was married to Lewis C. Pounds, son of former Borough President Lewis H. Pounds, capping a romance which began when the families lived in adjacent homes in Flatbush. He left his daughter and two sons, Morgan Hall McClement; and Arthur McClement, a junior at Yale University.

HON. GEORGE HOMAN FURMAN—A figure of wide prominence, both at the bar of his native State and within more recent years on the bench, is Hon. George Homan Furman, whose outstanding achievements mark him as a man of great ability and usefulness. Judge Furman is alert to every phase of general progress as well as legal affairs and in his wise and judicious administration of the law, his cotemporaries in professional affairs acknowledge the mind and heart of the man at once consecrated to duty and appreciative of every phase of his responsibility. Judge Furman is a son of Captain Joel Furman, a deep sea sailing master, born in Patchogue, 1832; he was the originator of the idea of planting oysters, and established this practice in Virginia, and Maryland, also founded the first oyster houses in New York City. He established Sillsbys and Stills restaurant, on 3rd Avenue, New York City, an eating house which became prosperous and popular. His death, in 1904, removed from his time a man of ability and worth. The Furman family is descended from one of the oldest pioneer families of Suffolk County. Mr. Furman's mother, Sarah Arthur (Homan) Furman, was born in Blue Point, 1837, and died 1908. She was also a member of an old and honored family of this section.

George Homan Furman, was born in Brooklyn, May 26, 1868, the family moved to Blue Point, during his childhood, where he attended the local schools, he taught school in this section, and in Brook Haven. He was active as a teacher in the latter community for about three years, then entered Columbia University Law School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1893. Following his clerkship, he opened his offices in Patchogue, in 1894, and from the beginning was more than usually successful. In 1907, he was elected district attorney of Suffolk County, and filled this responsible position for six years. Thereafter, for a time he did not accept public responsibility, but in 1918, he was brought forward as candidate for county judge and the majority given him at the polls was an excellent criterion of his standing among the people. He has served since as county judge of Suffolk County, his term of office to expire December 31, 1924, and was reelected in November, 1924, by the largest majority ever recorded



Geo. W. Sumner



by a local candidate for any office, in Suffolk County. Judge Furman's endeavors are eminently commendable in that not only as the administrator of justice, but as a brother of men, he is making ceaseless efforts to inspire the derelicts who come before him to renewed effort and worthy citizenship. Judge Furman is a member of the State Bar Association, and is a leading Republican in this section, always active in political affairs, although outside his professional field, never accepting the honors of office. He is a director of the Patchogue, and Setauket Banks, and fraternally is affiliated with Brookhaven Lodge, No. 493, Free and Accepted Masons; Sewasset Chapter, No. 195, Royal Arch Masons; Patchogue Commandery, No. 65, Knights Templar, Kismet Temple, of Brooklyn, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Lodge No. 1323, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Patchogue; and Lodge No. 518, Loyal Order of Moose. His religious affiliation is with the Congregational Church.

George Homan Furman married, August 5, 1904, Daisy Conklin, of Patchogue, daughter of Smith W. Conklin. Judge and Mrs. Furman are the parents of two children: George C., born 1909; and Hugh Secor, born 1917.

HERSCHEL CLIFFORD PARKER, physicist, was born in Brooklyn, July 9, 1867, and was the son of Herschel and Hannah (Walker) Parker. He acquired the title of Ph. B. from the Columbia School of Mines in 1890. In Columbia University he was assistant in physics 1891-93, tutor 1893-1901, instructor 1901-03, adjunct professor 1903, and professor of physics until 1911. He explored and made the first ascents in the Canadian Alps in 1897, 1899 and 1903; first ascents of Mts. Goodsir and Dawson (British Columbia), Hungabee, Deltaform, Biddle, Lefroy (Alberta); Mt. Olympus, Washington, 1907; exploration of the Mt. McKinley region, Alaska, 1912.

He became a fellow of the American Geographical Society, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; the American Physical Society; the Appalachian Mountain Club, the American Alpine Club, the Explorers' Club, of which he was vice-president; the Arctic Club, the Canadian Alpine Club, the English Alpine Club, the Camp Fire Club of America, the Arctic Brotherhood of Alaska, and Sigma Xi. He had membership in the New York Salmagundi Club and in the Crescent Athletic in Brooklyn. Between the middle of June and the middle of December, 1903, Prof. Parker made first ascents of four famous peaks—Mount Goodsir, Mount Hungabee, Mount Deltaform and Mount Biddle—in British Columbia, which before that time had baffled all the efforts of climbers. By universal consent they were pronounced impossible.

Professor Parker wrote "A Systematic Treatise on Electrical Measurements," 1897; and also various scientific and mountaineering articles, and research work with reference to incandescent electric lighting, 1903-1907. He was one of the discoverers of Helium and inventor

of the Helioscope. Professor Parker married, May 20, 1911, Evelyn Naezele.

GEORGE ALBERT ZABRISKIE—Long years of service as a flour merchant in New York City have caused the name of George Albert Zabriskie to be added to the already long list of prominent business men in the annals of New York City and Long Island history. Mr. Zabriskie won his foremost place in the business world by his own indefatigable efforts. Beginning with what today would be considered a handicap in the way of education, having only attended the public schools when he entered upon his business career, he worked with energy and perseverance, always keeping his eyes open to opportunities, with the result that he advanced rapidly to positions of importance. Today, as president of the Empire Biscuit Company, of New York City, he is holding an office that demands a thorough understanding of the various departments of the organization, and a keen, analytical mind to successfully solve the many problems that constantly arise.

George Albert Zabriskie was born in New York City, December 7, 1868, the son of John Albert and Martha L. (Knox) Zabriskie. In the schools of New York City George Albert received the knowledge that was to start him on the road to success. He was only fifteen years of age when he started on his business adventure, and it was with a firm handling flour that he earned his first week's salary. This was a proud moment in the boy's life, and from that time forward he has always made himself valuable to the concerns with which he has been connected, all of which have had something to do with flour. Besides holding the presidency of the Empire Biscuit Company, of New York City, he is a director of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and of the United States Grain Corporation. Since 1918 Mr. Zabriskie has been president of the United States Sugar Equalization Board, and previous to that he was made president of the United States Sugar Association. During the World War he was the man selected as sugar and flour administrator, and he did so well the task assigned him that he was not only honored in this country, but was decorated by the King of Belgium for his splendid service. In banking circles Mr. Zabriskie is also very well known, at the present time (1925) being a director in the Battery Park National Bank, of New York City, a member of the North Jersey Title Insurance Company, and the J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corporation. Mr. Zabriskie is a Democrat in his political beliefs, and exerts a strong influence in behalf of his party. As a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, he is making use of every opportunity that presents itself for the improvement and benefit to his city and fellow-citizens. He is also a member of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the Merchants' Association, and a very valuable member of the New York Produce Exchange.

Zabriskie is a name that has been prominent in war activities for

generations, placing George Albert Zabriskie in line for membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the War of 1812, and Sons of the American Revolution. When the World War became a real issue, he proved the true Zabriskie type, and enlisted for service in the Veteran Corps of Artillery.

Mr. Zabriskie is fond of outdoor sports, and is an athlete. His club memberships include: The Lotos, Salmagundi, India House, Knickerbocker Country, and the New York Athletic. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian. Mr. Zabriskie is unmarried.

ARTHUR BENINGTON, assistant editor of "The New York Sunday World" and one of the most widely known journalists in America, lived for many years in his home, No. 86 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

Mr. Benington found his career with "The World," which he served continuously from 1902 and through which he developed specialties of extraordinary scope and variety. The diligent use he made of his talents won him not only distinctive place among his fellows, but brought him official and popular recognition as a man of mark in the profession.

Newspaper service in sundry places and capacities since 1887 equipped him for editorial writing for "The World." He had been a reporter in various parts of the West, a Washington correspondent, a foreign editor and a general writer, with good grasp and appreciation of news values. From editorial writing he turned to the Sunday department of "The World." That change gave him opportunity to distinguish himself over his signature, and the public soon learned that what he had to say was well told and worth the telling.

In the study of foreign languages he mastered the spirit as well as the form of French and Italian, and in translation he became so facile that those languages, as well as English, seemed equally at his command. All branches of science made strong appeal to him, and his news sense enabled him to find material of intense interest in articles written for the expert and to present it in lay terms for readers of "The World." In this field, notably in the translation of scientific publications abroad, Benington stood alone for years.

In 1908 he introduced Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian, to the American public, and translated his articles on America for "The World." For this service the Italian Government gave him the decoration of Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy, and he was recognized as an Italian scholar, both in Italy and the United States. He delivered a course of lectures on Dante in New York University in 1914.

When the United States entered the World War, Italians in this country urged his appointment to the Committee on Public Information in Italy, where he spent nine months in lecturing in Italian on America's part in the war. After the armistice he accompanied Admiral Millo in the occupation of Dalmatia.

Reward for this mission to Italy came from the Italian Govern-

ment in 1921 in promotion from Chevalier (1910) to Knight Commander in the Order of the Crown of Italy, one of the highest Italian decorations. He had been appointed in 1919 a Chevalier of the Order of Sts. Maurice and Lazarus. In 1923 he received the decoration of the Order of Danilo I, for his writings explaining the movement of Montenegro for autonomy.

Mr. Benington's aptitude in scientific subjects led to his assignment to France in 1922 for observation of the invention of the Telsereographe by Edouard Belin, a device for the transmission of photographs by wire. Numerous experiments in France led to the acquisition of American rights for "The World." Mr. Benington brought Mr. Belin to the United States and reported a series of trials here in photographic transmission. Wire traffic conditions were different from those in France and readjustments of the machine became necessary.

Mr. Benington's illuminating articles led to a visit of Belin to Thomas A. Edison, with Mr. Benington as interpreter. His lingual skill in technical discussion won tribute from both of the inventors.

Mr. Benington was born in Stockton-on-Tees, England, August 20, 1865. For two years after 1881 he was employed in his father's tea importing house in London. He became manager of the Toronto branch in 1883. Newspaper work first engaged him in 1887, when he went to the "Duluth Tribune" as a reporter. Other journalistic connections took him as far as Helena, Montana, in 1889. The next year he was in Washington for the "St. Paul Globe." He came to New York as reporter for "The World" in 1890. Afterward he was with the "Morning Journal," the "Mercury" and the "American" before he became permanently attached to "The World."

In the development of his specialties he became a frequent contributor to American and European magazines; he wrote on occasion for the French and Italian press.

He was Republican, a Catholic by conversion, vice-president since 1911 of the Dante Alighieri Society, president of the Catholic Writers' Guild, a member of the National Dante Committee, of the Italy-America Society, and of the Patria Club, of which he was president for several years. Mr. Benington married, in 1890, Elizabeth G. Davidson, of Montreal, who survived him, together with four sons. His death occurred on March 20, 1924.

JOHN NEWTON BOOTH—The loss that Jamaica suffered in the passing of John Newton Booth was that of a municipal builder in all its varied interests; for the work that he performed in the advancement and development of Jamaica and of Queens will survive long after his era has passed into history. He was a leader in the broad business movement for a more progressive Jamaica from every standpoint, whether in population, business, or socially and intellectually. He was a man of vision and enthusiasm, and yet thoroughly-practical, and capable of accomplishing whatever he might set out to do. He was the father of the Board of Trade and of all its achievement.



John A. Roth

John Newton Booth was of an old and distinguished family, and was descended from William DeBooth, who lived in Lancashire, England, in 1275, a son of Adam DeBooth. Sir John Booth, second Baronet, was created Baron Delamere in 1661, and his son Henry, second Lord Delamere, was made Earl of Warrington in 1690. George, second Earl of Warrington, left an only daughter and heir, Lady Mary Booth, who married Henry Grey, fourth Earl of Stamford. At the decease of George, second Earl of Warrington, the Barony of Delamere passed to his cousin, Nathaniel Booth, as fourth Lord. He died without surviving issue, leaving two sisters, co-heirs, Elizabeth, who married Charleton Thrupp, Esq., and Vere, who married George Tyndall, of Hayling, England.

It is legendary in the Booth family that a certain DeBooth was instrumental in saving the life of the "Kinge" while hunting in the Old Forest, from an attack of "wilde boars." For this brave act he was knighted on the spot and authorized to quarter on his shield three boars heads, etc., as arms and a lion for a crest.

John Newton Booth was descended from a junior branch of the family, and his grandfather, with his wife and three sons, emigrated to this country in 1826. His son, Jones A. Booth, married Katherine E. Schaeffer, and they were the parents of John Newton Booth, who was born September 10, 1857, in Wilbur, now the Eighth Ward of Kingston, New York. He attended Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, graduating with the class of 1877, after which his first business venture was in groceries in a country store at Wilbur, at which time he was appointed a member of the Board of Supervisors of Ulster County. In 1881, he engaged in manufacturing hydraulic cement, after which he spent some time in Syracuse and Buffalo, in the introduction of Euclid, Ohio, sawed stone; later on, going to Chicago, Illinois, where he engaged in general engineering and contracting. He went to Brooklyn, New York, about 1884, where he began the foundation of a business in contract work and sewer construction, developing such work under General Jeremiah Nesserole, civil engineer. He removed to Queens about 1887, when he at once became interested in the development of the borough and the Jamaica section. In 1889, he had much to do with making Ray Street, Hillside Avenue, and the Willett Street section what it has since become; and he was also associated with M. E. O'Connor in the erection of the Nurses' Home at King's Park, the new buildings at Rochester State Hospital, the Degrauw Memorial, and the choir and loft extension of the Dutch Reformed Church at Jamaica; he was also associated with what is perhaps the finest work of ecclesiastical art in Jamaica, the chancel of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church.

Soon after the consolidation, Mr. Booth became prominent in political and civic affairs of the borough. He was a Republican of a broad and independent type, and at various times had been mentioned for the office of borough president. He had both a wide and an intimate knowledge of borough affairs, dating back to a time when he became

secretary of the borough under President Lawrence Gresser. He served several terms as president of the old Jamaica Citizens' Association. It was at one of the annual dinners of this association, in the winter of 1919, that the Jamaica Board of Trade project was launched, with the merging of the old Citizens' Association with the new board, when Mr. Booth's eloquent speech so aroused the enthusiasm of the banqueters that the project was launched with a momentum that carried it successfully on its career. Later, Mr. Booth was untiring in the service, and he was the head of the board, serving two years. He was a member of the board of directors, and chairman of the transit committee at the time of his death. He was one of the prime movers of the Borough Hall for Jamaica movement, and he designed a plan for a skyscraper Borough Hall, to be erected on the Jamaica Town Hall site, for the purpose of sheltering all city and Borough offices. That was in Mayor Gaynor's time, but though his dream in that matter failed to come true, his plans for a Board of Trade were realized, and this in his civic monument. He was the second president of the Board of Trade, and was a member of the Jamaica Real Estate Board. He devised and promoted the plan for a subway to Jamaica under Queen's Boulevard, and influenced the Board of Trade to make it the leading feature in the transit programme. He was a close personal friend of Alton B. Parker and many other distinguished men. His fraternal affiliations were those of the Free and Accepted Masons, in Jamaica Lodge, and he was prominent in other organizations. He was chairman of the All Civics Association of Jamaica, formed in 1921 for the purpose of co-ordinating all civic elements. His religious fellowship was with the First Baptist Church.

Mr. Booth married Isabelle Boyd, daughter of Marcellus and Emily A. (Minton) Boyd, members of the Boyd family being instrumental in founding New Rochelle, afterwards removing to Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Booth were the parents of six children.

John Newton Booth died at his home, No. 514 Ray Street. He was of an exceptionally genial nature, and rallied men about him without seeming to dictate, or with a wish to arrogate any prerogative to himself; he was a leader by realism of his vision and his community enthusiasm.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN HALE, prominent lawyer and writer on legal subjects, lived at No. 44 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. He was for many years co-editor of "Corpus Juris" during the preparation and issuance of 34 volumes of that publication, and was considered one of the best copyright lawyers in the United States.

Mr. Hale was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and was graduated from the Missouri State University, where he became a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, the Phi Delta Phi law Fraternity and the Phi Beta Kappa. He practiced law in St. Louis, then came to New York, becoming a member of the firm of Judson & Hale. As counsel for the

G. & C. Merriam Company, he won the famous Webster's Dictionary cases.

As a law writer Mr. Hale was the author of text-books on bailments, carriers, damages and other topics of the law. His treatise on copyright and literary property is a recognized authority. He was a member of the American Bar Association, of the New York State Tax Bar Association, and of the New York County Lawyers' Association. He died March 30, 1924, at fifty-two years of age.

ROBERT GRIFFIN MORRIS, noted playwright, newspaper editor and magazine writer, gave not only three score and ten plays to Brooklyn and New York, but wrote his fame into daily publications which carry the every-day history of the people, and become at last their one ready-reference and guide to life as it was and has been through its changing seasons. After his death, his wife, at Bay Ridge, close to the harbor front, lived and revised his works and put them into permanent shape.

Mr. Morris was all his life an active newspaper man, his industry being unflagging. He was connected with the "New York Times" for years, with the Frank Leslie publications, the "Herald," and now with the "Evening Telegram," as managing editor. In his plays, some of the most prominent actors and actresses took part, and besides his original manuscripts, he rewrote or collaborated on numerous other plays. Most of the "Five O'Clock Sketches" appearing in the "Telegram" were written by him, and he was also known as a song composer, particularly in the Edward Harrigan days, for which Dave Braham composed the music.

He wrote "The Skating Ring" for Nat Goodwin; "Old Shipmates," popularized by Frank Mordaunt; the "Chris and Lena" series, of Baker and Farron's palmy days; some of the "Fritz" series, long the vehicle of J. K. Emmet; "The Kindergarten;" "Muldoon's Picnic," once a medium for Barry and Fay; "Saved by Love," a vehicle for Joseph Wheelock; "Excelsior," "The Water Queen," and "Michel Sandorff," all of which were written for Kiralfy Brothers.

One of Charles Frohman's earlier attempts at melodrama was furnished by Mr. Morris, "The Pulse of New York," while the author's play "The Egyptian," was one of the last offerings of Margaret Mather. Another of his melodramas was "A Lone Hand." In the line of monologue, "Flirts and Matrons" was prepared for Jennie O'Neil Potter, who presented it on tour under the management of J. B. Pond, and "Nell Gwynne," in which Fannie Rice succeeded. "The Black Crook" was one of the plays, Mr. Morris rewrote.

At the time of his death in April, 1904, the playwright had a number of plays which had never been produced. These were: "Charlotte Russe," "The Baron Met His Match," "Down the O-hi-o," and "The Little Quakeress," all being comedy dramas. There were also "Prince Alexis," a romantic melodrama; "Stranded," an operetta; "Herr Krause's Diplomacy," a farce; and "Bismark's Bounty," a sketch

of Bismark's life. As could be expected, a good many of Mr. Morris' ideas were appropriated without credit. Indeed, it is declared there is little doubt that one of the most widely known labor plays of the era was suggested to its authors by his "Saved by Love." Other prominent actors appearing in his plays were Stanley Macy, Laura Dinsmore, and Mamie Gilroy, all of "Kindergarten" note. There was one thing particularly for which the author was noted. He never allowed a suggestive word or sentence to flow from his pen.

JUSTICE CHARLES W. CHURCH was a justice of the peace in New Utrecht for more than thirty years. He lived at Fort Hamilton and was fitted peculiarly for the office. He was tall, with clear-cut features and a judicial cast of countenance—clear blue eyes and close cut grey sidewhiskers. He was prompt in his conclusions and he did much to clear the Fort Hamilton neighborhood of the gangs of ruffians who went there in summer, or to hold them in subjection. He was an authority in town matters and was consulted by his neighbors in every important controversy, and for years was chief adviser to Cornelius Ferguson, boss of the town.

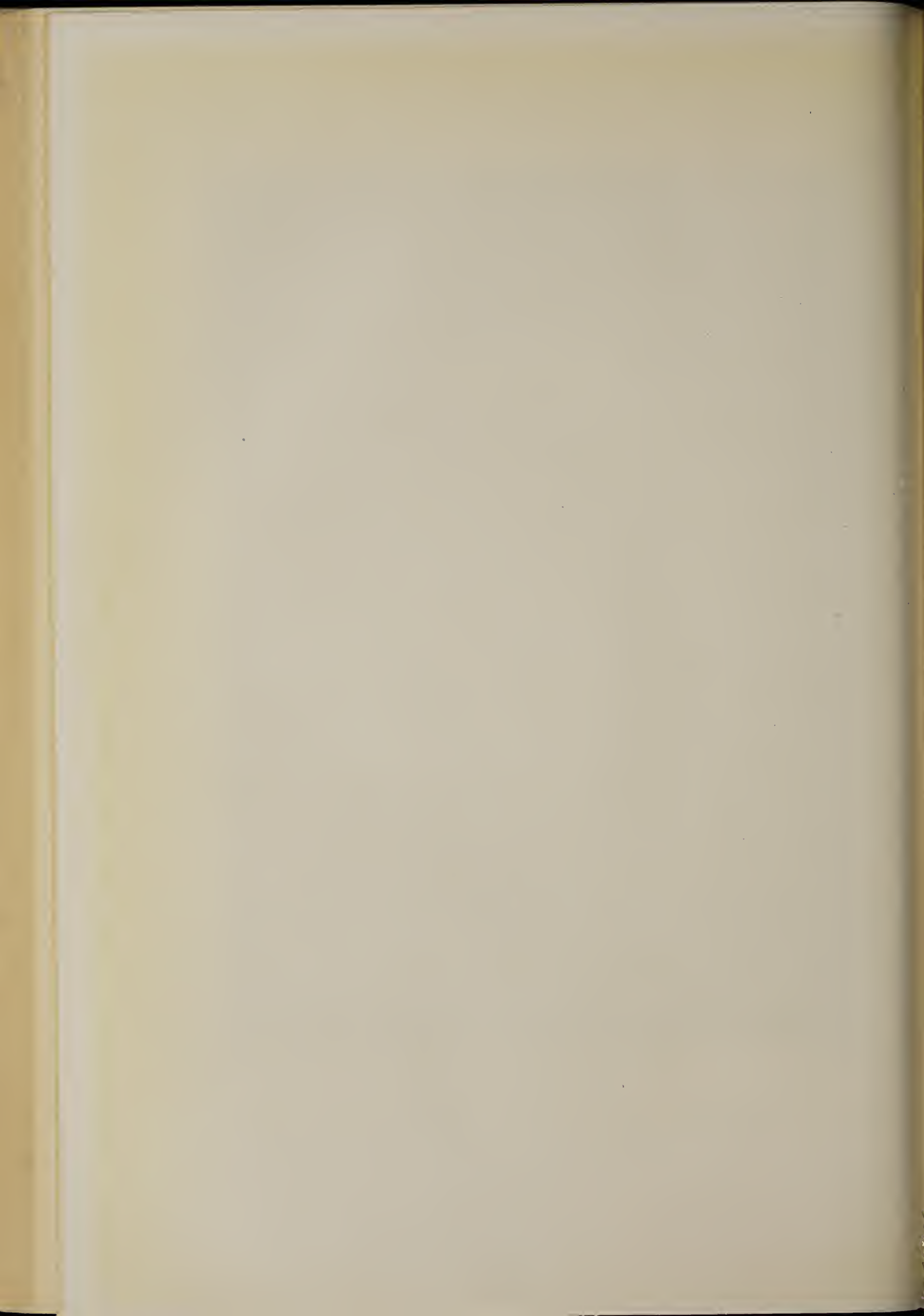
He was born in 1833 in the old house occupied by Mrs. Aaron Lott at Eighteenth Avenue, Mapleton. For years he attended the village school at Yellow Hook. It stood near 87th Street and the Shore Road. In 1850 the district was divided into two parts, the Bay Ridge district No. 2, and the Fort Hamilton district, No. 4, whereupon the Yellow Hook school house was torn down. Afterwards he attended the old Erasmus Hall Academy, still standing in Flatbush, and from there to New York University, where he was graduated in 1852. He was a classmaster of Judge Van Hoesen, of the Court of Common Pleas. After graduation, he went into business (general stores) with his father at Fort Hamilton and afterwards with his brother, Thomas T. Church.

They were the sons of Maria Church, née Turnbull, grandmother of Justice James C. Cropsey, of the New York State Supreme Court, and also of James C. Church, a surrogate of Kings County. The Turnbells were among the early settlers of New Utrecht with English ancestry. The Church family came from Connecticut about 1800 and settled in New Utrecht.

ALONZO P. WHITSON—A distinguished figure in Farmingdale is Alonzo P. Whitson, who has risen to large prominence in the world of finance as president of the Bank of Farmingdale. With a record of long usefulness, and a reputation for the loftiest integrity, Mr. Whitson holds an enviable position in the community and commands the esteem and confidence of all with whom he comes in touch. The keen foresight and judgment which give individual success in a realm too seldom admitting opportunities have made Mr. Whitson a force for the progress of the institution of which he is now the head and in his wider activities he is contributing definitely to the progress and



Alonzo P. Whitson



well being of the people. He is a son of John Whitson, born in Amityville, Long Island, November 12, 1817, and was active as a farmer for many years in Melville, continuing in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred May 31, 1887. The mother, Rhoda (Van Sise) Whitson, was born in Mannelto Hill, now called Plainview, Long Island, January 28, 1828, and died March 18, 1913, at an advanced age. The father and his ancestors were Quakers.

Alonzo P. Whitson, was born in Melville, now Plainview, Long Island, May 14, 1868; after receiving a practical education in the local schools he became interested in farming when still only a young lad and identified himself with the progress of agriculture in his native place. Continuing thus active until 1920, Mr. Whitson then came to Farmingdale, and from his first residence here has been a leader in civic and general affairs. He served as commissioner and the first superintendent of highways in the town of Huntington, Long Island, and in every phase of community progress he is bearing a constructive part. In 1921 he was elected president of the Bank of Farmingdale, and still ably serves in this capacity. Mr. Whitson is a Republican by political affiliation, always a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the party, and a leader in its ranks. Fraternally he is affiliated with Freeport Lodge, No. 1253, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Modern Woodmen of America. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Alonzo P. Whitson married on January 15, 1894, Susie E. Baylis, of Melville, Long Island, who died September 4, 1915, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Esther, who resides with her father. 2. Mildred, who married Howard Jaisle, of Farmingdale. 3. Charles, of Farmingdale.

ALBERT BANCROFT WILCOX FIRMIN was appointed postmaster at Brooklyn by President Coolidge, following a competitive Civil Service examination in which there were twenty-four competitors, Mr. Firmin attaining the highest standing in the examination. The Senate of the United States, in confirming the appointment, accorded Mr. Firmin the almost unprecedented honor of confirming his nomination without reference of his name to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads for investigation, which is the usual procedure. This honor was accorded in view of the reputation Mr. Firmin had achieved as a postal expert aiding a Congressional Commission studying postal subjects, and his long and efficient service in the Postal System which antedated his appointment as postmaster.

Mr. Firmin was born in Manhattan in 1868, and during his childhood attended the public schools in that borough, but at the age of twelve left school to secure employment. Realizing very soon thereafter the necessity of further education, he resumed his studies, and availed himself, among other means of advancement, of the opportunities afforded by the classes of the Young Men's Christian Association, and eventually private tutors. Mr. Firmin is the son of John and Annie

(Edwards) Firmin. His father was a prominent Civil Engineer, but died when Mr. Firmin was a very small child. His maternal grandfather was John Edwards, a physician eminent in London and later in New York. Dr. John Edwards gave up his practice in London and sought the United States because of his love of Democracy. Both he and Mr. Firmin's father were prominent in the Chartist movement in England, and found their views of Democracy incompatible with the English form of government, with its King and its aristocracy. In this country both Dr. Edwards and John Firmin continued their activity for higher ideals, both being abolitionists and active in the abolitionist movement. They advocated, long prior to the war, not only the freedom of the slaves, but the extension of political equality to the negro. Mr. Firmin entered the Postal Service in Manhattan as junior postal clerk, the duties of which position he took up January 10, 1883. Mr. Firmin rose through the various clerical ranks step by step. He was aided in his advancement under the administration of Postmaster General Wanamaker by the introduction by Mr. Wanamaker of a system of competitive examinations for promotion, in several of which Mr. Firmin entered, and in one of which he achieved the highest rating obtained by any one at the New York Post Office during the period that the system of examinations was maintained. Mr. Firmin achieved supervisory rank early in his career, and finally became Superintendent of the Division of Money Orders and of Postal Savings, which is the position of chief financial responsibility in the New York Post Office, with transactions comparable in volume with those of our very large banks. The deposits in the Postal Savings system under Mr. Firmin's custody approximated \$42,000,000, while the transactions of the Division of Money Orders aggregated as much as \$2,000,000 per diem.

During Mr. Firmin's connection with the New York Post Office, he was foremost in urging adoption of labor-aiding equipment wherever it was found practicable to do so, and in establishing business methods to keep the government service ever abreast of the progress made in commercial establishments. He was one of the first to urge the establishment of branch dead letter offices, and his methods and practices in connection with the tracing of missing mail and disposing of undeliverable matter were widely adopted and followed throughout the country.

During his career in the New York Post Office he was frequently called upon by the Post Office Department for advice in framing various regulations governing the Postal System. He served on numerous committees and commissions of national scope. As a member of one of these commissions he installed in the Money Order Division at New York the electrical accounting system, which is the most advanced method of accounting yet devised for the handling of vast numbers of items. He served on the Central Accounting Commission, and was one of the special Committee of Three which worked out the details incident to the reorganization of the finances of the many

thousands of third and fourth class offices throughout the country. This was regarded as one of the greatest steps in the progress of the Postal System. Mr. Firmin was also selected to reorganize the money order system with Mexico.

As head of the Division of Money Orders at New York, which office handles for the Post Office Department its international money order business with practically all parts of the world, he played an important part in the development and conduct of this branch of the service, the volume of this business is enormous.

In 1920 a Joint Commission of the Senate and of the House of Representatives was created by law to make, for the information of the Congress, a survey of the United States Postal System, with a view to eliciting information upon the methods of handling and transporting mails throughout the entire postal system. A preliminary survey was made by this commission of the entire personnel of the Postal Service of more than 300,000 employees for the purpose of selecting a small group of postal experts to aid and advise the Commission. Mr. Firmin was honored by being thus selected, and he and one other official served with the Commission throughout its existence, and he received from it very high commendation for the valuable services which he rendered. In the course of his work for the commission he improved the service of many of the largest post offices in the United States, and studied and reported upon the business methods and organization of the entire postal system. Mr. Firmin's original assignment on request of the Joint Commission was made by Postmaster General Hays, and he was continued in the work by both Postmaster General Work and Postmaster General New, who respectively succeeded Mr. Hays. His work with the Commission did not terminate until June 30, 1923. Upon completion of his labors, the Commission passed commendatory resolutions, and E. H. McDermot, the secretary of the Commission, in writing of Mr. Firmin, said:

Throughout the work of the Commission I have had opportunity to study Mr. Firmin carefully, and I have never observed such an indefatigable worker, nor can I imagine anyone with greater enthusiasm for promoting the interests of the service. His zeal, his knowledge, his executive ability, his penetration, his ability to elucidate complex matters render him conspicuous even among the ablest, and his exceptional ability wins the admiration of all who come in contact with him.

Mr. Firmin was active in the National Association of Supervisors of the Postal Service. For two years he edited the "Postal Supervisor," which is the official organ of the Association, and he has contributed many articles to this and other periodicals upon the postal system and its development. For several years he was president of the Association of Postal Supervisors of the New York Post Office, and very frequently represented it in State and National Conventions. Incident to his connection with the New York Post Office he was editor of the New York Post Office "Bulletin of Information," an official publication designed to educate the public in the line of coöperation with the

government in the preparation of matter for the mails, and to give information to the large patrons of the Postal System about details of its organization and methods.

Aside from his duties as a Postal Official, Mr. Firmin has shown a keen interest in public affairs. In his early manhood, while living in Manhattan, he was one of a small group that urged the utilization of our school buildings for social, civic and recreational purposes. Likewise, he was active in securing the adoption of Americanization work in the schools, and was one of the very first to urge evening classes for teaching foreigners English and elementary civics. Ballot reform early enlisted his sympathy, and he advocated what at the time was known as the Australian Ballot, then new to this country, but which in principle has become the ballot now in general use in all our elections. In Brooklyn he was active for many years in civic work. At one time he was secretary, and later became president, of the twenty-eighth Ward Board of Trade, and was one of the organizers of the Allied Boards of Trade and Taxpayers' Association. During his connection with it as secretary, it was the largest organization of its kind in the city. He served on numerous committees of a civic character, including the Committee of Two Hundred to obtain high schools for Brooklyn. Of this committee he was one of the organizers, and he became its secretary. Among other schools which it secured for Brooklyn was the Bushwick High School, and when this was completed he established in it with a group of friends a self-supporting recreation center, and this was the first recreation center maintained on a self-supporting basis in New York City. He has done much for the betterment of transit conditions, particularly over the Williamsburgh Bridge, and worked for the Highland Park Extension and the Bushwick Playground. He was one of the organizers of the Jamaica Bay Improvement Association, which he represented at various times in hearings before greater New York boards and in Albany. Mr. Firmin served on the committee elected by the depositors of the Union Bank, when that institution failed, and with the development of the committee into the Association of Depositors of the Union Bank, he was made the first president, serving until the organization became stabilized. Mr. Firmin is identified with the Kings County Republican Club of the Fifth Assembly District; is vice-president of the International Franklin Society; and at this time (1924) holds the office of Prelate in the Loyal Order of Moose. For many years he was an officer of the New York Literary Society, the membership of which organization was comprised of men in public life, and which held its meetings in Manhattan from 1882 to 1913.

Albert B. W. Firmin has taken up the duties of his new office as postmaster of Brooklyn with almost unexampled experience, and which will unquestionably count largely and constructively in the administration of local postal affairs. He holds at once the admiration and friendship of his associates in the organization and the people of Brooklyn with whom he has so long been affiliated in civic and welfare

endeavor, and the significance of his work to the borough of Brooklyn in his present position is of happy augury.

ABRAHAM ABRAHAM was born in New York City, in 1843, the son of Judah and Sarah Abraham. He was educated in the public schools of the city and intended to follow a professional career. Ill health, however, compelled him to give up this idea and he started in the dry goods business in a minor position.

His natural business ability was soon demonstrated and he launched into business for himself in 1863 in a small store at No. 297 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, with Joseph Wechsler as a partner and with but three employees. It was soon found necessary to double the size of the store, and business responded so quickly that the quarters were soon found to be entirely inadequate, and as no more property was available in the then business section, Mr. Abraham determined on a bold move and persuaded his partner to purchase, with him, a large building on "upper Fulton Street" and known as Wheeler's Folly. It was one of the first buildings built of steel in the city and was so large it could not be rented to one tenant so was occupied by a number of cheap small stores, a museum and the like.

Failure was predicted on all sides, but Mr. Abraham was undaunted. His idea was to dispel the opinion that the New York emporiums presented any features of superiority, or held out any opportunity for more advantageous buying. He, therefore, completely remodeled the building, introducing many conveniences for the comfort of the customers, hitherto unknown in the city, and so created an establishment strictly up-to-date in its equipment and methods and stocked with a veritable wealth of merchandise, priced as low as any competing establishment in either New York or Brooklyn. The response of the people of Brooklyn was astonishing. They were proud of the store and proud of the courage of the man who had conceived it and carried it out. This was in 1885, and many families of those days still carry their accounts with the firm. The constant pressure of business caused frequent and large additions to the building, but no building was added until the business actually forced it. In 1893 Mr. Wechsler sold out his interest to Isidor and Nathan Straus and the firm name changed from Wechsler & Abraham to Abraham & Straus, and is today one of the largest and most influential institutions in the whole department store field.

Mr. Abraham was always considered one of the most progressive merchants of his day, constantly alert for new ideas that would facilitate business and lead to economy of operation. Many of these ideas were entirely original and are practically in universal use at the present time. Mr. Abraham was one of the first to advocate the consolidation of Brooklyn with New York, and gave freely of his time, money and influence to bring it about. He was always deeply interested in the welfare of Brooklyn. When the old Academy of Music was destroyed by fire, he advocated the building of a larger and better

academy, bought freely of the stock, and was a tower of strength to the directors in completing the present handsome structure.

He was a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences for many years. While Mr. Abraham was deeply interested in the educational and artistic development of the city, he was a large contributor and hard worker for various charitable institutions. He was president of the Jewish Hospital, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and one of the founders and first presidents of Temple Israel. He was also an active member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Baron de Hirsch Fund and many other charitable organizations. He was a trustee of the Kings County Trust Company, and one of the oldest members of the Brooklyn Club. In fact, there was no phase of life in Brooklyn in which Mr. Abraham was not a dominating figure. He was frequently requested to accept nominations for various public offices or to accept appointments on various boards, but he invariably refused, taking the ground that he could be more useful as a private citizen and adviser and his services were in constant demand.

He died in June, 1911, in his beautiful summer home, "Cherry Island," in the Thousand Islands. He left a wife, Mrs. Rose Abraham, and four children: Mrs. Simon F. Rothschild, Mrs. Edward C. Blum, Mrs. Percy S. Straus, and Lawrence Abraham.

HENRY HESTERBERG—One of the foremost figures in political and municipal advance in Brooklyn is Henry Hesterberg, who has led the local activities of the Democratic Party for a number of years, and through his constructive influence both the party and the borough at large have realized permanent benefit. Mr. Hesterberg is a son of Henry Hesterberg, who was born in Germany, and came to America at the age of fourteen years, locating in Flatbush. He became active as a grocer and was numbered among the largely successful men of his day, was brought forward into the public service and for a number of years was active as road commissioner of Flatbush, also as town clerk. He further served as supervisor of the town until the consolidation of greater New York. In 1903 he was elected sheriff of Kings County, in which office he served during the years 1904 and 1905. He was the father of nine children, of whom only three are now living: Henry, of whom further; John; and George. A young brother, Cornelius B. Hesterberg, was killed in the World War, and a Flatbush post of V. F. W. now bears his name.

Henry Hesterberg was born in Brooklyn, September 15, 1881. Receiving his early education in Public School No. 1, of Flatbush, he was graduated from the grammar grades in 1895, then later, was graduated from the Boys' High School of Brooklyn, in 1899. His first business experience was with the New York Telephone Company in Brooklyn, where he was active for five years, after which he secured a position as chief clerk in the sheriff's office. Spending two years in that connection, Mr. Hesterberg entered the employ of the Metropolitan Surety Company, where he continued for a similiar period. Returning to



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Harmon D. Hill

the public service, he next became chief clerk of the Magistrate Court, otherwise known as the Adams Street Court, and served from 1908 until January 1, 1918. On that date Mr. Hesterberg received the appointment of superintendent of highways from Borough President Riegelmann. Mr. Hesterberg's tireless endeavors in the interests of the borough have been the means of much good to the people and form a record highly commendable. He is one of the strong men of the Democratic Party and an executive of the twenty-first A. D., or Flatbush section. His campaign endeavors contribute largely to the success of the party and its continued leadership, and he is highly esteemed by every cotemporary in its advance. He is a member of both the Brooklyn and Flatbush Chambers of Commerce and the National Democratic Club. Fraternaly he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he is a member of the Brooklyn Saengerbund Society. His religious affiliation is with the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church.

Henry Hesterberg married, September 17, 1908, in Flatbush, Minnie Schimpf, who was born in Flatbush, and is a daughter of George and Kate (Balzer) Schimpf. Mr. and Mrs. Hesterberg are the parents of three children: 1. Kathryn, born May 31, 1910. 2. Alexander, born June 11, 1911. 3. Edward Joseph, born October 4, 1919.

HON. WARREN ISBELL LEE — Legal advance has for many years felt the influence of Hon. Warren Isbell Lee, whose professional interests center at his office on Dey Street, in New York City, while his residence is in Brooklyn. Mr. Lee has given to his work the force of a strong and constructive personality, and in his present success not only the quality of his effort is appraised, but the measure of his ability. He is a son of Arthur D. and Nettie (Isbell) Lee, his father a prominent builder and contractor of his time.

Warren Isbell Lee was born at Bartlett, Oneida County, New York, and following his elementary and preparatory studies, he entered Colgate Academy, then covered his course in the liberal arts at Hamilton College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1899. Preparing for his profession in New York University Law School, he was admitted to the bar of his native State, and has now been active in practice for more than twenty years. He has for four years been the senior member of the widely known law firm of Lee, Smyth, Aaron & Wise, of New York City. This firm enjoys an important and extensive practice along general legal lines. Mr. Lee has come to be regarded as an authority on many points of law, and in his official capacity, at different times in the public service, he has won wide note.

In 1906 Warren Isbell Lee became a member of the New York State Assembly by the vote of the people, and his work in the legislative halls of the State was so definitely acceptable to his constituency that subsequent reëlections retained him in the House of Assembly until the year 1910, inclusive. He again served in a similiar capacity in 1920. Meanwhile, in 1912, Mr. Lee was appointed assistant district

attorney of Brooklyn for three successive years, then, in 1915, became the first deputy comptroller of the State of New York, serving for two years. In 1917 he was made assistant counsel to the Public Service Commission, and these varied and outstanding activities in offices of honor and responsibility in the community and the State led to his election to the United States House of Representatives, in which distinguished body he served from 1921 to 1923, inclusive. Mr. Lee's eminent dignity and usefulness lead his friends to feel confident that the future will yet see his rise to larger prominence.

Mr. Lee is fraternally affiliated with Kings County Lodge, No. 511, Free and Accepted Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; also a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. He is a member and vice-president of the Union League Club, of Brooklyn, and a member of University Club, of New York, Invincible Club, Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Club, Municipal Club, of Brooklyn, and Exchange Club, of Flatbush, and was for four years a trustee of Hamilton College.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL NATHANIEL COLLINS McLEAN, United States Army, retired, was a conspicuous figure at Bellport for many years. His father, John McLean, was postmaster general as well as land commissioner under Presidents Monroe and Jackson, and in 1829 was made a judge of the United States Supreme Court by President Jackson.

Brigadier-General McLean was born February 2, 1818, at Bigsville, Ohio. He was graduated from Augusta College, Kentucky, and from the Harvard Law School. He recruited the Seventy-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, going to the war as its colonel. After the second battle of Bull Run, he was made a brigadier-general. He served until peace was declared, afterwards going to Frontenac, Minnesota, where he engaged in farming and sheep raising. It was in 1885 that General McLean came to Bellport, where he lived in comparative retirement, owning an attractive home and properties. He was an Episcopalian, and a familiar figure at the archdeaconry meetings and diocesan conventions.

His first wife was Caroline P. Burnett, of Cincinnati, and his second Mary Louise Thompson. He died in January, 1905.

JOSEPH CHRISTOFFEL HOAGLAND, founder of the Royal Baking Powder Company, lived in Brooklyn until three years before his death in 1899. At first Mr. Hoagland was associated with his brother, Dr. Cornelius N. Hoagland, and with William Ziegler, also of Brooklyn. There was a quarrel over the business between the brothers and actions at law were instituted which attracted much attention. Dr. Hoagland purchased the Cleveland Baking Powder business at Albany; Mr. Ziegler lost control and sold out. Dr. Hoagland died, and in 1898 the baking powder companies were consolidated.

Joseph C. Hoagland was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1841, of Dutch ancestry, which he traced back to the early settlers of New Amsterdam. Before beginning a commercial career, he entered the Union Army in 1861, and served mainly in the quartermaster and subsistence departments, having been detailed by Governor Tod for special service at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. He founded the Royal Baking Powder Company in 1866 on a small capital, but at the time of his death its trade mark alone was valued at \$10,000,000. A few years before, he became by purchase of the interest of his original partner, William Ziegler, almost the sole owner. Mr. Hoagland was also president of the New York Tartar Company. In 1880 he served as presidential elector, but gave little time to politics. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Holland Society, and Down Town, Lawyers' and New York Yacht clubs of Manhattan, and the Atlantic Yacht and Hamilton clubs of Brooklyn. At one time he was commodore of the American Yacht Club, and owner of the steam yacht, "Stranger." His country seat was on the Shrewsbury River, a beautiful structure after the style of an old English manor house and surrounded by grounds laid out by Frederick Law Olmsted. He was a discriminating collector of paintings and possessed one of the finest private galleries in the Greater City.

By his marriage with Caroline C. Matlack, daughter of John Matlack, of Dayton, in 1885, he had three children: Raymond, John A., and Fanny L. Hoagland.

EDWARD G. RIGGS, "Riggs of The Sun," the greatest of American political correspondents, lived in Brooklyn. Mr. Riggs was on "The Sun" for twenty-eight years and during all but three years of that period was a political writer. He attended the national conventions from 1888 to 1912, and from 1896 to 1912 he was in charge of his paper's convention staff. His greater usefulness, however, was year round.

Mr. Riggs knew the country and its politics, city, State and national, from A to Z. He probably knew more political figures, and knew them well, than any other man in his profession. He never took root after the manner of many political reporters. He wanted to be at the seat of excitement, whether it was Tammany Hall, Albany, Washington or Wall Street. Other and capable men could write of what was happening; Riggs discovered why it was happening and what would happen next.

Samuel G. Blythe called Mr. Riggs the "American De Blowitz." "The Sun" man resembled the famous European journalist in his remarkable ease of access to great men and their political secrets. Presidents and governors, reformers and bosses, farmers and financiers, all gave their confidences to him. He moved in a political age more mysterious than the present. Machines were more powerful and there was much intrigue. The relationship between finance and politics was closer than it is to-day.

Like De Blowitz, Mr. Riggs played some part in the politics he watched and wrote about.

Mr. Riggs joined the staff of "The Sun" in 1885 as a Wall Street reporter, and although for the rest of his life he maintained his interest in things and persons financial he gravitated toward politics and reported every national convention for "The Sun" from 1888 to 1912. He never held a permanent assignment in Albany or Washington, but preferred to rove. The late Charles A. Dana, editor of "The Sun," whose interest in politics was unflagging, relied on Riggs for his surveys and political appraisals. "Riggs," Mr. Dana once remarked to a friend, "is my Phil Sheridan." One of his last great pieces of newspaper work was a 20,000 word history of national conventions which appeared in "The Sun" in 1912—the first of its kind ever written.

Frank M. O'Brien, writing of Rigg's work in his "Story of The Sun," said:

In Washington he knew and was welcomed by Presidents Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft; by Senators like Hanna and Quay; by Cabinet members like Hay and Knox; by House leaders like Reed and Bland. He knew J. P. Morgan and William C. Whitney as well as he knew William J. Bryan and Peffer, the Kansas Populist.

When in 1896 Thomas C. Platt wanted a financial plank for the Republican State platform that would offset and denounce the movement for the free coinage of silver it was Riggs he asked to get the ideas of Mr. Dana and William M. Laffan, publisher and afterward owner of "The Sun." And it was Riggs who in 1897 carried a message from Mr. Dana to Platt asking the Senator to withdraw his opposition to the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Platt complied and Roosevelt got the office.

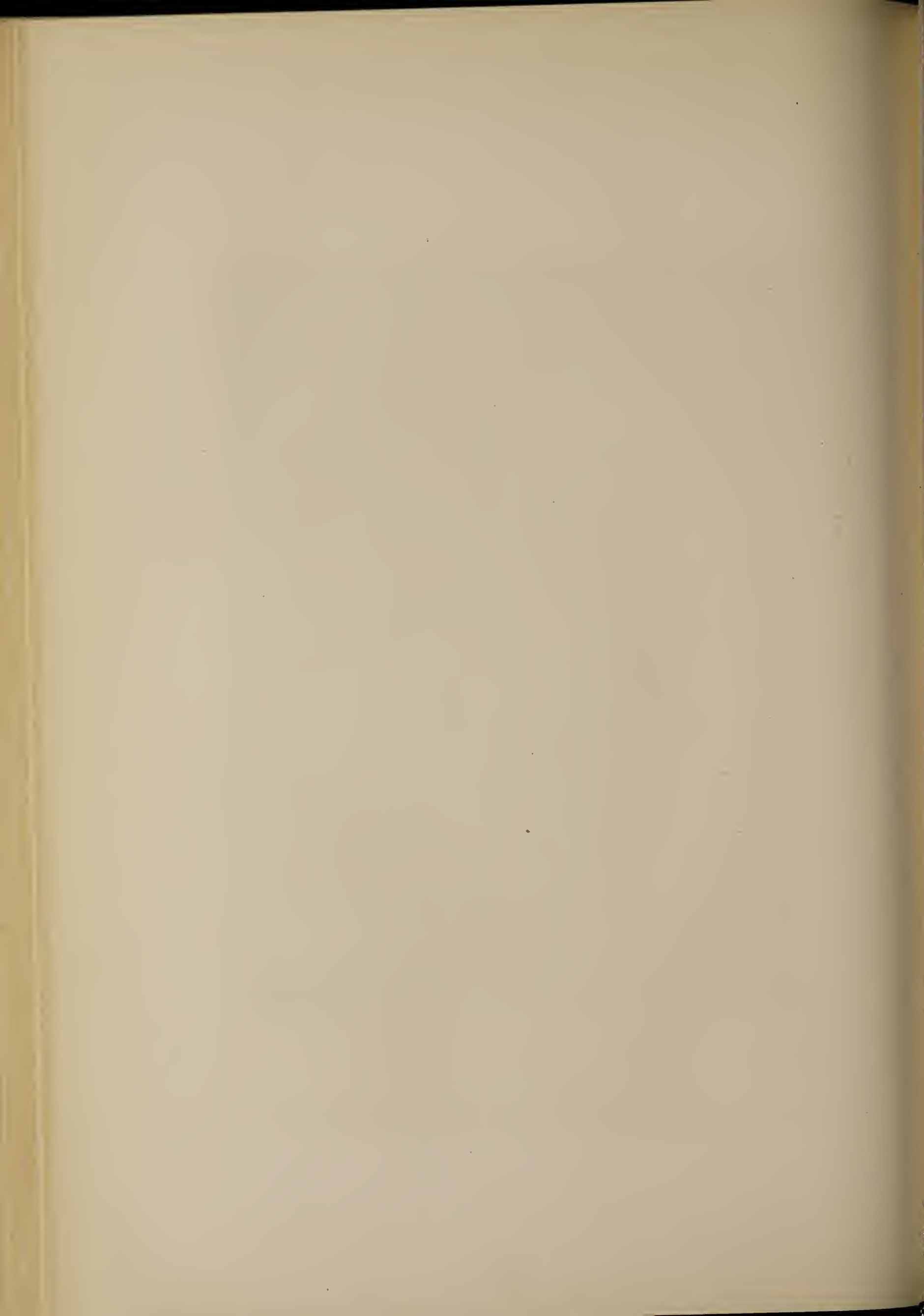
Mr. Riggs was born in New York City, and educated in the public schools and by private tutors. He joined the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in 1919, as executive assistant to the president. After he retired from newspaper work he was a frequent contributor to "Harper's Weekly," "The Bookman," the "North American Review" and "Munsey's Magazine," on political and financial topics. He belonged to the Lotos, Barnard, Manhattan, Pilgrims and Newspaper clubs.

Mr. Riggs, was sixty-eight years old, when he died at his home, No. 68 South Portland Avenue, January 17, 1924. His wife was Elizabeth S. Brown, of Forestville, Connecticut. He also left a son, Royal E. T. Riggs, a lawyer in New York.

GEORGE MOORE HALSEY—A widely prominent figure in the world of finance of New York City was George Moore Halsey, whose eminent usefulness and worthy career placed his name among the most noteworthy men of the day in the metropolitan district. Mr. Halsey gave to life and its responsibilities the devotion and loyal idealism which are all too sadly lacking in the rush and bustle of competition in present-day affairs and in a realm too often sordid and always freighted with large responsibilities. He carried through his lifetime a beau-



J. M. Halsey



tiful and admirable spirit of brotherhood towards his fellowmen. Mr. Halsey was a man whose abilities acted constructively on every endeavor with which he was affiliated, and his loss was universally felt. His death has not yet so far lapsed into the past but that the sense of loss among his friends is keen and poignant. His was a beautiful life, and all who knew him are blessed in his memory.

The Halsey family was one of distinction in England for many generations, from early times until its emigration from that country to America. The pioneer of the family on this side of the Atlantic was Thomas Halsey, Sr., who crossed the ocean in early Colonial times, settling in Lynn, Massachusetts. Thomas Halsey, Jr., was also born in England and came to America early in life with his parents. He remained for a time in the Massachusetts colony, then later migrated to Long Island and was a resident of Southampton for some years. Captain Isaac Halsey, the next in line and the third generation in America, was born in Southampton, Long Island, and followed a seafaring life. Silvanus Halsey, his grandson, was also born in Southampton, Long Island, and spent his lifetime in this general region and New York City. Jabez Halsey, his son, was born in New York, and his son, Abraham Halsey, was also born in New York. Abraham Halsey became a distinguished scientist and worthy citizen, and was an early member of the New York Botanical Society. He married Ann Wright Gosman, who was born in Newtown, Long Island. Another distinguished member of the Halsey family was Admiral Halsey, who came to the United States with the present Prince of Wales on his recent visit.

James Manley Halsey, son of Abraham and Ann Wright (Gosman) Halsey, was born in New York City, and educated in the local institutions. He early became interested in financial advance, and was with the Seamen's Bank for Savings in the capacity of teller at his death, which occurred in 1868. James Manley Halsey married Jane P. Lord, also a member of a distinguished family of English origin.

George Moore Halsey, eighth in descent from the pioneer, and son of James Manley and Jane P. (Lord) Halsey, was born in Brooklyn, February 13, 1855. Educated brilliantly, he attended the Adelphi Academy, of which he was one of the earliest students. His first business experience was in the employ of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, of which his father was teller, and he entered this establishment on July 1, 1868, about the time of his father's death. Beginning as office boy, he early gave evidence of those qualities of faithfulness and dependability which make a man useful to his employers and form the surest foundation of success. He clearly showed as well the marked ability of the natural business executive, together with the capacity for careful investigation and calm conservative judgment so vital in financial affairs. From time to time he was advanced in the organization and filled one position after another, each of larger responsibility. He was eventually elected president of the institution in the year 1922, and his eminent mastery of detail and grasp of affairs combined to

make him one of the most highly valued officials in the history of the institution. The Seamen's Bank for Savings has now been in existence for nearly a century, and Mr. Halsey's identification with its progress covered a period of fifty-four years. During all this time his associates in every grade of responsibility through his rise to leadership found in him a cordial, friendly, fairminded co-worker, and when his death, on December 4, 1922, removed him from the organization, universal sorrow was expressed at his loss. The institution felt deep and permanent impetus for progress in the endeavors which made his name a beloved and honored one, and as long as time shall carry the name of this bank on the annals of current history, his name will stand in the galaxy of highminded, devoted leaders of progress who have been influential in its importance. Mr. Halsey had few affiliations outside his work, but was a member of the Masonic Order, and a charter member of Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also prominent in all branches of this fraternity and exemplified in his life the principles for which it stands. A life-long Republican, he never accepted public responsibility but gave his best endeavors to the general good.

The only surviving member of this branch of the Halsey family is Mr. Halsey's sister, Caroline L., who became the wife of Frank H. Thompson, in 1889. Mr. Thompson was a native of Williamsburg, Long Island, and a man of large prominence in the business world. He was for many years associated with the Stanley Rule and Level Company, of New Britain, Connecticut, at their main offices in New York City. George Halsey Thompson, son of Frank H. and Caroline L. (Halsey) Thompson, was born in Brooklyn, and educated in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Preparatory School. He was graduated from the former in 1911. His business experience was begun shortly after his graduation with the Seamen's Bank for Savings, and he is still identified with this institution. He is a veteran of the World War, having served in the Field Artillery Officers' Training Camp at Louisville, Kentucky, and is considered one of the progressive and promising young men of Brooklyn. He is widely affiliated with social and fraternal advance, and holds membership in the Historical Society in Concord, New Hampshire, as well as many local organizations.

THE REV. EDWARD PAYSON TERHUNE and his wife **MARION HARLAND**, both famous in the literary world, lived in the Eastern District of Brooklyn for a number of years. Marion Harland's career began when as a mere girl in Virginia, hiding under a pen name, her "Alone" attained a sale of 150,000 copies and was translated into four foreign languages. She followed with "The Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Sunny Bank," "Husks," "Miriam," "Nemesis," "True as Steel," "Ruby's Husband," "From my Youth Up," "My Little Love," "Jessamine" and others, which kept her in the front rank among story writers of the better class. While these novels were



Frederick W. Rowe

being written she had become the wife of a clergyman and the mother of a large family—a career which most women find sufficiently exacting without the addition of outside labors. She was Mary Virginia Hawes when the Rev. Edward Payson Terhune, called to a charge in Virginia, met her. The family cherished a debt of romantic gratitude to Pochahontas for saving the life of Captain John Smith, an ancestor.

Dr. Terhune became pastor of a church in Newark, New Jersey, where he remained for eighteen years, and his wife found time for literary labors besides attending to her family and church work. When Marion Harland offered a publisher her "Common Sense in the Household," he remarked to an assistant: "I don't suppose it will amount to anything, but we had better take it. It may give us a hold on her novels and there is money in them." The cook book stood the acid test of practice and an American edition of 250,000 copies was sold, while it was translated into French, German, Arabic and Japanese. Dr. Terhune in Brooklyn was pastor of the First Reformed Church on Bedford Avenue.

FREDERICK WILLIAM ROWE—Well known attorney, ex-Congressman, and official of a number of public utilities, Frederick William Rowe has been a resident of this section since the time of his admission to the practice of law in New York State, in 1889. A native son of the State, he was born March 10, 1863, at Wappingers Falls, New York, son of Daniel C. and Susan A. (Townsend) Rowe.

Mr. Rowe received his education in Colgate University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, class of 1887, receiving his Master's degree in 1890, and in 1918 Colgate University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1889, and practiced in Brooklyn and New York City until 1904, when he went into the real estate business, which he has continued ever since. He is president of Frederick W. Rowe & Company, Inc.; the Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line Street Railway Company; director and treasurer of the Brooklyn Builders' Supply Company; trustee of the Dime Savings Bank, of Brooklyn; president and director of the Rowe Realty Corporation; and trustee of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. He was Republican Representative at the Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Congresses of the United States from the Sixth New York District. He is a trustee of Adelphi College of Brooklyn; member of the Board of Management of the Bedford Young Men's Christian Association, of Brooklyn; member of the New York State Chamber of Commerce and the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; and his Clubs are the Brooklyn, Rotary, Municipal, Union League, National, and Republican. In his religious affiliation he is a member of the Congregationalist Church.

Frederick William Rowe married, October 17, 1894, S. Loraine Meeker, of Marshalltown, Iowa, daughter of J. Franklin and Sarah T.

Meeker. The Rowe residence is at No. 1350 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

ISAAC SHERWOOD COFFIN, of the firm of Coffin, Redington & Company, wholesale druggists of New York and San Francisco, lived at No. 30 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. He was born in 1842, in Nantucket, Massachusetts, where his forbears dated back to 1660, when they were among the purchasers of the island. His father, Andrew G. Coffin, came to New York and with John H. Redington established the business firm in 1859 which Mr. Coffin entered as a young man.

He was interested in everything that pertained to Brooklyn's betterment and was a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Hamilton Club, Down Town Club, Luncheon Club, Twentieth Century Club, Heights Casino, American Museum of Natural History, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Hermean Club, formed in Civil War days, and many other civic and social organizations.

Mr. Coffin, when he died on May 7, 1924, left a wife, Mrs. Ida (Willets) Coffin, one of the most widely known club women in Brooklyn; three sons, Willets and Frederick L., of California, and Sherwood Coffin, of California, and a daughter, Helen Coffin.

FRANCIS HOAG—The long-established Republican newspaper at Sayville, the "Suffolk County News," has for its owner and editor, Francis Hoag, himself a newspaperman of lifelong and all-around experience and practical ability who has rejuvenated his publication and made it fairly representative of publications of its class. It was in Mr. Hoag's life's programme to learn the printer's trade, and thence to share the profession of reporter and editor in small towns and large cities in the traditional varying fortunes of the vocation, to establish himself as a publisher and be tried as by fire, and yet again to re-established his plans. He and his newspaper have for more than thirty years been factors in the up-building and growth of the home of his adoption and the news has invariably stood for the better things in community life. The paper has fought consistently and vigorously for law enforcement and is still carrying on.

He is a son of Francis and Mary Jane (Case) Hoag, of Quaker lineage; one of his maternal ancestors was Captain Caleb Anthony of English stock who was so rigid in the defence of his religious principles that, rather than fight in the Revolutionary War he suffered imprisonment in New Bedford Jail.

Francis Hoag was born January 9, 1867, at Albany, New York, and after receiving his preliminary education in the public schools of his birthplace, and at the Gunnery School, a preparatory school at Washington, Connecticut, he attended the Albany Academy, and then took a two years' course at Swarthmore College, where he specialized in English. In boyhood, he displayed an unusual interest in amateur printing, and after his school-days he took a position with the Weed-Parsons printing house, at Albany, where he learned the printer's art

in its different branches, at the same time corresponding for a country newspaper. Before he was twenty-one years of age, he started a little paper which he called the "Central Bridge Leader," in Schoharie County, and which he conducted about eighteen months, when he purchased the "Quaker Street Gazette" in Schenectady County, New York, combining the two papers in publication. But he lost his plant by fire, thus closing his newspaper work in that direction. It was then he began his activities in wider fields of journalism, at first as a reporter on the staff of the "Albany Express" where he remained eighteen months, then for a year with the same newspaper as telegraph editor; afterwards, for six months with the "Albany Times-Union" in the same capacity. During this period, he had in mind his own ideals of a country weekly newspaper and its management, and for such a newspaper and its plant he began to make a search, his broadening experiences in Albany, and his contact with leading men in all walks of life having prepared him to take control of such a publication. Thereupon, Mr. Hoag went to Sayville, where he has built up a successful newspaper business, and is recognized personally as a progressive factor in the community. The "Suffolk County News" which Mr. Hoag is directing with vigor for the general public interest, was established in 1885, by the late George R. Burling, who was owner and editor two years, when the plant was purchased by Addison Hawkins, who was much of a humorist, and who after a time sold to Albert L. Cheney, who, in 1893, sold to Charles L. Grubb, and on July 1, 1894, the present owner came into possession; the "News" at that time being a four-page, seven-column paper, and with a circulation of less than four hundred, but from that date, the "News" began to experience a continuous and healthy growth, and, Republican in its politics, it is regarded as one of the best newspapers in the county, it is now a twelve-page, seven-column publication, with modern equipment and has a circulation of 2100.

Mr. Hoag is a member of the New York State Press Association, and for years was a member of the New York Republican Editorial Association, and was one of the founders of the Suffolk County Press Association, which has since been merged into the Long Island Press Association. He is a member of Sayville Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; charter member of the Sayville Golf Club; and of the Sayville Yacht Club; and a member of the board of directors of the Sayville Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Hoag married, April 10, 1888, Evalina Fisher, of Central Bridge, New York, and they are the parents of: Jane Frances, graduate of Swarthmore College, in the class of 1911, and associate editor of the "Suffolk County News;" Marion Leslie, graduate of Sayville High School, attendant of Swarthmore College two years, and graduate of the Savage School of Physical Education, and also a member of the News staff; and Catharine E., a student at the Sayville High School. The family reside on Candee Avenue, Sayville.

GEORGE W. FELTER—Active co-operation for a period of forty years with every progressive feature of the one banking institution with which he has been connected has directed and increased the financial business aims and interests of Mr. Felter, president of the Greenpoint Savings Bank, Brooklyn. A lifetime of finance is encompassed within the four decades of Mr. Felter's association with this bank, while he has been a witness at close range of the rise and progress and the general history of allied enterprises. The popularity and good will that attends such long tenure is also witnessed in his officership with local and State financial organizations. He is a son of John D. Felter, who was born in New York City, and died in 1914, and of Mary Campbell (Finch) Felter, who was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and who died in 1891. Mr. Felter, Sr., was long associated with the activities of the Methodist Book Concern, and he was a member of the board of trustees of the Greenpoint Savings Bank.

George W. Felter was born in Brooklyn, October 25, 1864. He received his education in the public schools of the Greenpoint section. Entering upon business activities, he was employed for some four years in a chair manufacturing establishment, with a woolen merchant, and with a stove manufacturer. In 1884, he became associated with the Greenpoint Savings Bank, in the capacity of assistant secretary, and has continued without interruption with the same institution to the present. He was made president of the bank in 1918.

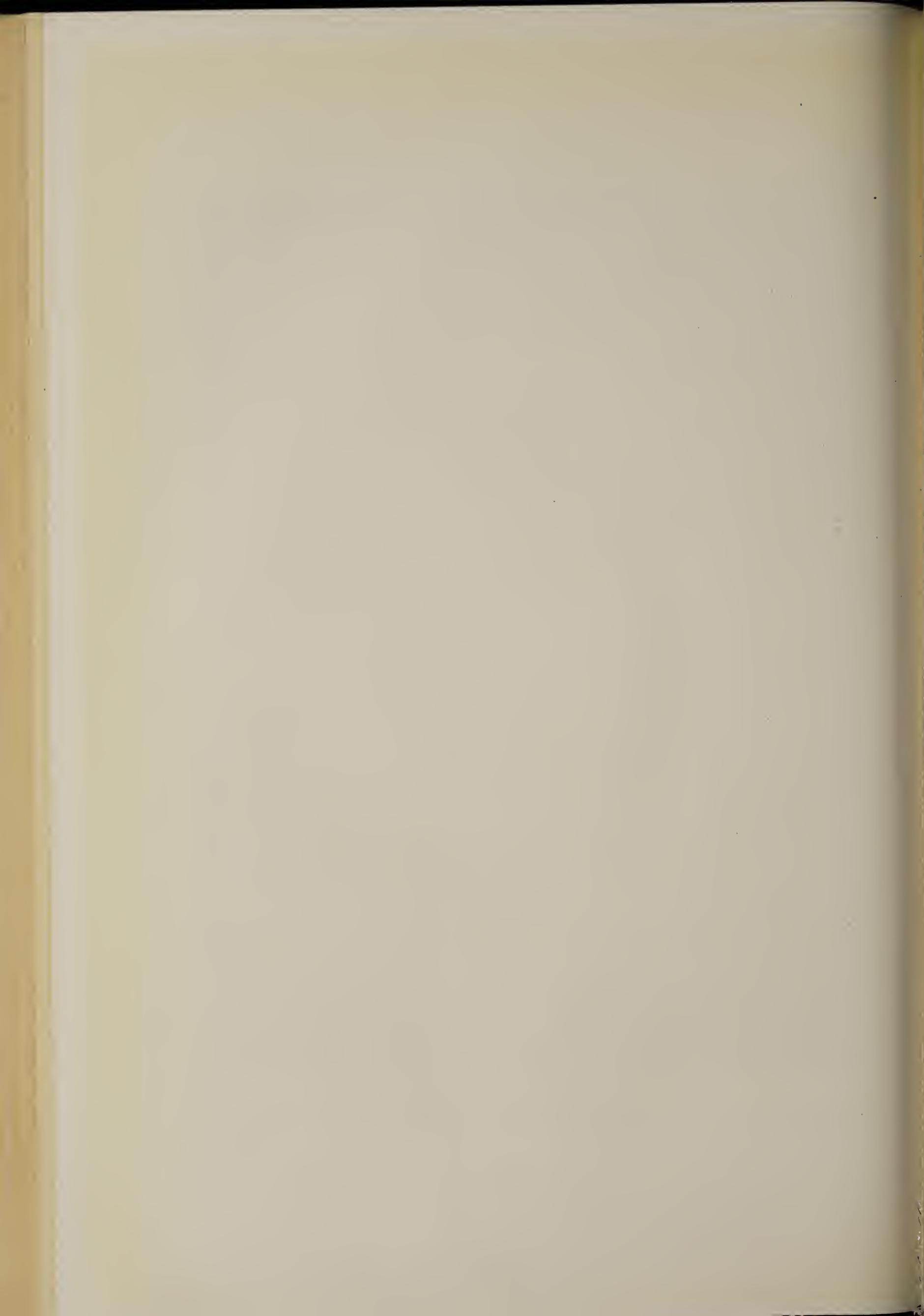
Mr. Felter is associated with many organizations, such as the Chamber of Commerce of Brooklyn, of which he is a director, and of the Commerce Club of Greenpoint, of which he is the treasurer; the Municipal Club of Brooklyn; the Bankers' Club of Brooklyn; and chairman of the executive committee of Group V of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York; and he is a member of the board of trustees of the Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn; and vice-chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association, Greenpoint branch. He is also a life member of the Hempstead Country Club. His religious fellowship is with Saint Bartholomew's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Felter married Janetta Baker, who was born in Virginia, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Earle Barton, who in the World War served with the 77th Division, 307th Infantry, Company L, as first lieutenant, and who was killed while leading his men into action at Merval, France. 2. George Herbert, a member of the 27th Division, 104th Machine Gun Battalion, who served as a private with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. 3. Winthrop Gerard, who served in the United States Army during the World War. 4. Virginia Baker, a student at Adelphi Academy.

EDWIN POST MAYNARD—A distinguished figure in present day advance in Brooklyn is Edwin Post Maynard, president of the Brooklyn Trust Company, whose affiliations with other financial institutions give him wide prominence in his chosen field of activity. Mr. Maynard is



Edwin P. Haynard



an able executive of long experience, and for eleven years has filled his present outstanding position in the Brooklyn Trust Company. Always alert to every phase of current advance in his realm, his endeavors are constructive in a marked degree and his leadership is valued by every organized body with which he is identified. He is a son of Theodore and Matilda (Trask) Maynard, his father active as a banker throughout his career.

Edwin Post Maynard was born in Brooklyn, July 12, 1864. Receiving his early education in Public School No. 9 of his birthplace, he was graduated in due course, and at the age of fifteen years entered the employ of Ammidown, Lane & Company, dry goods commission merchants of importance in that day. In 1882 Mr. Maynard became identified with the Brooklyn Savings Bank, in which he filled various positions for a period of twenty years, rising to executive responsibility. He was then elected assistant comptroller, and shortly thereafter comptroller of this institution. Ten years later Mr. Maynard succeeded Bryan H. Smith as president, then in July, 1913, he was called to the presidency of the Brooklyn Trust Company. This concern, which has for years held a leading position in financial advance in the East, was founded in 1866. For many years Mr. Maynard has been a trustee of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, and a director of the Nassau National Bank, thus his influence in financial affairs on Long Island is strong and permanent.

During the World War he did much for the promotion of the Liberty Loan activities, and served from 1917 to 1919 as chairman of the Brooklyn Liberty Loan Committee. He takes a deep interest in all that pertains to the progress of the civic body or the general welfare of the people, but confines his official activities principally to banking matters. Mr. Maynard is a member of the Bankers' Club of America; the Hamilton Club; the Brooklyn Club; the Rembrandt Club; and the West Hampton Country Club. His political convictions align with the principles of the Republican Party, and he attends the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn.

Edwin Post Maynard married, in 1891, at East Hampton, Long Island, New York, Glorianna Conklin Stratton, daughter of Samuel T. and Glorianna (Conklin) Stratton, and they have two sons: Edwin Post, Jr., M. D.; and Richard S.

JUDGE REUBEN L. HASKELL—Some men have deemed it necessary to traverse a great part of the earth's surface and to live in many climes before they have settled in some place wherein they have attained distinction. But Judge Haskell, with an innate love of Brooklyn, wherein he first saw light, has been loyal to his place of nativity, and it has responded to this loyalty by honoring him with public office and affording him a prominent place in the social and fraternal life of the community.

Judge Reuben L. Haskell, jurist and statesman, was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 5, 1878, the son of Robert B. and Monrovia

(Grayson) Haskell. He graduated from the Hempstead (Long Island) High School in 1894; attended Ithaca (New York) High School, 1894-95; New York Law School, 1896-97; Cornell University (College of Law), LL. B., 1898. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1899, and from that time until his election to the bench was engaged in the general practice of law in New York City. He was counsel to the county clerk of Kings County during the years 1908-09; borough secretary of Brooklyn, 1910-13; deputy commissioner of Public Works for the borough of Brooklyn, 1913 to March 1, 1915. He was an unsuccessful candidate for election to the Sixty-third Congress, but was elected to the Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Congresses. He became county judge of Kings County on January 1, 1920. In politics he is a Republican, has served as executive member and member of the Republican State Committee from the Twenty-Third Assembly District, Kings County, and was a delegate to the Republican National conventions in 1908 and 1920.

During the Spanish-American War, Judge Haskell served with the 22nd Regiment, New York Volunteers, as private in Company M, from July 5 to October 24, 1898, and he is a member of Hubbell Camp, No. 4, United States War Veterans. He has also served in the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard of New York, companies I and G, 1899-1902, as private, corporal and sergeant. He is a member of the Brooklyn, New York, and American Bar associations; Kings County Lodge, No. 511, Free and Accepted Masons; Brooklyn Chapter, No. 148, Royal Arch Masons; Brooklyn Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; Clinton Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar; Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Long I Grotto, No. 44, Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm; Turn Verein, of Brooklyn; Arion Singing Society, of Brooklyn; Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Brooklyn Lodge, No. 14, Loyal Order of Moose; Associate Member, Winchester Post, No. 197, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic; St. Albans Golf Club; Brooklyn Chess Club; Veterans' Association, Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard of New York State; Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; Warren Lodge, No. 13, Junior Order United American Mechanics; Twenty-third Assembly District and Kings County Republican clubs; Suydam Council, No. 1746, Royal Arcanum; the Past Regents and Regents Association of Brooklyn; St. Patrick's and Emerald societies; Ceres Lodge, No. 225, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Thomas Jefferson Lodge, No. 414, Knights of Pythias, and Delta Chi Fraternity.

Judge Haskell married, on October 8, 1902, Aleda C. Baylis, of Brooklyn. His daughter, Louise C. Haskell, was born September 2, 1904, and a son, Roger Haskell, was born April 6, 1909.

WILLIAM VAN ANDEN HESTER—One of the foremost figures in journalism was William Van Anden Hester, late president of the Brooklyn Eagle Company, whose influence in the development of this

nationally recognized daily has been broadly constructive and thoroughly progressive. Mr. Hester was an able business executive, and possessing the true spirit of journalistic devotion to the welfare and importance of the paper, he made the "Eagle" an outstanding newspaper and a power for advance in every realm of present-day activity. Rising from a subordinate position in the organization, he attained the office of leadership, and the impress of his personality and the mark of his ideals are embodied in this sheet.

The Hester family is an ancient and prominent one in England, and for several generations has been established in America. William Hester, Mr. Hester's father, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, December 7, 1835, and died in Brooklyn, New York, June 9, 1921. In the seventeenth year of his age he became identified with the "Brooklyn Eagle," taking up his duties as compositor on April 12, 1852. His ability placed him in line for promotion not only in the mechanical branches of the plant, but in the business office, and filling practically every position in the organization, he rose, eventually, to the office of president of the corporation, to which he was elected January 11, 1876. Continuing in this capacity for more than forty-five years, after twenty-four years in subordinate positions, William Hester made the eminently noteworthy record in journalism of nearly seventy years of activity with one newspaper. He was active until his death, which occurred at the age of eighty-six years. His was a life of brilliant achievement, honored in the highest degree by everyone of his associates in the organization, although in the nature of his work his name and personal fame were merged in the importance of the paper. He was one of the most estimable and broadly significant figures in the journalistic world in his day, and among all who knew him personally, or were familiar with his labors, his memory will be cherished and held in the highest honor. William Hester married Theodosia Ward, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher performing the ceremony.

William Van Anden Hester was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 1, 1858, and died December 14, 1924, in Glen Cove. His education was begun in Harvey's Private School, then attending Juvenile High School, he entered Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and completed his education with a course at the Bryant & Stratton Business College. Laying aside his books at the age of nineteen, Mr. Hester then entered the employ of Thomas T. Barr & Company, where he continued for about two years, thereafter, on September 6, 1881, entering the office of the "Brooklyn Eagle," in the capacity of advertising clerk. Mr. Hester had sold papers in his boyhood, and during the early period of his activity he had more or less to do with the distribution end, was also in the bookkeeping department, and later in the cashier's department. In June, 1891, he was elected secretary of the company, and to the duties of this position were added, December 4, 1900, those of treasurer. With the passing of the years Mr. Hester's ability and tireless energy were recognized by the organization, and on June 3, 1918, he was elected vice-president and treasurer

of the concern. In 1922, following the necessary reorganization occasioned by the death of his honored father, Mr. Hester was elected president of the concern and ably served. He was further active as a director of the firm of Frederick Loeser & Company, and director of the Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company, and was financially interested in various commercial and industrial enterprises.

A Democrat by political affiliation, and supporting the principles of the party through the policy of his paper, Mr. Hester nevertheless always declined political honors of every kind, his only public service having been his military activity as a member of the 23rd Regiment, National Guard, of the State of New York, a Brooklyn unit. He was prominent in club circles, holding membership in the Brooklyn Club, Hamilton Club, Metropolitan Club, of New York City, Nassau Club, and Piping Rock Club. Mr. Hester's chief leisure interest took him into the outdoor world, and he enjoyed all sports, including golf, but found particular delight in hunting in South Carolina, where quail, duck and turkey are abundant and where his brother-in-law, Herbert L. Pratt, has a wildwood camp. Mr. Hester's religious affiliation was with the Dutch Reformed Church.

William Van Anden Hester married, in Trinity Church, Brooklyn, New York, on April 28, 1896, Ada Louise Gibb, who is a native of Brooklyn, and a daughter of John and Harriet (Balsdon) Gibb. To Mr. and Mrs. Hester one son William Van Anden, Jr., was born: June 11, 1900; he married, August 6, 1924, Lillian Scharman.

The Van Anden name is one of marked distinction in Holland, and the family has been in America for many generations. Isaac Van Anden, Mr. Hester's uncle, came down the Hudson on the steamship "Rip Van Winkle" with William Hester on April 12, 1852.

HIRAM SHERRILL—Of a family of Colonial establishment in Long Island, and whose members have for more than two centuries held official place and had to do prominently with the general history of this part of New York State, Mr. Sherrill has continued those desirable traditions in East Hampton, where his branch of the family first settled. Born and bred in one of the most attractive of the older townships of Long Island, he has always been actively concerned in its civic and social welfare, and both its stability as a community of residences and of enterprise, and its progress in a present hour of the adoption of the marks of continuous prosperity, have much to do with his counsel and direction.

It is recorded that the first member of this family, Samuel Sherrill, came to East Hampton in or about 1669, soon after the settlement of the plantation. Mr. Sherrill is a son of Hiram L. Sherrill, born in November, 1810, in East Hampton, a farmer, and for many years a United States revenue assessor, and Mary Adeline (Miller) Sherrill, born in Plattsburg, New York.

Hiram Sherrill was born April 16, 1853, in East Hampton, Long Island. He received his early education in the public schools of his



William J. Halsey

birthplace, and afterwards graduated at Clinton Academy, East Hampton. Throughout his life he has cultivated his farm, and at the same time he has proven one of the most efficient men of affairs in this section in the matter of town government interests. He has held the office of president of the East Hampton National Bank since 1905, and is a member of its board of directors, and he is likewise a member of the board of directors of the East Hampton Water Company. A Republican in the political field, he has been town magistrate for the long period of thirty years, and he was for many years a member of the board of education. He is a member of the State and National American Bankers' Associations. His religious fellowship is with the Presbyterian Church in East Hampton.

Mr. Sherrill married (first) Anastasia Williams, born in New York City, died December 14, 1888, by whom he had three children: 1. A son, born March 12, 1882, who died in infancy. 2. Florence Emily, born July 14, 1884; married Professor Theodore S. Rowland, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; children: Theodore S. and Florence S. 3. Adeline Miller, born September 13, 1886, at home. He married (second) Sophronia Douglass, born in Sag Harbor.

WILLIAM DONALDSON HALSEY—Born and bred to agricultural pursuits, Mr. Halsey set forth his plan of life in accordance with the call of the farm at Bridgehampton that had been his father's, and whose value he himself increased through his personal abilities and energies. Representative, too, of the best type of farm and home life on Long Island, his property today, that of the retired farmer, exhibits the results of the devoted work of two generations of the name. Mr. Halsey is an enthusiastic citizen, interested in all matters that have to do with civic progress, and he is a banking official of prominence. He is a son of Noah H. Halsey, a farmer, who was born in Bridgehampton, February 22, 1820, died January 23, 1889, and Caroline A. (Cook) Halsey, who was born June 9, 1821, died April 5, 1867.

William D. Halsey was born May 9, 1860, at Bridgehampton, Long Island. After receiving his preliminary education in the public schools, he graduated at Bridgehampton Academy. His inclination for a career was that of farming, and he started life on his father's farm in his native place, so continuing until he retired from active farm life in 1918, but continues his activities in other banking business and insurance. He is one of the influential financial men of this section of the State, and holds the office of president of the Sag Harbor Savings Bank. He is a Republican in politics, but has not held political office. Mr. Halsey's fraternal affiliations are those of the Free and Accepted Masons, holding membership in Namponamon Lodge, No. 437, and he is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. His religious fellowship is with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bridgehampton.

Mr. Halsey has traveled much in Europe and the United States, West Indies, Mexico, Hawaiian Islands, Canada and Alaska. He has a won-

derful collection of curios, especially Indian, collected locally, exhibited in New York, and intends to present same to some local institution. He has taken great interest in local history, and has made maps from 1700 showing names of land owners on Long Island. He has been closely in touch with historical research of past years and the results of his labors will be of large future value.

HENRY JORALEMON DAVENPORT—A successful lawyer of the present day in Brooklyn, New York, is Henry Joralemon Davenport, whose preparation for his professional activity was made in leading American institutions and whose success has well appraised the ability which formed the foundation for his career. Mr. Davenport has become one of the influential professional men of the day and is identified with various organized endeavors. He is a son of Henry Benedict and Flora D. (Lufkin) Davenport, the father founder and first president of the Home Title Insurance Company and a prominent figure in many lines of advance.

Henry Joralemon Davenport was born in Brooklyn, New York, February 3, 1880. His elementary studies covered, he attended the Polytechnic Preparatory School of this city, from which he was graduated in the class of 1896, then took up the liberal arts course at Harvard University, his graduation occurring in the class of 1900, at which time he received a Bachelor's degree. One year of study followed at Harvard University Law School, but Mr. Davenport completed his legal course at New York Law School in 1902. Admitted to the New York bar in October of the same year, he established himself in the general practice of the law in Brooklyn, individually, and later as senior member of the firm of Davenport & Corner. In the practice he specialized in the fields of Probate, Real Estate and Corporation Law, winning an enviable reputation, especially in the conduct of difficult equity trials, in which he was frequently engaged as counsel. On May 1, 1920, Mr. Davenport succeeded his father as president of the Home Title Insurance Company, to which he has since then largely devoted his energies. He is also vice-president of the Midwood Trust Company, trustee of the Flatbush Savings Bank, and a director of the Hamilton National Bank. A Republican by political convictions but never an office-seeker, he has always taken an active part in the civic and charitable work of Brooklyn. He served in the 105th Field Artillery, United States National Guard, with the rank of captain. Mr. Davenport is a member of the Brooklyn Bar Association, also the New York State Chamber of Commerce, the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Brooklyn Real Estate Board, the New York Merchants' Association, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and is vice-president of the New York State Title Association. He is widely prominent in club circles, being a member and former president of the University Club of Brooklyn, Hamilton Club, Long Island Harvard Club, Ox Ridge Hunt Club, also the Tavern Club, Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, New Canaan Country Club, and the Lawyers' Club

of Brooklyn. He is an active and keen polo player, and an enthusiastic grower of roses and other garden flowers. His religious connection is with the Dutch Reformed Church.

Henry J. Davenport married, in Brooklyn, New York, June 1, 1909, Louise Morgan Strong, daughter of Robert Grier and Harriet (Zabriskie) Strong, and they have one son: John Joralemon, born in 1910. The Davenport winter residence, at No. 253 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, New York, and the summer residence, "Cranage," New Canaan, Connecticut, are both centers of wide and genial hospitality.

EDWIN A. AMES—Long identified with the progress of Brooklyn, and a leader in many branches of local advance, Edwin A. Ames now stands at the head of a nationally advertised and universally recognized manufacturing interest as president of the Ostermoor Mattress Company. His equally important activities in the financial world place him at the head of the Dime Savings Bank, of Brooklyn, and he is a broadly representative figure in present-day advance. Mr. Ames is a son of William T. Ames, who was born in New York City, and was a prominent figure in the importing business until his death, which occurred in 1890. The mother, Sarah (Ayres) Ames, was born in New York City, and survived her husband for thirty-one years, passing away in 1921.

Edwin A. Ames was born in Woodbridge, New Jersey, January 28, 1866. Receiving his early education at a local private school, he also attended the Woodbridge High School, and his first business activity was in the employ of his father in the importing business. Continuing this for about two years, he then went on the road as a travelling salesman for a similiar period. Mr. Ames next entered the organization, now nationally famous under the title of the Ostermoor Mattress Company, but at that time it was a small and comparatively unimportant interest. He served as bookkeeper for three years, but with the inevitable re-organization in every firm of long standing, occasioned by the ravages of death, the presidency of the corporation was left vacant in the death of Mr. Ostermoor, and Mr. Ames was considered by his associates as the logical successor of the honored leader who had carried the business to such large importance. Mr. Ames was equipped for this position, not only by natural ability, but by long and intimate familiarity with the details of the business, and he is carrying the interest forward to ever larger success. In close touch for many years with the world of finance through his connection with the concern of which he is now the head, Mr. Ames has long been a stockholder in some of the leading banking institutions of the day. In 1921 he was elected president of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, which office he still ably fills. He is a director of the Hamilton branch of the Chase National Bank, of the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, and of the First National Bank of Woodbridge, New Jersey. Taking a depe interest in all that pertains so the progress of his day, Mr. Ames is a member of the New York and Brooklyn Chambers of Commerce,

and, as a resident of Woodbridge, he served as treasurer of the township for one term. He is a trustee of the Berkeley Institute, also of the Brooklyn Hospital, and lends his influence to every phase of benevolent endeavor. Fraternally, Mr. Ames is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and he is vice-president of the Montauk Club, also secretary of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, which he has served in that capacity for a period of seventeen years. He is further a member of the Bankers' Club and the Crescent Athletic Club. He attends the First Presbyterian Church, of Woodbridge.

Edwin A. Ames married, in 1895, Lotta Gates, daughter of Rev. M. L. Gates, of Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Ames are the parents of two children: Margaret, and Madeline A.

JOHN EDWARD RUSTON is well known in the professional, civic, club, and social world. Mr. Ruston has a record of usefulness in the community. He comes of a family of clergymen and lawyers. His father, Charles Ruston, was born in London, England, and was brought to America at the age of four years by his parents. Mr. Ruston's grandfather, John Ruston, was a clergyman. The family settling in New York City, Charles Ruston was reared and educated in the metropolis, and later gained prominence in the practice of law. He is now retired from professional activity, although still interested in church, philanthropic and civic work, at eighty-five years of age. The mother, Elizabeth Miner (Purdy) Ruston, was born in New York City, and died in 1892, at the age of fifty-two years. The children of these parents are four: Elizabeth Purdy, Charles, Ida, and John Edward, of whom further.

John Edward Ruston was born in New York City, June 14, 1872. He received his early education in Public School No. 35, and was graduated in 1889. After about a year at the Boys' High School, he studied under private tutors, and entered New York University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. His graduation from New York University Law School occurred in the following year, when he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the bar at Brooklyn in 1896, Mr. Ruston began the practice of law in New York City and has since been an active practitioner. Since January 1, 1923, when his term as District Attorney of Kings County terminated, he has maintained offices at No. 50 Court Street, Brooklyn, as a member of the firm of Ruston & Snyder, Hon. Marshall Snyder being his partner. Mr. Snyder was formerly Assistant District Attorney and also Assemblyman, and is a lawyer of prominence and ability. Mr. Ruston, during the whole period of the World War, served as chairman of Draft Board No. 65. In 1917 Hon. Harry E. Lewis, then District Attorney, appointed Mr. Ruston as Assistant District Attorney and he served as such until January 1, 1922. The elevation of Judge Lewis on that date to the Supreme Court bench left the office of District Attorney vacant and Mr. Ruston became



Henry W. Cochran

District Attorney of Kings County on January 1, 1922, by appointment of Governor Nathan L. Miller, and served as such until December 31, 1922.

For many years Mr. Ruston has been identified with financial circles. Among his other connections he is trustee, a member of the executive committee, and acting counsel of the Greater New York Savings Bank, of which his father was one of the organizers and still retains the title of counsel. During the World War Mr. Ruston served as sergeant in Mounted Troop A, of the Brooklyn Police Reserves. Mr. Ruston has long been active in many branches of civic, benevolent and welfare endeavor. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is affiliated with Kings County Lodge, No. 511, Free and Accepted Masons; Constellation Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Long Island Grotto, Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 22; Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and on the maternal side he is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Among his many clubs he is a member of the Union League Club, of Brooklyn, and was formerly vice-president of the old Union League Club; he is also a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, the Park Slope Masonic Club, University Club, Psi Upsilon Club, and St. Alban's Golf Club. His leisure time is spent in outdoor life; he is fond of all forms of sport and particularly enjoys golf. Mr. Ruston is a member of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.

Mr. Ruston married, in Brooklyn, on June 3, 1902, May Frances Henderson, daughter of Frank S. and Augusta M. (Taylor) Henderson, both parents now deceased.

HENRY M. W. EASTMAN—For nearly half a century Henry M. W. Eastman was engaged in legal practice in Roslyn and also in New York City, and during that time won for himself a reputation as one of the foremost among successful real estate lawyers. He was also largely interested in banking enterprises, and held the office of first vice-president of the Roslyn Savings Bank until his death.

The surname Eastman is said to be synonymous with Easterling, a name applied to natives of the east of Germany, also with Eastmond, Estmond, Eisman and Esmond. The family was early established in England, and one branch went to the Barbadoes at an early date. That the family achieved distinction is indicated by the fact that "Burke" records the following coat-of-arms for Eastman:

Arms—Gules, in the dexter chief point an escutcheon argent charged with a lion rampant sable.

Crest—A swan, collared and lined proper.

The Eastman family in this country traces descent from John Eastman, of Romney, Southampton County, England, whose will, dated September 24, 1602, proved October 22, 1602, provides for the burial of the testator and bequeaths to sons Roger and John, and daughters

Elizabeth and Margaret, all minors. Roger Eastman, son of John Eastman, born in Wales in 1611, died in Simsbury, Massachusetts (now in Connecticut), December 16, 1694. He came to this country from Langford, Wiltshire, England, in the ship "Confidence," in 1640, and settled in Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he was one of the original settlers. He married Sarah Smith, and their children, born in Salisbury, were: John, Nathaniel, Philip, Thomas, Timothy, Joseph, Benjamin, Sarah, Samuel, and Ruth. In later generations the family settled in New Hampshire, where was born Jacob C. Eastman, who removed to Long Island and settled in Roslyn.

Henry W. Eastman, son of Jacob C. Eastman, was born in Roslyn, Long Island, May 8, 1826. After acquiring his academic education in the schools of the day, he entered the law office of Pierpont Potter, at Jamaica, Long Island, with whom he remained from May 9, 1840, until May 10, 1841. He then became a student in the law office of Henry M. Western, in New York City; and from May 25, 1842, until May 1, 1847, he studied in the office and under the direction of Horatio G. Onderdonk, of Manhasset, completing in this way the seven years of study for the bar then required of those who had not received a collegiate education. On May 14, 1847, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court as an attorney, under the rules of the two classes of attorneys and counsellors-at-law, and he opened his first law office in his native village of Roslyn. While establishing himself in practice, he accepted the position of assistant tutor in the academy. Young as he was, his executive ability at once began to find expression as a leader among his fellow-citizens in various public enterprises. That he possessed one of those discerning minds which recognize real lines of progress and devote their energies to the furtherance of needed reforms even when others may doubt or oppose, is evidenced by the fact that he allied himself with the temperance movement then agitating the country, became secretary of the Queens County Temperance Society, and, when only twenty-one years of age, was chosen delegate to a State temperance convention called for the purpose of forming a distinct ticket. In the same spirit of public activity he associated himself with the Manhasset Lyceum, acting as chairman of its lecture committee and undertaking the onerous duty of supplying speakers for the winter's program. In 1850 he also formed a partnership for the purpose of publishing a weekly paper called the "Plaindealer," but this enterprise proved unsuccessful, and he accordingly devoted all of his time to his law practice, which was now growing, and which was in course of time destined to reach large proportions. He early turned his attention to real estate law, more particularly to that branch included in conveyancing, with the legal incidents of leases, incumbrances, partitions and foreclosures. He also became the financial adviser and counsel of a large number of capitalists who relied upon his judgment in making loans for permanent investment. In this way his reputation grew from year to year and he became known as an authority on real estate values, both actual and prospective. He was

trustee and guardian of many estates, and at the time of his death was the superintending attorney of clients, whose holdings yielded more than one and a half million dollars in interest. In August, 1862, Mr. Eastman was appointed assessor of internal revenue—then a new position in the country, and therefore requiring special ability as the execution of the duties of the new office could not be guided by precedent. In Washington, however, his rulings were considered as unexceptional in their character, exhibiting as they did a knowledge of constitutional law which enabled him to establish some of the most useful precedents for the benefit of the internal revenue bureau. His record was preëminently one of honorable and distinguished service.

In 1876 Mr. Eastman was one of those who organized the Queens County Bar Association, of which he was the first treasurer and of which he was president at the time of his death. He also interested himself in organizing the Bryant Library Association in Roslyn, which was founded upon the bequest of a hall by William Cullen Bryant. In March, 1876, Mr. Eastman organized the Roslyn Savings Bank. This bank was wholly his own creation, the offspring of his conscientious desire to help the poor find a place of safe deposit for their little earnings. He accepted the position of treasurer and thus served until his death, remaining always most active and earnest in his efforts in the interest of the bank, which quickly came to be recognized as one of the most valuable institutions of the locality. His untiring energy and industry, making too heavy demands upon his strength and vitality, hastened his death, which occurred March 30, 1882, when he was in his fifty-fifth year. His loss was deeply felt, for the people recognized his usefulness and his disinterested service, acknowledging the fact that he had been a most important factor in the progress of the community. Resolutions of respect and commemorative of his worth were passed by the bar of the county, the Roslyn Savings Bank and the Bryant Library Association.

Henry W. Eastman married Lydia Macy, a daughter of Frederick Macy, whose family ancestry is traced back to Thomas Macy, who came from England to America some time between 1635 and 1639. Mrs. Eastman died in 1920, aged ninety-four years. Ten children were born of this marriage, among them being: Henry M. W., of whom further mention is made; George W., a lawyer, living in Roslyn; Grace E., who married E. T. Payne, a lawyer of Glen Cove; Mary P., who married John B. Hyatt, of Yonkers; Margaret C., who married Augustus Howard, of Elmhurst, Long Island.

Henry M. W. Eastman, son of Henry W. and Lydia (Macy) Eastman, was born in Roslyn, Long Island, March 1, 1854, and died October 14, 1924, at his home in Roslyn. He received his early education in the schools of his native town. At an early age he decided to enter the profession to which his father had devoted his life, and when his preparatory work was finished, he became a student in the Columbia College Law School, from which he was graduated in 1875. During that same year he was admitted to the New York State Bar, and

became associated with his father in legal practice in Roslyn and New York City. That association was continued until the death of the father in 1882, when Mr. Eastman and his brother, George W., in association with Garret J. Garretson, later one of the justices of the Supreme Court of New York, formed a partnership, and following the example of Henry W. Eastman, made a speciality of real estate law. The father had made a splendid reputation in this line, and the sons, with their new associate, maintained the high standard which had been set. They steadily built up a clientele, both extensive and important, and within a few years they were numbered among the most capable and successful real estate lawyers of the city. Along with, and as a part of, his professional activities, Mr. Eastman became actively interested in financial affairs, serving as vice-president of both the Nassau County Bank at Mineola, and the Roslyn Savings Bank, which was organized by his father; also was a trustee of the Glencove Bank. His connection with these three financial institutions proved to be of great benefit to those organizations, and was maintained until recent years. At the time of his death his only active connection with the banking business was his official tenure in the office of vice-president of the Roslyn Savings Bank.

Along with his numerous professional and business responsibilities, Mr. Eastman always found time for local public service. He was treasurer of the Bryant Library Association for many years; a member of the local Hook and Ladder Company, and of the Roslyn Benevolent Society. Politically, he gave his support to the Republican Party, and in early years he was active in the forwarding of its campaigns and in the bearing of its local office responsibilities. In 1898 he was elected county treasurer of Nassau County, though he had made no personal effort to secure either the nomination or the election. His well known ability as a financier and his thorough reliability were responsible for his being selected for the office by the largest majority given any candidate in the county, except the sheriff, at that election. This fact is a true indication of the degree of confidence and esteem in which he was held by his associates and by the public in general, who recognized the fact that he had constantly devoted himself to the forwarding of the best interests of the community.

Fraternally, Mr. Eastman was affiliated with Protection Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with which he became identified in 1888; and with the Shield of Honor, of which he was a charter member. His religious affiliation was with the Roslyn Episcopal Church, to the service of which he brought the same ability and fidelity which characterized his activities in the business and public life, he having served for more than a quarter of a century as treasurer of the church. Few citizens of the town are better known or more highly esteemed than were Mr. Eastman, and when he passed his seventieth milestone, the greetings of friends and the expressions of continued esteem were such as to gladden the heart of one whose life work had been "well done."



William Eastman

On September 25, 1878, Henry M. W. Eastman was married to Gussie Rushmore, daughter of William T. Rushmore, a representative of one of the oldest families of Long Island, founded here in 1650. To this marriage two children were born: 1. Henry W., who resides in Roslyn and conducts a general insurance agency. 2. William, who resides with his mother, and is one of the successful attorneys of Mineola and of New York City.

WILLIAM EASTMAN—A progressive figure in legal advance is William Eastman, who is numbered among the successful lawyers of Long Island, and is active in local affairs. He is also a veteran of the World War and in all his endeavors contributes to the well being and progress of the people. With offices in the Denton Building in Mineola, Long Island, and at No. 350 Madison Avenue, New York City, he has achieved success and is unquestionably facing forward.

William Eastman was born in Roslyn, Long Island, March 29, 1885, and received his early education in the private schools of his birthplace; later entering the Brooklyn Polytechnical Preparatory School from which he was graduated in due course. Then attending Columbia University, and graduating from the classical department in the class of 1908, after which he took up legal preparations in the law school of the same university, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws from that institution with the class of 1911. Admitted to the bar of his native State in 1912, Mr. Eastman opened offices in the Denton Building and for several years went forward independently. On January 1, 1923, the firm of Eastman and Eastman was formed in which Mr. Eastman is active as a partner, they have followed general lines of practice, and Mr. Eastman's work is contributing definitely to the welfare and progress of the people. The firm has continued in the same location.

Captain Eastman's military record begins with his enlistment in the 7th Regiment National Guards, of the State of New York. In 1916 he went to the Mexican Border and the following year entered the activities of the World War. For many months Captain Eastman was engaged in the training of infantry recruits at Camp Upton and his work counted definitely for the progress of the allies. Captain Eastman served as commander of Roslyn Post, American Legion, approximately for two years, until he was elected Chairman of the Nassau County Committee of the American Legion. He is also a member of the Board of Management of the 7th Regiment Veterans Association, and a member of the Military Order of the World War. He is affiliated with Glen Cove Lodge, Free and Accepted, Masons; and is a director and a member of the executive committee of the Roslyn Neighborhood Association Incorporated. A Republican by political affiliation, Mr. Eastman is a member of the Roslyn Board of Education, and takes a deep interest in all that pertains to present day advance. He is treasurer of Nassau County Committee on Tuberculosis and Public Health, and is affiliated with the New York State, and Nassau County bar associations; a member of the Columbia University Club;

the Hempstead Yacht Club; and the North Hempstead Country Club. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

HARRY M. DE MOTT—Out of the vast numbers of greatly-diversified professions and vocations open to a young man on the threshold of a business career, Harry M. De Mott chose finance and banking as the special field of his endeavor, and that this choice was well and wisely made is fully proved by his present status in the world of finance. As a financier and a business executive connected with enterprises where provision in monetary matters is of prime importance, the name of Harry M. De Mott is synonymous with banking throughout the metropolitan area.

Harry M. De Mott was born in New York City, September 19, 1868, a son of Henry and Anna (Mead) De Mott, the latter of whom, now deceased, was a native of New York City. The father, Henry De Mott, was born in Parsippany, New Jersey, and until his death in the year 1892 was successfully engaged in the flour milling business.

Harry M. De Mott was educated in the public schools of New York City, following which he embarked upon his business career by entering the employ of the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn in 1884 in the capacity of clerk. His ability and industry brought him to a promotion to assistant cashier in 1906, and in 1916 he was justly honored by election to the highest office conferrable by any banking institution, that of the presidency. At the present time (1924), Mr. De Mott is still discharging the duties devolving upon the president's office, and with his usual efficiency. Mr. De Mott is further represented in his chosen profession in the following capacities: A director of the Bank of Coney Island, a trustee of the Greater New York Savings Bank, and a director of the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn. In commercial and industrial circles he is serving as a director of the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, the New York Plate Glass Insurance Company, the Morris Plan Company, and the New York Title and Mortgage Company.

Politically, Mr. De Mott is a member of the Democratic Party. His public spirit and interest in the general welfare is shown by his membership in the Brooklyn Rotary Club, the Boy Scouts of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, and on the board of directors of the Association, for Improving the Condition of the Poor of Brooklyn. Mr. De Mott is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Brooklyn Club, the Bankers' Club, the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, the Holland Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the University Club of Brooklyn, the old Brooklynite Society, the Garden City Country Club, and an associate member of the U. S. Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic. His religious affiliation is given to the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, of which body he has for several years served as trustee and vice-president of its board of trustees. Mr. De Mott is very active in all civic affairs relating to the betterment of his community. Many of the organizations with which he is affiliated

have honored him with membership on the executive or finance committees.

Harry M. De Mott married, in Brooklyn, New York, November 21, 1893, Emma Cammeyer Heyberger, a daughter of William H. and Emma (Cammeyer) Heyberger. To Harry M. and Emma Cammeyer (Heyberger) De Mott have been born two children, both daughters, Mildred and Blanche. The family residence is at No. 274 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

MARY (HOWELL) BEECHER—In the death of Mary (Howell) Beecher, who passed away, May 24, 1923, the people lost an inspiring spirit, for her work as an author and poet was of unusual beauty and depth of thought. A member of a largely prominent family, and descended from some of the most distinguished pioneers of America in various lines of advance, Mrs. Beecher was honored and admired in literary circles for her achievements, and her loss, when still her plans for future work were incomplete, will always be regretted by those who are familiar with her writings.

Mary Howell was born in Meriden, Connecticut, in 1862, and was descended from the family of Elihu Yale, founder of Yale University. Coming to Brooklyn in the early nineties, Mrs. Beecher was received in local circles with cordiality, both for her own sake as a writer and for the sake of her husband, Arthur S. Beecher, an honored descendent of the family of which Henry Ward Beecher was a distinguished representative. Mr. Beecher's passing on, March 3, 1922, was an occasion of widespread regret, for his life had been an eminently useful and honored one, and he left a record of worthy achievement.

The best known writings of Mrs. Beecher included: "Jacqueminot, the Story of a Rose," "The Eighth Husband," and "No Trespassing." The last-mentioned book is one of poems, and both her novels and verses reveal the sweet spirit and deep feeling of the true wife and mother, as well as the brilliant and accomplished writer. One of the best known of Mrs. Beecher's poems and most frequently quoted is "Little Old Shoes." Mrs. Beecher is survived by an only son, Harry Ward Beecher, who maintains the homestead at No. 46 Lefferts Place, where both his father and mother died.

All this family on both sides for many years were prominently associated with the Plymouth Church that Henry Ward Beecher, his illustrious forebear founded.

MEIER STEINBRINK—The career of Meier Steinbrink, of Brooklyn, New York, is a record of study defense of right, fearless championship of the weak, and helpless and relentless pursuit of wrong. He has been associated with leading figures of his time in various investigations and prosecutions, and his name in connection with a case has come to be regarded as a guarantee of its justice. Mr. Steinbrink is a son of Samuel and Fredericka (Stein) Steinbrink, his father now deceased.

Meier Steinbrink was born in the borough of Manhattan, city of New York, February 8, 1880. His education was begun in Public School No. 1, of Brooklyn, and following his course at the Boys' High School of Brooklyn, he entered New York University Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1901. Mr. Steinbrink's ability brought him into prominence in the early years of his experience, and when, in 1911, the Brooklyn "Standard Union" required a man of his qualities for special work, Mr. Steinbrink was chosen. This work was the exposing and prosecuting of the Willet judiciary scandal and brought every figure connected with it into national prominence. In 1915 Mr. Steinbrink was retained as counsel for the Roman Catholic Church in the celebrated wire-tapping cases, then two years later was made a member of the District Board of Appeals in draft cases for the city of New York. The various activities of the World War bringing out, as they did, the reprehensible as well as the noble qualities of American citizenship, brought to light certain practices which at once engaged the attention of the right thinking leaders of the people. In 1918 Mr. Steinbrink was associated with Judge Charles E. Hughes in the Aircraft investigation, and this led to his activity with the select committee of the House of Representatives of the United States in 1919, in the investigation of the expenditures of the war department. Since 1922 Mr. Steinbrink has served as special assistant to the attorney-general of the United States in the trial of Civil War fraud cases which have grown out of Aircraft production. These various outstanding cases are the instances which have carried Meier Steinbrink's name to national significance. His extensive private practice in New York City places him among the most successful and highly esteemed professional men of his day and gives to the annals of the city of New York one more name of wide importance to the progress of right and justice. Mr. Steinbrink has for some years served as a member of the advisory committee of the Hamilton branch of the Chase National Bank, also as a member of the board of directors of the Greater New York Savings Bank. A Republican by political affiliation, he was brought forward as candidate for attorney-general for the State of New York in 1912, and in 1915 was a member of the New York State Constitutional Convention.

Fraternally, Mr. Steinbrink is affiliated with Fortitude Lodge, No. 19, Free and Accepted Masons; and Gilbert Council, No. 1343, Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and the New York State Bar Association; is a trustee of the Brooklyn Bar Association and an influential member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Steinbrink is a leader of benevolent endeavor, particularly in organized effort for the Jewish people of New York and Brooklyn; he serves as a director of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, and is an honorary trustee of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum and other organizations of this nature. He is widely prominent in club circles, holding membership in the Unity Club of Brooklyn, of which he was vice-president; is a member and director of the



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Brooklyn Club, also is a member of the Inwood Country Club, and the Kings County Republican Committee. Mr. Steinbrink and his family are members of the Jewish Church, and he serves as president of the board of trustees of the Congregation Beth Elohim, of Brooklyn.

Meier Steinbrink married, in Brooklyn, New York, February 11, 1906, Sadie Bloch, daughter of Henry and Barbara Bloch, both her parents now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Steinbrink are the parents of two children: 1. Stuart Henry, born February 5, 1908. 2. Miriam, born February 3, 1911. The family reside in Brooklyn, New York.

A. GARDINER COOPER—The life of A. Gardiner Cooper of Brooklyn, was one of unusually well-rounded interests, reaching out into many realms and covering wide fields. It was eminently characteristic of the man, however, that in every endeavor with which he was identified his work counted constructively. From boyhood he was a leader of his fellows, enthusiastic in everything he undertook, keen of perception and forceful in advance; thus all with whom he was associated looked to him as a natural leader on whose judgment they could rely. In manufacturing interests he made his influence widely felt, and in community affairs, both in his Brooklyn home and in his Southern bungalow, his fireside was the center of a select but numerous social group. His recent death cast a deep shadow over many circles, and the pain of his loss is still keen and poignant.

The Cooper name has for many years borne a direct significance to the progress of Long Island, and Gilbert Cooper, Mr. Cooper's father, was a builder of whaling vessels, also manufacturing supplies for the outfitting of sea-going ships. He was a scion of old Colonial stock, his ancestor, John Cooper, being one of the first settlers of Lynn, Massachusetts. He continued in active business in Sag Harbor until the day of his death, August 2, 1890, the firm of W. H. & G. H. Cooper, owners and agents, being conspicuous in the annals of Sag Harbor's whaling fleet. He was for many years a resident of Sag Harbor, and a leading figure in affairs of this nature. In all these interests he was associated with his brother, William Cooper, and among the older residents of the section the brothers are still recalled as progressive and public-spirited men of their day. Gilbert Cooper married Mary Gardiner, both having been natives of Sag Harbor. Mary (Gardiner) Cooper was born about 1822, in the old family mansion, located on the corner of Sage and Division streets, now the property of the Fahys Watch Case Company. She was the third of a family of six children, the daughter of the Hon. Abraham Hedges and Hannah Mary (Mulford) Gardiner, her mother of East Hampton, who died in her forty-eighth year, when her daughter Mary was but fifteen years of age. Her father was seventh in lineal descent from the first Lion Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island. He was a business man of the old school, dignified and self-possessed, and conspicuous in public affairs. In 1882, when he was forty-one years old, he was elected sheriff of Suffolk County, and again in 1831. He was a member of the State Legislature

in 1828, and again twenty-five years later, in 1853. Mary (Gardiner) Cooper was married at the age of twenty-two years, and she was considered a very beautiful young woman, of amiable disposition and cheerful temperment, a favorite, and much beloved by all her friends. She lived to be past eighty-two years of age, and died January 8, 1905. For upwards of sixty years she had been active and prominent in the social and religious life of the community, holding the loving regard of the citizens and the grateful appreciation of the poor to whom she was ever a beneficent friend. Four children of mature years survived Mrs. Cooper. They were: Hannah G. and Kate W., who resided in the Sag Harbor home; G. Duane Cooper, of Cooper & McKee, Brooklyn; and Abraham Gardiner, (A. Gardiner), of whom further.

A. Gardiner Cooper was born in Sag Harbor, Long Island, March 20, 1862, and died March 9, 1924, at his winter home at Fort Lauderdale, Florida. As a young lad Mr. Cooper attended public school in Sag Harbor, and later had the advantage of a college course. His first business experience was in the employ of Bruce & Cook, tinsmiths and metal distributors, which for many years has been located at No. 190 Water Street, New York City. Remaining with the same concern permanently, Mr. Cooper rose through various grades of responsibilities in the organization, until he became a member of the firm and, eventually, head of the interest. This establishment is one of the oldest in America, having been founded in 1811, and having thus one hundred and fourteen to its historic credit (1925). Mr. Cooper spent his entire lifetime's interest with this concern, and his work counted largely for its progress, and in its development and expansion to its present-day importance. Mr. Cooper bore a constructive and influential part in many lines of organized advance, and his generous share in the many benevolences of his day was equaled only by his intense interest in these activities for the relief of human unfortunates. He was for many years president of the board of managers of the Congregational Home for the Aged, having been also one of the founders of this institution; throughout its history and until his demise, he did much for its welfare and maintenance, and his influence was instrumental in securing the excellent location it occupies, at No. 123 Linden Avenue. Other philanthropies felt the impetus of his aid and support, and he gave liberally of his means to many worthy causes and purposes, but always without ostentation. Mr. Cooper was best known, perhaps, as an enthusiastic yachtsman, for his pleasure in water sports was a lifelong interest, possibly a love partially inherited from his father, whose life and work among ships in his daily life was a powerful motive of his nature. The trim and favorite bark of Sag Harbor's whaling fleet, the "Mary Gardiner," named for Mr. Cooper's mother, was among the vessels built and sailing from this port. Mr. Cooper was at one time commodore of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club; a member of the Shelter Island and Sag Harbor Yacht clubs; and he did much for the promotion of true sportsmanship in yachting circles.

During the last few years his health had been less robust than formerly, and he spent his winters at Fort Lauderdale, in Florida, where he was also well known in yachting circles. He became one of the leading members of the Miami Yacht Club. His death occurred while he was in the South, and the news of his passing came to his friends in Brooklyn and vicinity as a great shock. It was announced by his pastor, Dr. J. Percival Huget, of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, who received the telegram announcing the sad fact just as he was about to go to church and conduct the morning service, having but three weeks previously returned from a visit in Florida to Mr. Cooper, where he had parted from his old-time parishioner, who appeared to be in excellent health. Mr. Cooper's activity in the church and his unfailing support of its work were a record of faithfulness to high ideals which will long be remembered by his associates in religious activities. He was for many years chairman of the board of trustees of the church, and always a liberal and willing supporter of its benevolences.

A. Gardiner Cooper married (first) in 1896, Beatrice Maud Cooper, daughter of Dr. Henry and Sarah Cooper, her father a leading physician of Brooklyn for many years. She died November 14, 1918, and Mr. Cooper married (second), on June 5, 1923, Nellie C. Fulton, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who survives him.

EDWARD MURRAY BASSETT, a member of the firm of Bassett, Thompson & Gilpatric, of No. 233 Broadway, was born on February 7, 1863, son of Charles R. and Elvira (Rogers) Bassett. After graduating in 1884 from Amherst College, and taking the LL. B. degree at Columbia University in 1886, he practiced law for six years in Buffalo before practicing his profession in New York. Mr. Bassett has written on bankruptcy, eminent domain, and police power. He has occupied the following posts: Member of the Brooklyn Board of Education (1899-1901); chairman of the School Board, thirty-eight District (1901-03); member of the House of Representatives, fifty-eighth Congress; member of Public Service Commission, New York (1907-11); chairman of the Height of Buildings Commission (1913-15); chairman of the Zoning Commission, (1916-17); and legal director of Regional Plan of New York and its Environs, 1921.

Mr. Bassett's main service to Long Island has been in the fields of school building, deep channels in New York harbor, improvement of methods of street and park condemnation, revision of the rapid transit act to bring about the dual subway enlargement, the opening up of the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens by rapid transit at a single fare by routes passing through all parts of Manhattan, the pendulum operation of rapid transit, i. e., through operation from suburb to suburb without stub-end terminals, the zoning of Greater New York to regulate the height, bulk and use of buildings, and the drafting of legislation to stabilize the official city map. Mr. Bassett is a member

of the Zoning Advisory Committee of the Department of Commerce, Washington, created by Secretary Hoover to advise regarding zoning legislation throughout the United States.

Edward Murray Bassett married Annie R. Preston, of Bath, New York, May 14, 1890, and they reside at No. 1716 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn.

JOHN N. HARMAN, vice-president and general manager of "The Brooklyn Daily Times," has also served Kings County, New York, as sheriff, and the borough of Brooklyn as park commissioner. He is the son of Henry A. Harman, and was born at Watertown, New York, January 17, 1876. He was educated at the Watertown High School and Cornell University. In addition to his duties connected with the shrievalty of Kings County, and his offices at "The Brooklyn Daily Times," he was park commissioner for six years, 1918-24, and is a director of the Kings Highway Savings Bank, Brooklyn.

In politics Mr. Harman is a Democrat. Fraternally he is a member of Manual Lodge, No. 626, Free and Accepted Masons; Long Island Grotto, Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm; Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Sons of the Revolution; Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; Municipal Club, Montauk Club, Brooklyn; and the Brooklyn Club.

Mr. Harman married Laura J. Baldwin, and they are the parents of a son, John N., Jr.

LEWIS H. POUNDS—A native of the Middle West, but of New England ancestry and metropolitan prominence, Lewis H. Pounds is bearing a broadly noteworthy part in the progress of Brooklyn, New York, as a real estate broker and special appraiser, also in the development field. He has for many years identified himself with other various branches of organized endeavor, his natural executive ability counting as a force for progress in these lines of effort. Mr. Pounds is a son of Rev. Lewis M. and Fidelity (Humphrey) Pounds. His father, a Methodist Episcopal minister and public official in various communities in which he was stationed, was also active for a considerable period as a farmer.

Lewis H. Pounds was born in Lorain County, Ohio, April 9, 1860. His early education was received in the county district schools, and later attending the public schools of Oberlin, he entered Oberlin Preparatory School, then, after the completion of this course, covered the liberal arts course at Oberlin College. His choice of a profession was the law, and his preparations were made at Boston University Law School. Mr. Pounds has, however, spent practically his entire career in the real estate field, and up to the time of accepting political positions had been active in residential property in the Flatbush district. Since retiring as president of the borough, he has maintained offices at No. 32 Court Street, and has been active in the special field



Lewis H. Pounds



William M. Hyde

of water front and industrial real estate. His long experience in real estate affairs has made his judgment as an appraiser highly considered and he is now widely sought in this capacity. His success in development projects has placed him among the outstanding figures in local real estate advance, many of the attractive and now populous residential suburbs of Brooklyn owing their existence, at least in part, to his energy and ability.

A Republican by political affiliation, Mr. Pounds has served in public office on many occasions, his deep appreciation of the public good placing the people above all strictly partisan considerations in his mind. He has served as commissioner of public works, also as borough president of the borough of Brooklyn, and at present is commissioner of the Port of New York Authority.

Fraternally, Mr. Pounds is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons and Brooklyn Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Brooklyn and Flatbush Chambers of Commerce, also the Brooklyn Real Estate Board; is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, the Union League Club, Municipal Club, and the New England Society, also several other organizations of similar nature. His religious connection is with St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church.

Lewis H. Pounds married, at Clyde, Ohio, September 28, 1886, Carrie Elizabeth Stilson, daughter of William W. and Elizabeth Stilson. Mr. and Mrs. Pounds are the parents of five children: 1. William S., born August 25, 1888. 2. Jessie Fidelia, born May 27, 1890. 3. Elizabeth, born February 1, 1892. 4. Lewis Charles, born August 23, 1896. 5. Helen Marjorie, born July 5, 1899.

WILLIAM M. HYDE—Port Washington was first accorded its individual journalistic distinction when, more than twenty years ago, Mr. Hyde gave voice to the news of the township through the columns of the "Port Washington News," a publication that in the course of years has become an indispensable utility to the township and its large neighborhood. Mr. Hyde is one of the oldest and most experienced newspaper writers and editors in this section of the State, his reportorial and correspondence work for metropolitan newspapers extending over a long period of years, and his management of the "Port Washington News" proving a venture that has produced a widespread satisfaction and general community enlightenment. Mr. Hyde is a son of Edmond M. Hyde, born at Port Washington, January 8, 1838, died 1917, and Caroline (James) Hyde, born at Cold Spring Harbor, 1825, and died 1916. William M. Hyde's grandfather, Edmund S. Hyde, was born in Glen Cove, 1812, and he died 1888 at Port Washington, where he had moved in his early days. His maternal grandfather, Daniel H. James, was born at Cold Spring Harbor, 1778, and died 1853.

William M. Hyde was born at Port Washington, May 12, 1860, and

received his elementary training in the public schools of his birthplace. Soon after completing his education he entered upon a business career; at first in the capacity of shipping clerk for a wholesale house in New York City, where he continued for about four years, and then for about eight years he was associated with a Williamsburgh wholesale paint manufacturing concern. The newspaper field presenting its attractions, Mr. Hyde soon after joined his interests with those of metropolitan newspapers and for ten years was a reporter for the "Brooklyn Times," "New York Herald," and "New York Recorder." When he returned to Post Washington, 1896, he still continued to report for the "Brooklyn Times," in which capacity he continued ten years, and in 1898, he was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the special celebration of the event of the opening of the Long Island Railroad, in Port Washington.

The "Port Washington News" was started by Mr. Hyde in 1903, that time a four-page newspaper. It is now a twelve page weekly publication making its appearance every Friday. Mr. Hyde's hobbies are fishing and hunting, and he is a very enthusiastic devotee of those lines of sport. At a prominent clay bird shoot Mr. Hyde established a Long Island record when he hit ninety-nine out of one hundred birds.

Mr. Hyde interests himself in all matters that concern national, State and town progress, and the "Port Washington News" reflects his progressive policy. He does not hold political office, though he supports the principles of the Republican Party. His fraternal affiliations are Morton Lodge, No. 63, Free and Accepted Masons; Freeport Lodge, No. 1253, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; and a member of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club. Mr. Hyde married, July 2, 1892, Caroline D. Waite, of Brooklyn.

HERMAN AUGUST METZ is a worthy representative of the American self-made man, who, relying on superior intellectual gifts, coupled with indomitable energy, works his way up into a position of prominence in business, social and national affairs, thereby gaining the reward in store for the ambitious youth who shirks no effort in bringing to fruition all his natural endowments.

Born October 19, 1867, at New York City, Mr. Metz, after attending private schools, the Newark (New Jersey) High School, and the chemical course of Cooper Union (evening school), received his first practical introduction to business life in the office of P. Schulze Berge, importer of dye stuffs. His career is largely identified with the development of the dyestuffs and chemical industry, in which, as president of H. A. Metz Company, the H. A. Metz Laboratories, the Consolidated Color and Chemical Company, of Newark, New Jersey, and as treasurer of the Central Dyestuff and Chemical Company, he plays a leading part.

Mr. Metz, who is also a Sc. D. of Union College, Schenectady, New York, and an LL. D. of Manhattan College, president of the Ettrick Mills, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and a director of the First National

Bank and the Fulton Savings Bank of Brooklyn, is prominently connected with the civic, political, Masonic and club life of his native city. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Metz has occupied the following important posts: Comptroller of the city of New York, 1906-10; member of Congress (Sixty-three) for the Tenth District of New York; member of the Board of Education, 1900-04, and 1910-13; and commissioner of the State Board of Charities, 1912-13. He is affiliated with Commonwealth Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Jerusalem Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar; Adelpia Council, Royal and Select Masters; Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Longi Grotto; Gilbert Council, Royal Arcanum; Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Brooklyn Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose; Committee on Hall and Asylum Fund of the Grand Lodge of Masons, New York; and is a member of the Brooklyn, Montauk, Riding and Driving, Army and Navy, Crescent Athletic, New York Athletic, Manhattan, National Democratic, Pelham County, Rye Country, Chemists', Bankers, Engineers' (Boston), and the Manufacturers' (Philadelphia) clubs.

Mr. Metz is affiliated with the Congregational Church, and has served his country in a military capacity as lieutenant, captain, and lieutenant-colonel in the 14th Infantry, National Guard of New York, and as colonel on the staff of the adjutant-general, National Guards of New York.

CHARLES CALVIN PUTNAM—A prominent figure in financial advance in Brooklyn is Charles Calvin Putnam, who has been active in this general field for the past twenty-four years, and has been identified with the Brooklyn Savings Bank during the greater part of that period. Mr. Putnam gives to his present duties, as cashier of this bank, the definite ability and careful attention which are of vital importance in work of this nature, and he holds the esteem and confidence of all with whom he comes in touch. He is a son of Charles C. Putnam, who was born in Macon, Georgia, but came North in his youth and for thirty years was identified with the Brooklyn Savings Bank, of which, for fifteen years before his death, in 1902, he was comptroller. The mother, Eliza (Bull) Putnam, was born in New York City; she died in 1879.

Charles Calvin Putnam was born in Brooklyn, March 3, 1877. Receiving his early education in the local public schools, he later attended both the Polytechnic Preparatory School and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. Graduating from the latter in the class of 1896, he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in electrical engineering. In 1900 he became identified with the Bank for Savings in New York City, but two years later resigned to accept a position as clerk in the employ of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, and after filling various positions for ten years, he was made assistant comptroller, which office he filled until February, 1922. He was then elected cashier of this institution, in which important capacity he is still serving. Mr. Put-

nam is a veteran of military activities, having served with the old 23rd Regiment of Brooklyn from 1896 until 1902. Interested in all that makes for the public advance, he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Bankers' Club; also is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity; and is secretary and director of the New York Congregational Home for the Aged. His religious affiliation is with the Flatbush Congregational Church, of which he is trustee.

Charles Calvin Putnam married, in 1906, Kate Ketcham, daughter of Judge Herbert T. Ketcham, of Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Putnam are the parents of three children: Charles Calvin, Jr.; Olivia Dorothy; and Lila Sheldon.

HARRY B. HAWKINS—Brooklyn builder and financier, and one of the most active citizens on Long Island in both departments of business life, Mr. Hawkins is a leading representative of that group of men, who, entering into the spirit of modern progress, have risen to the occasion both of the structural improvement of the community and the banking opportunity for popular savings. During the many years that he was associated with his father in building operations, the Flatbush section had an exceedingly rapid, but at the same time a most substantial growth, the residences that were built at that time under his supervision proving of a type that have provided both very attractive and enduring qualities in behalf of the home-maker and the general resident. The same large and conscientious interest that was shown in these structural matters has transferred itself to the savings bank maintenance and upbuilding, and to all the activities appertaining to the chief executive position that Mr. Hawkins holds in that institution.

A son of William Hawkins, well known builder, and Martha S. (Homan) Hawkins, Harry B. Hawkins was born March 1, 1871, in Center Moriches, and he attended the public schools in Brooklyn. He was nineteen years of age when, having learned the trade of carpenter and builder with his father, they became associated in the contracting business, and started in a series of brownstone and apartment house building in the Park Slope district of Brooklyn. Taking early recognition of the possibilities of Flatbush, Mr. Hawkins and his father soon afterwards began their building operations there, with the result that they constructed more than two hundred residences, and all of the detached type, and these in every case add to the particular attractiveness and beauty of that part of Brooklyn.

Mr. Hawkins then gave his attention to another work of chief importance in his career, which was that of the establishment and advancement to its present place of the Long Island Institution for Savings. This bank was first opened to the public, February 15, 1916, at the south-east corner of Martense Street and Flatbush Avenue, with but three employes, consisting of the president, the secretary and the teller. Removal to the present building at No. 910 Flatbush Avenue was made March 25, 1918. When the bank was first started, it was prophesied that at the end of five years there would be \$1,000,000 on



Fredrick B. Merkle

deposit; but at the present time (1924), the depositors have placed with the institution \$11,000,000. The officers of the institution are: President, Harry B. Hawkins; vice-presidents, Frederick A. Koch, Starks W. Salt, and Everett E. Terry; comptroller, John S. Roberts; secretary, William M. Golden; trustees: Harry B. Hawkins, Frederick A. Koch, Starks W. Salt, Walter L. Castle, Clarence F. Corner, William Hawkins, J. Paul Hoffman, Griswold I. Keeney, Alexander MacDonald, James McIlravy, Henry A. M. Ramsey, DeWitt D. V. Reiley, T. Schenck Remsen, Richard VomLehn, William T. Welch, Charles A. Ditmas. Mr. Hawkins is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons; and of the University Club of Brooklyn, Union League Club, Flatbush Exchange Club, and 1245 Club. His religious fellowship is with the Plymouth Church.

Mr. Hawkins married, in 1893, in Brooklyn, Ellen E. Thorpe, and they are the parents of Ruth Hawkins, born in 1898.

HON. FREDERICK BALTHASAR MERKLE—A broadly noteworthy figure in professional advance and identified with civic and State affairs, the Hon. Frederick Balthasar Merkle, of Brooklyn, stands among the leaders of present-day progress and gives to his various and wide-reaching responsibilities the constructive endeavor which counts for permanent usefulness. Mr. Merkle is a lawyer by profession and by nature a leader of progress, his excellent training and wide experience giving his endorsement of any cause or movement definite significance. He is a son of Balthasar and Katharine (Muller) Merkle, his father a native of Germany, who came to America in his youth (1869), and was a carpenter by occupation. He was active in the military service in Germany, and married in this country.

Frederick Balthasar Merkle was born in New York City, March 24, 1878. Receiving his early education in Public School No. 34, he attended the Brooklyn Boys' High School, then, later, entered New York Law School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Later taking post-graduate work in the same institution, he received the degree of Master of Laws from the same institution. For five years following his admission to the bar Mr. Merkle was identified with the prominent law firm of Seymour, Seymour & Harmon, then establishing himself in independent practice, he eventually united with his brother, Albert C. Merkle. He has now gone forward in the present partnership for about twelve years, under the firm name of Merkle & Merkle. Mr. Merkle is a largely successful professional lawyer, recognized both as an advocate and as a counsellor to-be. Among the outstanding men of his profession, Mr. Merkle has attained marked success.

Long interested in public advance and a leader of Republican Party activities in Brooklyn, and particularly in his own district, Mr. Merkle served in various minor capacities in the party organization at different times, then was elected to the New York State House of Assembly

as representative from the Eighteenth Assembly District of Brooklyn and served during the years 1915-16. He is a member of the Flatbush Chamber of Commerce; the Flatbush Tax-payers Association; the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; and the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Club. Fraternally, he is identified with Greenpoint Lodge, No. 403, Free and Accepted Masons, and is further identified with the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has long been a member of the Old Greenpointers' Association; and his clubs are the Union League and the Terrace, both of which he serves as a member of the board of governors; also the Twelve Forty-five Luncheon Club, of Flatbush. He attends the Flatbush Congregational Church.

Hon. Frederick Balthasar Merkle married, on April 11, 1907, Mary Emma Croatman, daughter of George and Sarah (Brewster) Croatman, and they have three children: 1. Marjorie Katharine, born February 24, 1912. 2. Eleanor May, born April 25, 1914. 3. Frederick Robert, born May 5, 1917. They reside at No. 514 Stratford Road, Brooklyn.

HARRY M. LEWIS—Real estate and insurance affairs engage the energies and attention of Harry M. Lewis, whose success in this field of endeavor well vindicates his choice of a life-work. He has now been active along this line for about eighteen years and holds a leading position in the advance of these allied interests. Mr. Lewis is a son of Nathan Lewis.

Harry M. Lewis was born in New York City, March 8, 1888. His education comprised the public and high school courses in Brooklyn, and in 1903 he became identified with The Home Insurance Company, of New York. Continuing with that concern for four years, he resigned to accept a position with the Leonard Moody Real Estate Company of Brooklyn, with which he continued until 1911. He then established his present interest, opening offices at No. 189 Montague Street, and his success was assured from the first. Mr. Lewis conducts a general real estate and insurance business, is also active as manager of estates. His long and practical experience gives him a foremost position in this field, and he commands the esteem and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact. He is a leading figure in organized advance work along real estate lines, serving as chairman of the publicity committee of the Brooklyn Real Estate Board; is a member also of the Brooklyn Insurance Brokers' Association; and a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. He is also active as vice-president of the Windsor Place Tax Payers Association, and a member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Royal Arcanum, and he is a member of the Kiwanis Club, of Brooklyn, and the Brooklyn Club, and the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of which he is a director and vice-president.

Mr. Lewis married, in 1911, Josephine Lambert, who was born in New York City.

ARTHUR S. SOMERS, of Brooklyn, well known dry color manufacturer, is very widely known for his commercial, financial and civic activity. He is the vice-president and treasurer of the Fred. L. Lavanburg Company of New York City, whose factory is in Brooklyn. This concern manufactures dry colors for the use of paint, printing ink and paper manufacturers. Mr. Somers is also president of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, president of the Sumner Savings Bank, president of the Drug & Chemical Club of New York, and is a former president of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association. He is a director of the Manufacturers' Trust Company, National Liberty Insurance Company, and the Brooklyn Manhattan Transit Corporation. He is a trustee of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, and is a member of several civic, charitable and political organizations, among them being the Flatbush Chamber of Commerce, Greenpoint Commerce Club, University Club of Brooklyn, Brooklyn Club, Madison Club, County Committee of the Kings County Democratic Organization, Brooklyn Bankers' Club, Rotary Club, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, American Museum of Natural History, American Museum of Arts, Old Colony Club, Cathedral Club of Brooklyn, Knights of Columbus, and also a member of the Board of Education of the City of New York.

He was born in New York City on January 26, 1866. His father was Charles Edward Somers, and his mother Mary (Philbin) Somers, both natives of Ireland. His father died when he was three and a half years old. He had two brothers, Samuel E. and Charles J., both now deceased. When six months old, his parents moved to the city of Brooklyn and he has resided in Brooklyn ever since, his present home being at No. 988 Sterling Place.

He attended the public day and evening schools of Brooklyn, and was appointed in 1892 by Mayor David A. Boody to be a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, from which Board he resigned in 1897, and was appointed by Mayor Frederick W. Wurster as civil service commissioner for the city of Brooklyn. After consolidation he was reappointed to the Board of Education by Mayor Van Wyck, and has served almost continually as a member of that body. In 1918 and 1919 he was president of the New York City Board of Education. During his incumbency in office, he has served on every important committee of that board, and is now chairman of the committee on finance and several other important committees.

Mr. Somers left day school before he was twelve years old to seek employment, and points with pride to the fact that ever since he has continuously worked for his living. In 1886, he entered the employ of Messrs. Pfeiffer & Lavanburg, and upon the dissolution of that firm in 1896, he continued in the employ of Fred L. Lavanburg, which business was incorporated in 1916 when he became the vice-president and treasurer, in which capacity he has continued up to the present time.

Mr. Somers has always been an influential factor in civic and financial circles. He is fond of music and is regarded as a very fine baritone singer. He is the baritone soloist and director of the choir of the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, Brooklyn. He is a patron of arts, and an enthusiastic collector of paintings, rugs, bronzes and vases. In politics, he has always been a Democrat, and on two occasions was a candidate for office by the nomination of that party. In later years he has declined many opportunities for entering public life, because of his devotion to the educational work of the city and his fondness for that particular field.

The diversity of Mr. Somers' business, civic, charitable and social activities easily explains the large place he fills in the community life of New York City as a whole, and more particularly in the Borough of Brooklyn.

JULIAN DOUGLAS FAIRCHILD—Among the founders of the Brooklyn institutions of the day, the men who builded better than they knew, Julian Douglas Fairchild must have a high place. His success was founded upon the true, basic principles which underlie all real success—self-reliance, integrity, honesty, energy and conscientious performance of every obligation and duty. Mr. Fairchild, who was conspicuous in later life as the president of the Kings County Trust Company and the Union Ferry Company, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, April 17, 1850, the only child of Douglas and Lydia Esther (Hawley) Fairchild, natives of Connecticut, and among the Scotch pioneers of the earliest colonial days are the names of their ancestors. The name was spelled also Fairbairn, it is believed; the Fairchild family settled in Stratford long before the American Revolution, and its members were conspicuous among the Patriots of the War period. The Hawleys were settlers of Danbury, Connecticut, almost as early as the Fairchilds in Stratford. Douglas Fairchild died November 7, 1898, at the age of seventy two years, while his wife died March 30, 1889, at the age of fifty-nine years. He was a shoemaker and was not able to give his son more than an ordinary education.

Julian D. Fairchild attended the public schools of Stratford and afterwards those of New Haven. During the hours out of school he sold newspapers on the streets. Frequently during the noon hour he would go to the Yale Campus and sell molasses candy to the students, an article of superior quality which had been made by his mother. At thirteen, young Fairchild put aside his text books and went to work for a large hardware manufacturing house in New Haven, where he remained about three years, and rose from office boy to entry clerk and assistant bookkeeper. With the money he had saved he started a tea, coffee and spice store, which he sold out after conducting it for about a year. At twenty-one years of age he became secretary of the Quinnipiac Fertilizer Company of New Haven and New London, Connecticut. In 1874, he severed his connection with that concern and came to New York, where the E. Frank Coe Fertilizer Company offered him an oppor-

tunity, which he improved with such ability that he became its president. In May, 1893, he was elected president of the Kings County Trust Company, and took the leading part in building up the institution which called forth his best efforts in his mature and vigorous years. In 1894 he sold out all his interest in the fertilizer business and devoted himself thereafter to banking insofar as the demands upon him would permit. He was a director of the Bedford Bank, the Nassau Fire Insurance Company, the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company, and president of the Union Ferry Company.

In 1896, the Democratic nomination for mayor of Brooklyn was offered Mr. Fairchild, but his business interests interfered and obliged him to decline the honor. Mayor Van Wyck appointed him one of the commissioners from Brooklyn on the Williamsburgh Bridge, at the time in process of construction, and he became treasurer of the board. He was also a regent in the Long Island College Hospital, president of the Brooklyn Central Dispensary, a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, a director of the Brooklyn Club, vice-president of the Montauk Club, member of the Carleton Club, member of the Marine and Field Club, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and the New York Produce Exchange. Mr. Fairchild furnishes the example of a man who saved from a salary, no matter how small, in order to be ready for the opportunity requiring capital when it knocked at his door.

Mr. Fairchild married, January 9, 1879, Florence I. Bradley, daughter of Charles W. Bradley, of New Haven, and they had two children: Florence E., who married Edward E. Read, of Brooklyn; and Julian P., a sketch of whom follows. The family attends the Dutch Reformed Church. They live at No. 845 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, with a summer home at Bay Shore, Long Island.

JULIAN P. FAIRCHILD—Holding the position of first vice-president of the Kings County Trust Company, Mr. Fairchild has been associated with this organization for almost two decades and a half.

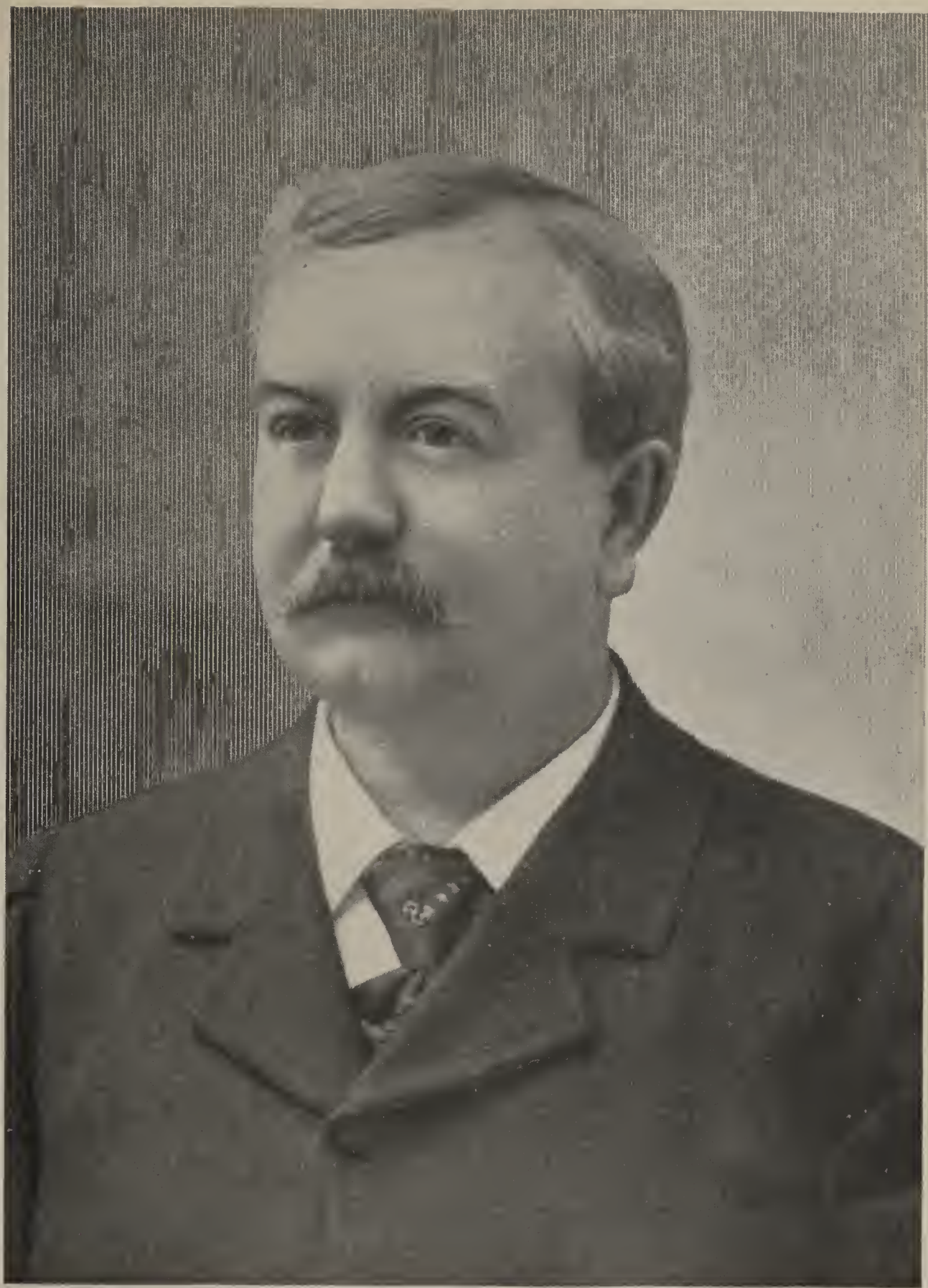
He was born August 15, 1881, at Babylon, Long Island, son of Julian Douglas Fairchild, a sketch of whom precedes this. The son was educated in private schools and at the Polytechnic Institute, and on completing his education became associated with the Kings County Trust Company, in 1898, in the capacity of clerk. He proved his worth to the institution, and in 1903 was made a trustee of this bank. In 1906 he was made third vice-president, and has risen step by step until today he is the first vice-president. Mr. Fairchild is interested in the business, social and fraternal life of his community, and is connected with many organizations that stand for the progress of the section. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Brooklyn, and of the Chamber of Commerce of New York; his clubs are the Hamilton, Crescent, Tavern, Nassau Country, Narrow Bay Gun, and his fraternal affiliation is with all bodies of the Masonic Order in the Scottish Rite, including membership in the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a trustee of the Wil-

liamsburgh Savings Bank and of the Kings County Trust Company, besides being the vice-president of the latter, and vice-president and trustee of the Security Safe Deposit Company. In his religious affiliation he attends the Episcopal Church.

Julian P. Fairchild married, in 1913, Helen L. Fitch, a native of Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild are the parents of two children: Helen Louise, and Julian Douglas, (2).

HENRY S. BROWN—Lifelong devotion to the interests of a single concern, and that in an important modern field of economic advance, this was the record of Henry S. Brown, whose long residence in Brooklyn also gave his name wide significance in the social, civic and welfare endeavors of his day. His recent death caused widespread sadness in many circles, although he had passed the age of three score years and ten, and the sunset of life was approaching in the near distance. Mr. Brown had lived so fully and so well in the highest sense of life's activities that his name was spoken among all who knew him as that of the honored and beloved associate. Talented as a business executive, gifted with the genial spirit which makes countless friends, and endowed with the genuine unselfish interest in others which keeps those friends permanently, he was a welcome figure in every circle which he chose to enter. His lofty ideals and contagious enthusiasm in any worthy project or movement made him a valued leader, and he was frequently sought for prominent positions in organized advance. His life was one of those records to which the world looks back for inspiration toward new and ever loftier endeavor, and no history of Brooklyn would be complete without his name.

Henry S. Brown was born in Pine Meadows, Connecticut, August 5, 1852, and died at his beautiful home in Brooklyn, January 13, 1924. He was a son of Henry Tenbroeck and Mary Charlotte (French) Brown, the Tenbroeck family one of early importance in America and an old and distinguished one of Holland. The French family is also an old and prominent one in America. Both Mr. Brown's parents were natives of Connecticut. As a young lad, Henry S. Brown attended the public schools of his native place, later Churchill Academy, at Ossining, New York. The early death of his father, however, made it necessary for Mr. Brown, early in life, to become responsible for his own maintenance. He was active in a law office for a time, but in 1872 entered the Mutual Insurance Company, in the capacity of clerk, in their bond and mortgage department. Going forward with the same concern, permanently, he rose through the different grades of responsibility and became assistant comptroller. Continuing in this position for forty years, Mr. Brown was then retired by the nationally famous concern with which he had so long been identified. A record of this kind is outlined in a very few brief sentences, but the long years of faithful attention to duty, of loyalty to every responsibility, and tireless endeavors for the good of the organization, form a story which would take long in the telling and would be one of broad significance to



Henry S. Brown

American advance. Mr. Brown's influence in his daily life was ever for progress, and among those who were associated with him in the routine of the office his fine example and splendid spirit will never be forgotten.

Organized endeavor commanded the attention of Mr. Brown, and in many directions his labors counted for the general good. He was a Democrat by political affiliation, but liberal in his views, and he held the welfare of the people above all purely partisan considerations. Fraternaly he was identified with Montauk Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and in many efforts of a charitable or benevolent nature he lent his endorsement to the organizations of his time. His chief leisure interest was music, and possessing a wonderful bass voice of rich quality and unusual range, he was one of the most noted choir singers of Brooklyn. During the years 1871-74 he sang as bass soloist in St. Ann's Church, then, for a full quarter of a century, was bass soloist in the Church of the Holy Trinity. Upon his resigning from this position he was presented with a silver loving cup by the people of the church who desired to express their appreciation of his long service and his large ability. In social circles Mr. Brown was widely popular; was one of the original members of the Apollo Club, and was also one of the organizers of the Dudley Buck Quartet Club. He was also deeply interested in water sports, and for many years was a member of the Domino Yacht Club, of East Patchogue, Long Island.

Henry S. Brown married, in 1874, Delia Gertrude Shaw, daughter of Oren R. and Martha P. (Swett) Shaw, both natives of Maine. Mrs. Brown still survives her husband, and resides at the family home at No. 663 Tenth Street, Brooklyn. Their children numbered four, as follows: 1. Florence G., wife of Joseph J. Robinson, of East Patchogue, Long Island, their two children being: Gertrude G. and Joseph J., Jr. 2. Grace S., now deceased, who was the wife of Harold M. Rice, and left two children: Harold M., Jr., and Helen G., now deceased. 3. Daisy I., wife of Hewlett Clinton Robertson, of Brooklyn. 4. Lillian E., who married (first) Sherwood F. Yawger, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, who died in 1916, and (second) Vincent L. Silvernail, of Los Angeles, California. Harold M. Rice, Jr., enlisted in the 59th Field Artillery in January, 1918, at the age of seventeen years, and served in France until the close of the World War.

DR. CARL ADOLF DANIEL DONAI, editor of the "New York Volks Zeitung," made his home at No. 877 Broadway, Brooklyn, for years before his death on January 21, 1888. He was one of the most widely known Socialist writers and authors, ranking with Carl Marx, Lassella and Frederick Engels. He was born in 1819 at Altenburg, capital of the Duchy of Saxe Altenburg. His father was a school teacher and the descendant of a French family which fled to Germany at the time of the Huguenot persecutions. Although very poor his father sent him to the Gymnasium at Dresden, and the University at Leipsig. After his thirteenth year young Donai had to support himself by copy-

ing, translating, teaching and similar occupations. At nineteen he was graduated from the University with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He was admitted to the University of Jena as a private lecturer, but after two years he accepted a call to the Russo-German University at Dorysat. The restraints of the Russian educational system led him to resign the well paid post under the Russian Government, and he became tutor in a wealthy Russian family.

Dr. Donai was a revolutionist from his youth. When the Revolutionary movement of 1830 began in Germany, he corresponded with its leaders, most of whom were his personal friends. As soon as it had assumed large proportions, he returned to Germany after five years in the Russian Empire. It was soon suppressed, however, and Dr. Donai remained quietly in his birthplace where he established a private school. At the outset of the Revolution of 1848, Dr. Donai with others proclaimed a Republic in the City of Altenburg, which they defended behind earthworks and barricades against the assaults of a brigade of Saxons which was forced to retire.

A diet instituted a reform Government, and Dr. Donai was elected by universal suffrage as a member of the Provisional Landtag. After the reaction and the Prussian army had overthrown the popular government of Altenburg, Dr. Donai and others were arrested for high treason. He remained a prisoner until 1852, when he was pardoned by the Duke of Altenburg. He took his family to Texas and founded the colony of New Braunfels. As he was a freethinker and Socialist the surrounding congregations of Catholics and Protestants stirred up dissension among the colonists; the school of the new colony had to be given up, and after many hardships and adventures, Dr. Donai went to San Antonio and established the "San Antonio Zeitung." The paper was successful until the editor united with others in the calling an Anti-Slavery convention in May, 1854. It declared that slavery was an economic, political and moral evil. Persecutions began, the paper went down, and Dr. Donai lost his fortune. With means furnished by wealthy anti-slavery agitators of San Antonio, he went to Philadelphia and established a school. From Philadelphia he was called to Boston as a teacher in the South Boston Institute for the Blind. In 1860, he became editor of the "New York Democrat," a German Republican newspaper, which he tried to conduct on Socialist principles. The owners did not agree with him and he accepted the principalship of the Hoboken Academy. In 1866 he established another private school which long outlived him. In 1871, the German Labor paper, "Arbeiter Union," was founded by several trades unions in this city. Dr. Donai was made editor, but the paper did not succeed, as it sided with the French during the Franco-Prussian War. Dr. Donai went back to teaching, having been made principal of the Green Street German School in Newark. In 1878 he was called to edit the "Volks Zeitung." He wrote its scientific and philosophical articles from the standpoint of an evolutionist, free-thinker and Social-Democrat economist. His death deprived the paper of the only man able to continue the work.

J. HERBERT BAGG was secretary of the General Chemical Company of New York, and for many years was prominently identified with the Crescent Athletic Club and one of its most influential members. He was one of the leading lacrosse players of America, but dropped out of team playing for the Crescent in 1900, about five years before his death, because of his increasing business interests.

His commercial rise was startling. Born near Brockville, Canada, he came to New York in February, 1889, a youth without influence or any special training. He had been associated a short time with the Brockville Chemical Company, which helped him obtain employment in a very subordinate capacity with the Nichols Chemical Company, of New York, of which William H. Nichols was the head. He advanced so rapidly that when the General Chemical Company was formed some years later with Mr. Nichols as president, Mr. Nichols and James L. Morgan of Brooklyn, had him created its secretary. Mr. Bagg was a member of the board of governors of the Crescent Club, and a member of its athletic committee, having full charge of the club's lacrosse interests. He also was associated with the Lawyers' Club.

Mr. Bagg married Mary Christine Carter, of Baltimore, and died August 16, 1905, at only thirty-seven years of age. He lived at Eighty-fourth Street and Second Avenue, Bay Ridge, near the country house of the Crescent Athletic Club. He was an active athlete up to the day of his illness, being especially fond of tennis and rowing.

CHARLES DOWNING WILLITS was in his ninety-eighth year when he died at his home, 75 Remsen Street, April 5, 1924.

He was born in Jericho, Long Island, May 16, 1826. He was educated in a Quaker school known as "Nine Partners" at Dobbs Ferry, and entered the American Exchange Bank on Wall Street about 1835. In 1858 Mr. Willits started a coal and wood business in Brooklyn which he conducted until his retirement in 1904. Mr. Willits was a birthright member of the Society of Friends and also of the Society of Old Brooklynites.

Mr. Willits married, in March, 1849, Sarah M. Wood, of Brooklyn, who died in 1866 leaving five children. In 1879 he married Harriet Harwood, who died in 1921. He left two daughters, Mrs. Charles T. Young and Mrs. Frank H. Davol, of Brooklyn, and a son, Louis W. Willits, of California. He also left seven grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren.

JOHN TITUS VAN De WATER, oldest citizen of Flushing, was in his ninety-fifth year when he died on April 5, 1924.

He was born at South Oyster Bay, in June, 1829, the son of Silas T. Van De Water. He was brought to Flushing at the age of ten years and lived there all his life. He was a descendant of Jacobus Van De Water, who came to this country from Holland about 250 years ago and was appointed burgomaster of New Amsterdam. Mr. Van De Water started a grocery business at Main and Grove streets, Flushing.

He continued to run this business for about ten years, when he went into the real estate business.

Mr. Van De Water was a member of the board of trustees of the old Village of Flushing, which purchased the property on Sanford Avenue, where the original Flushing High School stands. He was a member of Cornucopia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Flushing Historical Society, the Flushing United Association, and St. George's Episcopal Church.

He left his wife, Mrs. Ellen (Fowler) Van De Water, ninety-one years old, to whom he was married seventy-five years, a son, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector of the Church of the Beloved Disciple, Manhattan, and Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York, and three daughters, Mrs. E. P. Rapelyea, of Rockville Centre; Mrs. Benjamin Thorp, and Miss Ellen Van De Water, of Flushing.

ALEXANDER PHOENIX WALDRON KINNAN, a resident for many years of Huntington, Long Island, where he had his country home, died January 24, 1924, at his city residence, No. 1 West Seventy-second Street, Manhattan. He was president of the Union Dime Savings Bank, of Manhattan, and for many years a widely known real estate operator. Mr. Kinnan was sixty-eight years old.

He was educated at the Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, of which he was a trustee at the time of his death. In 1912 he resigned as head of J. Romaine Brown & Company, real estate operators, to become president of the Union Dime Savings Bank. Mr. Kinnan was also treasurer and a director of the Arrow Realty Company, the New York Plate Glass Insurance Company, the Tilden Investing Company, the Mutual Bank and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He was one of the original members of the St. Andrew's Club, the parent golf society of the United States, a member of the Union League Club, the Society of Cincinnati, Society of Colonial Wars, St. Nicholas Society, the New York Athletic Club and the Huntington Country Club. He left a wife and son, M. E. Kinnan.

COLONEL ALBERT E. LAMB—The name of Colonel Albert E. Lamb is well known throughout the legal circles of Long Island and the metropolitan area. For length of service and for his achievements he is assured of a place among the foremost of American practitioners of law. Throughout his long career he has adhered to a code of legal ethics in which probity, ability, industry, and honesty were integral and equal parts.

Albert E. Lamb was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, on November 9, 1843, a son of Edward and Jane Elizabeth (Smith) Lamb. On his father's side his ancestors came from England with Governor Winthrop in 1630, and settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts. His maternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent. The progenitor came to this country in

1719, and settled in Rutland, Massachusetts. The farm on which he settled is still in possession of the family.

There were many soldiers among the ancestors and collateral blood relatives of Colonel Lamb. In the Revolutionary War there were two generals, one captain, and one lieutenant. One of the generals Ebenezer Learned, distinguished himself at the crucial battle of Bemis Heights, Saratoga, which resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne in October, 1777. There were also four colonels and one major of militia prior to the Civil War. One of the colonels, Learned Lamb, was in the Mexican War. A graduate of West Point, Nelson H. Davis, fought in the Mexican and Civil Wars, and was, at his death, a general in the regular army.

Colonel Albert E. Lamb's early education was obtained in the public schools of his birthplace, following which he matriculated at Yale College, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1867. Upon the completion of his college course, Colonel Lamb was engaged for three years in teaching in the Norwich Free Academy, at Norwich, Connecticut, studying law meanwhile in the offices of George Pratt, at Norwich, Connecticut. He was admitted to the Bar of Connecticut, in June, 1870. The month of November, 1870, brought him into the legal fraternity of Brooklyn, where he became the managing clerk in the law offices of C. & S. Condit, and a partner, in 1873 when the firm name was changed to Condit & Lamb. In 1875 the senior Mr. Condit died, whereupon Colonel Lamb continued in partnership with the younger partner, Stephen Condit, the firm name remaining the same. This partnership lasted until 1880, when Colonel Lamb associated himself with Jesse Johnson, and his brother Alvan R. Johnson, under the firm name of Johnson & Lamb. This firm continued until 1898, when the senior partner, Mr. Jesse Johnson, having been appointed Supreme Court Justice to fill a vacancy, severed his connections, the name was changed to Lamb & Johnson.

In a very large proportion of his cases Colonel Lamb has appeared as attorney for the defendant, and has been exceedingly successful. For many years he was a colonel in the New York State National Guard, having served as Judge Advocate on the staffs of General James Jourdan, General C. T. Christensen and General Edward L. Molineaux. As Deputy Attorney General in 1893, he was one of the leaders of the forces of law and order that convicted John Y. McKane and his associates, following the election of Charles A. Schieren as Mayor of the City of Brooklyn. Among his best known cases was his defense of the "Brooklyn Eagle" in the celebrated Jones case, in association as counsel with Colonel William N. Dykman.

Politically, Colonel Lamb has long been a staunch supporter of the Republican Party. He was a charter member of the Montauk Club; for thirty years a member of the old Brooklyn Club; and at the present time, (1924) holds membership in the University Club, and the New England Societies of New York and Brooklyn.

Colonel Lamb has ever been a diligent reader of the best in literature, and in his exceptionally complete and comprehensive library he spends

a large part of his leisure hours. During the summer season he lives at his country place in Litchfield, Connecticut, and in winter at Hotel Majestic, 72nd Street and Central Park West, New York City.

Colonel Albert E. Lamb was married at Brooklyn, New York, April 16, 1879, to Annie L. Kendall, a daughter of William B. and Harriet M. Kendall, natives of Massachusetts. There is but one child of Colonel Lamb living, namely, Grace Fay Lamb.

VANDERVEER FAMILY—The earliest record of the Vanderveer family in the Netherlands dates back to the year 1160. They are a branch of the Van Borssele family. In 1161 Floris VIII, Lord of Brossele, received the exclusive right to reclaim the low lands off the southeast coast off the islands of North Beveland, Seeland.

Wolfert Van Brosselen, born in 1245, was the first to hold the title of Lord Vanderveer. He reclaimed a large section of low land on the island of Walcheren, Seeland, by building dikes, which were completed in 1280. On one of these dikes, the "sand-dike," he built the castle of Sandenburg in 1281. He also built a "Veer" or ferry, to cross the East Scheld, and connect Walcheren with North Beveland and his ancestors reclaimed land there. This ferry he called "Camper Veer." But it soon became known as "de Veer," and in time became one of the principal ship building and commercial ports of Seeland.

Cornelis Janszen Van der Veer of Alkmaar, Friesland, North Holland, the progenitor of the Long Island family, who had already emigrated with his father to Recif, Brazil, returned to Holland in 1654. He sailed for the New Netherlands on the ship "Otter," in February, 1659. He received a patent in 1661 for twenty-six morgens of land in Midwout, from the "Noble Sir and Governor Petrus Stuyvesant." On November 8, 1673, we find a contract between Luffert Luffert and "Cornelis de Zeeuw"—(the name is written in this way in all the earlier records.) This agreement is written in ancient Dutch, and is quite unique in its way. It declares that Cornelis Janso de Zeeuw has bought the land with all that stands on it, loose and nailed down, for the sum of four thousand guilders, to be paid in three payments, of which the first payment shall be cash down, and that in the sum of 1700 guilders, to wit: 200 lbs. of blunderbuss powder at 6 guilders per lb.; 200 guilders to Cornelis Van Corsum, two-thirds in good winter wheat and one-third in good white peas, and 300 guilders which the buyer had paid on account, and deducts from this payment. The second payment to be at Christmas time, 1674, with 1150 guilders, to wit: two parts in good winter wheat, and one-third in good peas, to deliver the wheat at 6 guilders the sack, and the peas at 4 guilders. The third payment and last in the same proportions, toward Christmas time, 1675. The buyer to receive 6% for the prompt payment to the amount of 1800 guilders or less, if it should be agreeable. This was signed in the presence of Anike Janss. Whether he made his payments promptly, and received the 1800 guilders, we have no record. But the deed was not recorded until March 13, 1678, when Luffert Luffert appeared

before Michiel Hamfleu, clerk for the five Dutch villages on Long Island, and transfers this land to Cornelis Janss-alias de Zeeuw, of Midwout, as he has "honestly and religiously settled for them from the first to the last penny." This farm was lying to the south of that already owned by him and contained fifteen and one-half morgens of land. On November 27, 1699, he added another fifteen and one-half morgens (thirty-one acres), which he purchased from John Jansen Ffine, for which he paid two thousand six hundred and forty guilders.

Cornelis Vanderveer is named as one of the patentees of Midwout or Flatbush, on November 12, 1685. He also purchased a farm in Ostwout or New Lots, on which he built a grist mill with Daniel Polhemus, his son-in-law, on the "Fresh Kill." (Now Vanderveers or Fresh Creek.) He married, in 1672, Tryntje, daughter of Gillis De Mandeville, of French Huguenot descent. He died in 1704, six children surviving him.

On May 5, 1704, John Cornelis Vanderveer, son of Cornelis Vanderveer, received a deed for 160 acres in "Flatbush" and also the farm and "corne and Greiz Mill lying upon the Fresh Kill" from his brothers and sisters for the sum of 500 pounds. He held the office of supervisor of Flatbush from 1708 to 1710, and constable in 1716. He married Femmetji Bergen, January 6, 1695, and died in 1732. He left a family of eleven children, most of whom settled in New Jersey.

His son, Cornelis Vanderveer, purchased the farm from his mother and the other heirs for 990 pounds, on November 9, 1732. He married Jennetje Wycoff. He was elected to the important position of sheriff in 1731. His death occurred November 22, 1782, leaving five children.

Cornelis Vanderveer, Jr., third son of Cornelis Vanderveer, Sr., was married to Lea Ver Kerk, January 28, 1761. On May 9, 1775, he bought the farm of 160 acres from his father for the sum of 2000 pounds. He received a commission as captain of the Kings County Militia in 1776, and was ordered to "proceed from house to house and purchase at the cheapest rate that can be obtained for ready money, all such good muskets, firelocks fit for the use of soldiers, as can be spared by the inhabitants."

Shortly before the battle of Long Island he removed his family to New Jersey, and after the defeat of the Colonial troops, becoming uneasy about his property, he decided to visit it. Having observed where the British pickets were placed, that night he hid his arms in a thicket, and accompanied by his colored servant, Adam, got safely through the lines. On his way back, having found and put on his side arms, the better to carry them, he was proceeding slowly, when suddenly he ran into a picket whose post in the meantime had been changed. He was taken before the captain of the guard, who determined to hang him at once as a spy, and they actually put the rope around his neck, but some one in authority interfered in time, and in the morning he was taken before Lord Cornwallis, who sent him to New Utrecht, where he was confined in a barn with other prisoners. While there a

royalist friend who knew him, Captain Miller, promised to try and procure his release. A few minutes later he was taken before one of General Howe's aids, Captain Coyler, who asked him if he would take a protection and go home to his farm. Captain Vanderveer answered that he would, if he was not compelled to fight against his country. Coyler replied with an oath, "I have promised to give you a protection, and I will do so, but we have fighting men enough, and you can go to the rebels or the devil, for all I care." On returning to his farm he found it in the possession of the Hessian soldiers. They were stabling their horses in one of the rooms, using the bureau draws for feeding troughs. They had no respect for his protection and abused and robbed him in every way; emptying the feather beds into the well, and even taking the clothes from his back, to his last shirt, so that he was obliged to borrow a greatcoat from his faithful colored man, Adam, which, having no buttons, he had to tie a rope around his waist to keep it closed. Some of his Tory neighbors were also extremely annoying. One in particular, would lean over the fence while Captain Vanderveer was at work in his own fields, and boast that the farm was to become his, after the British won the war. At another time, while plowing, a Tory captain from Flatlands attempted to take away his horses. He refused to give them up, showing his protection, which so enraged the Tory that he exclaimed "You Flatbushers are always meddling"—with this he left to raid some of the loyal neighbors, who were unable to save their horses.

During all this time Captain Vanderveer was quietly collecting funds for the patriot cause. On one occasion he and Johannes E. Lott advanced a sum of money to the State of New York, and received a note signed by Governor Clinton. For safe keeping they sealed it in a bottle, and buried it under one of the posts of the Vanderveer barn. On digging it up after the war, they found that the writing had entirely faded out, except the signature of Governor Clinton. This note was honorably discharged by the Governor, after learning the circumstances.

The Vanderveer homestead, which stood for one hundred and twenty-four years on Flatbush Avenue, was erected by Captain Vanderveer in 1787. It was typically Dutch in architecture, with long sloping eaves; the central building was three stories high with an extension on either end. It was the largest house of this type in Flatbush. One hundred and four feet long, it contained twenty-three rooms. An immense hall ran through the center, with large half doors, at front and rear; the upper halls had two small oval windows near the top for lighting, which were covered with a transparent material resembling parchment. In all, this house possessed no less than nine outside doors. The large room to the left of the hall was of historic interest, for within its walls the women of the Dutch Reformed Church met and made the first American flag flown in Flatbush. There was a supper and dancing in the evening, which was disturbed by a severe earthquake shock. The mantel from this room is now in the Brooklyn Museum. Another room on the second floor, called the lower garret,

was used for weaving; here all the linen and homespun were made from flax and wool raised on the farm. The old loom was still standing in this room at the time the house was torn down, and was in good condition, with an unfinished piece of linen on it still. This loom is now in the possession of the Kings County Historical Society. Along the walls were wooden bins in which the flour, corn meal, and buckwheat were kept for family use. The upper garret was of immense size, and contained many curious articles formerly used in making the family supplies, but long since discarded. Carding combs, spinning wheels, quilting frames, and one large reel which reached from the rafters overhead to the floor. This reel, the children of later generations converted into a merry-go-round, and wild were their frolics on rainy days. Hanging from the rafters were long racks, and in the winter these were filled with links of sausage, also head cheese and rolletjes, sewed up in linen bags. The easterly extension was by far the most interesting part of this old building, as it was a part of the original house, built by Cornelis Jansen Vanderveer, and was over two hundred years old. The kitchen, which was located here, was perhaps the most antiquated room in the house. The oak beams in the ceiling were a foot square and covered, as were the walls, with half an inch of whitewash which had been applied, coat after coat, every spring during the annual house cleaning, for generations. The huge fireplace was large enough to hold a back log two feet in diameter, and on cold winter nights the boys of the family had many hot arguments as to which one should sit on the ends of this log. At the side, and connected with the chimney, was the usual Dutch oven, the bricks of which these were built having been brought over from Holland, usually as ballast. The hinges on the doors were hand made, and as screws were unknown in those days, they were fastened with hand wrought nails, under the head of each was a small square of either lead or leather to keep them from becoming loose. Cornelis Vanderveer, standing in the doorway of this building, shot a deer one morning. A part of the antler of this deer is still cherished as one of the family heirlooms. In the basement of the westerly wing there was another kitchen with open fireplace and Dutch oven. Here the colored house servants had their quarters, and there was also a wine cellar and dairy room. The homestead was torn down in 1911, for the opening of Vanderveer Place.

Captain Cornelis Vanderveer died February 13, 1804. His will, dated August 24, 1804, divides the farm equally between his two sons, Garret and John C., the latter to have the homestead and northerly half.

John C. Vanderveer took an active part in the affairs of Flatbush, and served as town clerk from 1794 to 1804. He was elected to the State Assembly, and served from 1802 to 1813. He was supervisor of Flatbush from 1804 to 1837, and held the office of treasurer to the board for twenty-four years. During this time his farm was not neglected. He bred and raced some of the best running horses of that day. To improve his flock of sheep he imported pedigreed stock from England. Becoming interested in raising mules, he sent to Spain for

a jack, that country breeding the best at that time. On the highest part of his land, he built a wind mill in 1804. This location is now the south-west corner of Clarendon Road and Rogers Avenue. Standing alone, with no other buildings in the vicinity, it was certainly an imposing structure. It was four stories high, with a stone foundation two feet thick and three feet above ground. The main timbers were of oak two feet square and twenty-eight feet long; it was shingled throughout with cypress, each shingle being three feet long. The top revolved on iron balls, so that the sails could be moved around to face the wind. These sails were twenty-six feet long, and reached so near the ground that a cow trying to pass under them while in motion was struck and her back broken. The sails were blown off in the great gale of September, 1821, but were replaced and continued in use for ten years longer, when they were blown off again and never replaced. During the draft riots in 1863, the colored people of the village took refuge in the mill, and lived there until the trouble had passed. It stood a landmark for the surrounding country for seventy-five years, but was set on fire and destroyed by an incendiary in 1879.

John C. Vanderveer married Elizabeth Van Brunt, daughter of Captain Adrian Van Brunt, of New Utrecht. His death occurred in 1845. They had nine children, six of them boys. His son, Adrian Vanderveer, became of the most noted physicians of his time. Another son, Rutgert, followed the sea, and became the mate of the ship "Wasp." On her last voyage she disappeared and as no word ever was received of her, it was believed that she was captured by pirates and her crew made to walk the plank. Three followed in the footsteps of their ancestors and became farmers; and on the death of their father, the farm was divided between them, John, Jr., receiving the homestead and southerly part of the farm. He married Gertrude Van Alst, of Dutch Kills, and all of his seven children were living at the time of his death, September 16, 1888, at the ripe old age of eighty-six years. His eldest son, John Rutgert, practised medicine in Brooklyn for many years, and died in Monroe, New York, September 26, 1898.

Jacob Polhemus, the second son, was a life-time resident of Flatbush, and took a keen interest in the affairs of the town. He held many honorary offices, and was treasurer of the Board of Improvement up to the time of consolidation with Brooklyn. After the death of their father, with his brother, Peter, he cultivated the farm until the greater part was sold to a realty company in 1892, and became known as Vanderveer Park. He died August 13, 1907.

CROPSEY FAMILY—This name is recorded in many ways in American history, but later day descendants of the American ancestors seem to have settled upon either Cropsy, Cropsey or Crapsey. In New Utrecht the name occurs very frequently during the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, and it is believed that the ancestors of the Cropsey family came from Germany.

During 1652, Joost Casperse, Johannes Casperse and their mother,

Geertje, came to America. In 1687 Joost Casperse and Johannes, his brother, declared that they had been residents in America thirty-five years. Further proof is the manuscript record of Joost's expenses to America, per old Bergen papers, and the fact that he was employed by Michael Haus Bergen (who married Femmetje Nyssen or Denipe, and settled at Yellow Hook). This same Bergen property was afterwards purchased by Joost's grandson, Casper Casperse or Cropsy.

Joost and Johannes Casperse settled on Long Island. They signed a petition in Bushwick in March, 1661, and another petition in Newtown in 1662. On the old muster roll of Bushwick appear the names of the two brothers and also Malle Casparsen and Jan Casparsen, the latter an ensign, dated 1663.

In 1683 Johannes Casperse was assessed for five morgens of land and some cattle, the tax being £77. In 1687 both Joost and Johannes took the oath of allegiance in Brooklyn stating that they had lived thirty-five years in America. Joost Casperse is the branch from which the Bay Ridge Cropseys come. Johannes having married, went west. Joost married three times, and died on Long Island, May 21, 1729.

Joost had a son named Jasper who settled at Yellow Hook. He purchased land owned by Michael Hans Bergen, about the foot of Sixty-ninth Street, Bay Ridge. Here is where the first Cropsy homestead was erected. Jasper's grandfather had been employed on this farm years before by Bergen, and it is thought this fact appealed to him and influenced him in purchasing it. Casper Cropsy married, May 27, 1749, Margretje Barkaloo, daughter of Harmonus Barkaloo, also of Yellow Hook. In 1755 Casper Cropsy owned slaves and was considered a well-to-do resident of the town. From 1772 to 1777 he was a deacon and an elder in the Dutch Reformed Church of New Utrecht. In July, 1766, he sold land to Denyse Denyse, and as he did not know how to write he had to affix his mark. Nothing can be found referring to him in any way after 1677, but it is supposed he died before 1800.

Sometime in 1911, workmen employed by the Long Island Railroad Company, at the foot of Sixty-fifth Street, in excavating, discovered an old tombstone lying under an old barn floor. There were no traces of a grave, nor were any human bones found. This was the inscription it bore:

"In memory of Maria, wife of Jasper Cropsy, daughter of Harmonus Barkuloo, who departed this life, October 12th, 1799, in the 69th year of her age."

The children of this marriage were: Jacobus, Andries, Valentine, Hendrick, Johannes, Harmonus, Wilhelmus, Maria, Sarah and Catherine. These names have all been identified with the history of New Utrecht. Jacobus, who died in 1830, was a hero of the War of the Revolution, he daring to cross the Sound from Huntington to Norwalk, Connecticut, when few others would respond. Andries built a home on the Shore Road, and he too was a hero of the same war. Valentine was a deacon of the old Dutch Church. Hendrick lived to be one hundred and one years old; was a hero of the same war, serving under Colonel

Hawthorn; he married Mary Peckwell Jenkins. Johannes married Poly Bennett, daughter of Christopher Bennett, Johannes died in 1809.

Harmonus Cropsy, born September 2, 1753, died October 7, 1830. He married (first), Anna Cowenhoven; she having died, he married (second), Elizabeth Rezeau.

Wilhelmus Cropsy, born May 26, 1760, died July 9, 1806. He married Jane Denyse, daughter of Jaques Denyse and wife, Conbouche (or Jacoba); she was the only daughter of Jacobus and Jannetje Emmons.

His son, Jaques Cropsy, was born November 15, 1782. His farm was at the Narrows where he took his bride, Maria (Emmons) Cropsy, daughter of Andrew Emmons and Phebe (Bergen) Emmons, his wife.

This homestead of Jaques Cropsy at the Narrows was originally the Isaac Cortelyou house. The farm lay just around the bluff of Fort Hamilton fortifications and up to a few years ago one could drive along on the Shore Road from where the Shore Road drive now ends, outside the fortifications; passing the Conmenhoven house and coming out on Cropsy Avenue, in the Dyker Meadow.

The Cropsy farmers, like others along the waterfront, combined fishing with farming. Fine catches of fish were made, especially during the shad season, when the North River Shad were running. These fisheries yielded thousands and thousands of shad, the best ever known in any waters. Sewerage and ocean travel now have driven them away or have kept them away and this was no small part of these farmers' livelihood.

Colonel William J. Cropsy, son of Jaques Cropsy, was born in New Utrecht, February 24, 1826. He attended the Little Red School house near the Dutch Church on Main Street in the Village of New Utrecht. It was a good two mile walk from his house but was nearer than the Yellow School house over in Yellow Hook. There were about forty pupils at the New Utrecht school Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson taught. He later became the principal at Erasmus Hall, William J. Cropsy later attended Erasmus Hall. Schooling was attained with far greater difficulties than present day conditions hold, English, arithmetic, spelling and the Bible were important to the Dutch parents. Very seldom was Dutch taught at this time, although nearly all the parents could speak in Dutch they rather discouraged the children learning it.

During William J. Cropsy's boyhood days he met frequently Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, who at times were assigned to Fort Hamilton. He played often with the Lee children and tells of some peculiarities of Stonewall Jackson, one was he had a regular bed time which he kept religiously. No matter where he went nor whom he met, when the clock denoted his hour it was "Good-Night" for him. Another eccentricity he had was being very particular about his eating, as late suppers had proved to disagree with him, he made a point to carry his own crackers and cheese with him whenever he attended a social or military function. He carried his supper wherever he went, even to State dinners. Colonel Cropsy's public life was varied, he served twelve years as supervisor of New Utrecht; during his term

in 1860 the board chose the site for the present court house. He served as postmaster at Fort Hamilton for seven years, having been appointed by General Grant in 1875. He afterwards served for eighteen years in the Custom House in New York. His wife was Mary V. Church, daughter of Colonel Church and Mary Turnbull Church, his wife. Their son, James Cropsey, was noted as a judge of the Supreme Court, Kings County. Mayor Gaynor appointed him Police Commissioner in 1910. In 1911, he was elected District Attorney of Kings County. He was elected Justice of the Supreme Court in 1914. He married Florence Greason, of Brooklyn.

VAN BRUNT FAMILY—Arms: Or, semé of billets azure; over all a lion rampant gules.

(I) The immigrant ancestor of this family was Rutger Joesten Van Brunt. Unlike most Dutch names, Van Brunt does not appear to have been derived from a town or place in Holland, but to have been a proper name, and this leads to the conclusion that it is Rutger, son of Joost Brunt. He was probably of the family to which Jan Brunt, schoolmaster of Leyden and publisher of a series of arithmetics, belonged. Be that as it may, the common ancestor of the Van Brunts of Long Island came from the Netherlands, in 1653, to seek his fortune in the New Netherlands in America, and after a tarry in New Amsterdam, being a farmer by occupation, he found land on which he settled, in the town of New Utrecht, on Long Island, in 1657. He was evidently a man of wealth, as his real estate holdings in the newly begun village of New Utrecht were extensive, and he was counted among the most influential men of the new town. In the conveyance of these lands his name is recorded as Rutgert Joesten, which anglicized would be son of Rutger, and Rutger must have been a baptismal name, as it is frequently recorded Rut. Besides his purchases, he received on the settlement of the village of New Utrecht a double lot as a double dwelling house lot, and in a further division of common lands of the town he received several large plots at Yellow Hook, which became known as Bay Ridge, which remained for generations in the Van Brunt family. Rutger Joesten assisted his neighbors in preparing a public entertainment on February 6, 1660, to Director General Stuyvesant and his fiscal, Nicasius de Sille, who visited the place officially in order to impress on the residents the propriety of erecting suitable dwellings, employing in each family an able-bodied man servant able to bear arms, and to envelop the village with stout log palisades, the crafty and far-seeing Dutch director-general having in mind evident troubles with the English, as the value to them of their Dutch possessions became apparent, and with the English settlements at Flushing, Oyster Bay, Jamaica and Newton, which settlements severally were restless under the Dutch yoke. It was not long before the advice of Stuyvesant was found to have been good, as in 1663-64, Captain John Scott, at the head of one hundred and fifty followers made up of discontented Englishmen from the towns, marched upon the Dutch settlers

at Brooklyn, Flatbush and New Utrecht and frightened the quiet Dutch farmers by a show of warlike determination. At New Utrecht Captain Scott dismounted the small cannon that had been placed in the block house at the suggestion of Stuyvesant to frighten off the Indians, and, mounting it at a porthole that looked toward the quiet village, from it fired a salute that the Dutchmen took as an actual signal of real war. One of the party entered the house of Rutger Joesten, threatened Tryntje Claes, his good wife, by presenting a sword at her breast, and the fury this overt act produced brought all the Englishmen into her house, and they soon quieted her fears by disarming the ungallant assailant. Rutger Joesten, on the establishment of the court of schepens, December 22, 1661, was one of the three men appointed to that office, and he held the position of schepen probably up to 1666. He held the office of opzienders (overseer) created by the English in 1665, during the years 1678-80 and 1685, and probably a much longer period. His assessments recorded include, 1675: 1 poll, 5 horses, 4 cows, 13 sheep and 1 hog, valued at 144 pounds, and 72 morgens of land, valued at 144 pounds. In 1683: 2 polls, 200 acres of land, 8 horses, 24 cows; 1693: 2 slaves, 100 acres of land, 4 horses, 12 cattle, 5 house plots, 1 house, 1 barn, 1 mill, 1 brewery. In the census of 1698 he is entered: 1 man, 1 woman, and 5 slaves. He died prior to 1713, intestate, leaving his grandson, Nicholas, his heir-at-law.

Married (first), in 1657, Tryntje Claes or Claesen, widow of Stoffel Harmensen, cloth shearer, who was killed by the Indians in 1655, leaving his widow and one son twelve years old. The year of the birth of Tryntje Claes or Claesen was 1618, and in 1688 she is recorded as having paid twelve guilders to the church fund. The date of her death is not recorded. Married (second) Gretian, but there is no record of issue by this marriage. Issue by first wife: Nicholas Rutgersz, Cornelis Rutgersz, of whom further, Joost Rutgersz.

(II) Cornelis Rutgersz Van Brunt, second son of Rutger Joesten and Tryntje (Claes-Harmensen) Van Brunt, was a farmer in New Utrecht. He, with Jacques Bentin, bought of the Indians, in 1636, nine hundred acres of land at Gowanus. In 1714 Cornelis Rutgersz bought of Johannes Swaert for 135 pounds a home in New Utrecht, which is probably identical with the old house subsequently owned by the heirs of Rutgert A. Van Brunt. In 1718, on the division of his father's estate, he came into possession of a large tract of land, and on April 18, 1718, he purchased of James Hubbard, of Monmouth County, New Jersey, the patent of Robert Pennoyer in the town of Gravesend, afterward owned by Judge Smith, of Brooklyn. He is on record as having purchased several other pieces of real estate. He served as a deacon in the Reformed Dutch Church of New Utrecht in 1695, and as an elder from 1715-1731. He was a member of the Colonial House of Assembly, 1698-1716, inclusive, his pay as an assemblyman being ten shillings per day, and his allowance in 1701-05 averaged about 42 pounds per annum. He was a justice of the peace, 1712-18. His assessments in 1693 were for 1 head, 1 slave, 75 acres, 3 horses, 5 cattle and 1 house and barn;

in 1706, 144 acres; in 1716, 146 acres, 3 slaves, 10 cattle and 16 sheep. The census of 1698 gives him one man, one woman, 6 children and 6 slaves. He died about 1748. His will is dated July 25, 1748, and proved May 13, 1754. His sons, Nicholas and Rutgert, were his executors. Rutgert received the Gravesend land and a farm on the old Bath Road and lots in New Utrecht; Nicholas his farm in New Utrecht, next to the one devised to Rutgert's dwelling house and plots in New Utrecht, and land adjoining the hills. He was the first of the family to add "Van Brunt" to his signature.

Married, November 12, 1685, Tryntje Bennett, daughter of Adriaen Willemse Bennett, and granddaughter of Willem Adrianse Bennet, the immigrant ancestor of the Bennet family in America. She was born about 1664, and died probably in 1738. Issue: 1. Rutgert, of whom further. 2. Nicholas. 3. William. 4. Adriyen. 5. Angenetine, baptized June 30, 1689. 6. Maria or Marytie, baptized December 10, 1694. 7. Tryntien or Tryntie. 8. Gretian or Marragriet. 9. Neeltie.

(III) Rutgert Van Brunt, son of Cornelis R. and Tryntje (Bennett) Van Brunt, was born in New Utrecht, Long Island. He was brought up on his father's farm at Gravesend, and carried on the business of an agriculturist during his entire life, residing in New Utrecht. He was captain in 1722, and colonel in 1740 of the provincial militia. He was also a member of the Dutch Reformed Church at New Utrecht, following in the footsteps of his respected father, and, like him, serving the church as a deacon, probably from 1714 to 1723, and receiving promotion to the high office of elder in 1726 and serving for three years. In 1734-35 he was assessed for three hundred and three acres, five negroes, twenty-six beasts, valued at 183 pounds. His will was dated April 4, 1759. Died at his home in New Utrecht, April 17, 1760.

Married, October 26, 17—, Elizabeth Van Voorhees, daughter of Albert Coerten Van Voorhees, of Flatlands. Issue: 1. Cornelis, born March 6, 1716. 2. Sartie, born May 4, 1718. 3. Albert, of whom further. 4. Wilhelmas, born July 26, 1723. 5. Catryntje, born February 14, 1726, died before 1738. 6. Rutgert, born September 13, 1728; supposed to have died 1732. 7. Joost, born March 4, 1731. 8. Rutgert, born January 16, 1733. 9. Adrian. 10. Catryntje, born January 29, 1738. 11. Elizabeth, born November 28, 1740.

(IV) Albert Van Brunt, son of Rutgert and Elizabeth (Van Voorhees) Van Brunt, was born in New Utrecht, Long Island, November 14, 1720. Like his ancestors, he was a baker and a New York merchant, and later in life a farmer on one hundred acres in Bay Ridge. He was prominent in town, county and church affairs, being supervisor of New Utrecht in 1758-81; justice of the peace and sessions, 1773-81; and a member of the consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church. Died in Bay Ridge, October 16, 1781.

Married, October 26, 1745, Janitje Van Brunt, daughter of Adryan and Jennetje (Hendricks) Van Brunt. She was born about October 3, 1726. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, born in New York, September 9, 1747. 2. Nicholas, of whom further. 3. Rutgert, born in New York, December

22, 1753, died young. 4. Rutgert, born November 18, 1757. 5. Cornelius, born August 21, 1760. 6. Albert, born July 28, 1765.

(V) Nicholas Van Brunt, son of Albert and Janitje (Van Brunt) Van Brunt, was born in New York City, August 27, 1749, and was brought up a farmer and owned and cultivated seventy acres of the farm at Bay Ridge, which was the home of his father. A Nicholas Van Brunt was confined by the British in the American Revolutionary War in the provost jail in the city of New York for favoring the American side. The inhabitants of New Utrecht petitioned Mayor William Matthews, of New York, to procure his release. Died at his home in Bay Ridge, Long Island, September 5, 1802, of a malignant fever.

Married (first), February 1, 1780, Magdaline Van Minyse, daughter of Wilhelmas Van Minyse, of New Utrecht. She was born in June, 1759, and died without issue, April 12, 1780. Married (second), March 8, 1783, Mary Emmans, daughter of Johannes Williamse and Annitie or Johanna (Debevoise) Wyckoff, widow of Johannes Emmans, of New Utrecht; she was born April 2, 1752, died September 13, 1802, of a malignant fever. Issue by second wife: Albert Nicholas, of whom further.

(VI) Albert Nicholas Van Brunt, son of Nicholas and Mary (Wyck-off-Emmans) Van Brunt, was born in Bay Ridge, Long Island, January 31, 1784. He was, like his Long Island ancestors, a well-to-do farmer. Died at Bay Ridge, Long Island, January 16, 1857.

Married, November 24, 1813, Mary Holmes, daughter of John Holmes, of Monmouth County, New Jersey; she was born in Monmouth County, June 6, 1794. Issue: 1. Sarah Holmes, born October 28, 1819; married, May 25, 1840, Rev. Samuel S. Lord, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Harlem, New York. 2. Nicholas, born October 15, 1821; married, February 24, 1852, Adele Beese. He was a lawyer in Brooklyn, New York. 3. John Holmes, of whom further. 4. Mary, born September 30, 1825; married, October 3, 1853, William Haight, a lawyer of Monmouth County, New Jersey. 5. Albert, born September 30, 1830, died October 3, 1830. 6. Charles Holmes, born December 26, 1835; married, September 16, 1863, Amelia Chesterman Henry, daughter of James F. and Angelina (Chesterman) Henry, of New York. He was a law partner of John T. Hoffman, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York. Issue: Arthur Hoffman, born in Bay Ridge, New York, June 23, 1865.

(VII) John Holmes Van Brunt, son of Albert Nicholas and Mary (Holmes) Van Brunt, was born in Bay Ridge, Long Island, October 15, 1823. He was born in the old Van Brunt homestead, which had been in the family since 1635. It was purchased by one of Mr. Van Brunt's ancestors from the Indians, and the original tract included all the land between Fifth Avenue and Shore Road and Eighty-fourth Street to Eighty-seventh Street. He was educated at Erasmus Hall, Flatbush, Long Island, and at the New Brunswick (New Jersey) Academy, and was one of the prominent farmers in Bay Ridge. He was a popular clubman, a favorite in society, and a lover of good horses, the fondness for which he inherited from his father. Died at Bay Ridge, Long

Island, September 26, 1896, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Married (first), August 15, 1849, Cornelia D. Van Nuyes, daughter of George Van Nuyes, of Flatlands; she was born January 29, 1829, and died May 15, 1862. Married (second), April 26, 1866, Magdalene Vanderveer daughter of Charles B. and Maria (Van Siclen) Vanderveer, of New Lots, and a direct descendant of Cornelius Janse Vanderveer, the immigrant ancestor of the Vanderveers, of Long Island, through Jeromus (5), Dominicus (4), Jeromus (3), Dominicus Cornelius (2), baptized in the Flatbush Church, November 16, 1679.

Magdalene (Vanderveer) Van Brunt was born in New Lots, Long Island, January 5, 1834, and with her sisters, Cornelia and Maria Vanderveer, brought up in the Vanderveer homestead, amid the refinement and hospitality for which the historic place was always noted. Her mother was a daughter of Abraham and Cornelia (Cornell) Van Siclen, and the four families of Van Brunt, Vanderveer, Van Siclen and Cornell constituted the very best families of the fashionable rural village of New Lots, and were classed among the notable families of Long Island. She was the last of the Vanderveer daughters to marry, her sister Cornelia marrying Steven N. Lott, in 1843, and her sister Maria marrying Henry Lott Wyckoff, in 1856. The thirty-two years spent in the Vanderveer home had been years of usefulness and much appreciated helpfulness to both her beloved parents. Aiding as she did in dispensing the Vanderveer hospitality for ten years of her mature life, she became a dependence that the fond parents could not well dispense with. She was also a member of the church at New Lots up to her marriage, and after that she transferred her membership to the church at New Utrecht. She was not only a kind and helpful wife and an indulgent and careful mother, but at the same time she filled the important position of the head of a household accustomed to share the routine of a large circle of social requirements, and when deprived of the companionship and business tact always exercised by her capable husband, she had his many cares and responsibilities put upon herself, and developed a business acumen that fully met all the requirements of the manifold duties placed upon her. Then this devoted mother, who had for sixteen years filled the place of both father and mother, was called to her final reward. She died at the Mohawk Hotel, Brooklyn, New York, February 29, 1912.

Issue by first wife: 1. Albert H., born March 11, 1851. 2. Margaret D., born April 15, 1852. Issue by second wife: 3. Charles, born December 17, 1867. 4. Marie Louise, born May 11, 1875; married January 18, 1899, Harris Grant McKeever, born October 26, 1868, son of Harris and Emma (Hardie) McKeever, of Scotch ancestry. Issue: Harris Van Brunt McKeever, born December 8, 1902.

ALVAN RANSOM JOHNSON—Among the prominent attorneys of Brooklyn, Mr. Johnson's name is one of the old established and ranking ones in this field of endeavor. He is of old Revolutionary stock, and traces his ancestry back to his immigrant ancestor, William

Johnson, who was born in England, and who, as early as 1634, settled in Charlestown. The family name Johnson is a patronymic formed from the personal name of the father, John, originally, John's son, becoming later by natural development the surname Johnson.

(I) William Johnson, who was born in County Kent, England, followed the occupation of planter and brick-maker in Charlestown. He was admitted, with his wife Elizabeth, to the church, February 13, 1634-35, and as in those early days this one of the requisites for becoming a freeman, it has been noted in most cases. He became a proprietor of the town, and was admitted a freeman, March 4, 1634-35. He deposed, December 29, 1657, that he was fifty-four years of age. At that time he was a grave digger at Charlestown. He was town constable in 1657. He died December 9, 1677, his widow Elizabeth, marrying (second) Thomas Carter. Mr. Johnson's will, dated December 7, 1677, bequeathed to his wife Elizabeth. Among their children was Joseph, of whom further.

(II) Joseph Johnson, through whom this line was carried down through the second generation in America, was born February 12, 1636-37, in Charlestown, Massachusetts, son of William and Elizabeth Johnson. He became one of the early settlers in Haverhill, Massachusetts, with his brother John, November 18, 1714. He married (first), April 19, 1664, Mary Soatlie, who died March 22, 1665. He married (second), Hannah Tenney, and they were the parents of eleven children, of whom one was Thomas, of whom further.

(III) Deacon Thomas Johnson, son of Joseph and Hannah (Tenney) Johnson, was born December 11, 1670, at Haverhill, Massachusetts, and died there February 18, 1741-42. He was a farmer, and owned land in Haverhill and Amesbury, in that part set off as Newton, New Hampshire. The day before his marriage he bought, of Joseph Bradley, ten acres of land with a house thereon, and soon afterwards received eleven acres from his father by deed of gift, being the north part of the homestead. In 1728, when the North Parish Meeting House was erected, he was elected deacon of the church, and remained in that office from its organization in 1730 until his death. He held various town offices, and disposed of most of his estate by gift to his children before his death. He married, May 1, 1700, Elizabeth Page, who died in Hampstead, New Hampshire, June 12, 1752. She was born September 14, 1679, daughter of Cornelius and Martha (Clough) Page, and granddaughter of John and Jane Clough. Their ten children were born at the North Parish of Haverhill, among them John, the sixth, of whom further.

(IV) Hon. John Johnson, son of Deacon Thomas and Elizabeth (Page) Johnson, was born November 15, 1711, died in Hampstead, New Hampshire, April 1, 1762. He joined the church in Haverhill, February 4, 1727-28, and in November, 1730, became a member of the new church in the North Parish, of which his father was deacon. He bought five acres of land in this parish from his brother Cornelius, and after his marriage settled on it. He also received land from his father. He was

not only a well-to-do farmer, but was a merchant of note, dealing largely in ship timber, and he also did much conveyancing and legal work. He held many important positions of trust and honor in the town and province, and was influential in the town parish. Early in 1648, he removed to the Haverhill timberland district, some six miles north. This section was set off from Massachusetts in 1741, when the line was determined between the provinces. Mr. Johnson was delegated to represent his neighbors in petitioning for a town charter, and went to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he was successful in his mission. He paid the expense of the mission, and the following month, at the first town meeting, was chosen first selectman of the new town of Hampstead. The charter was dated January 19, 1749; the town organized February 7, 1749. He was appointed a magistrate and was for many years a member of the Court of Sessions for the entire province. He erected a saw mill at Wash Pond outlet, and his home was near the home of the late Dr. Knight, of Hampstead, nearly opposite George's Inn. He died intestate, in his fifty-second year, having disposed of most of his real estate by sale and deed of gift to his sons before his death. He married (first), November 25, 1731, Sarah Haynes, born January 9, 1710-11, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Harriman) Haynes, of Haverhill, west precinct. She died September 20, 1750, having been the mother of ten children. Mr. Johnson married (second) Sarah Morse, sister of Lieutenant Peter Morse. Among his children by the first marriage was Haynes, the tenth child, of whom further, and Colonel Thomas, of Revolutionary fame, who, 1777, marched to Ticonderoga, and in which campaign, besides his previous record, he acted as aid to General Lincoln. He was placed in charge of prisoners after the surrender.

(V) Haynes Johnson, son of Hon. John and Sarah (Haynes) Johnson, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, August 28, 1749, and died in service, at Concord, New Hampshire, September 2, 1775, while returning from Massachusetts, with ammunition for use against the British. He was one of the grantees of Newbury, Vermont, and lived for some years on Hall's Meadow. He married Elizabeth Elliott, born at Chester, New Hampshire, daughter of Edward and Mehitable (Worthen) Elliott, of Chester, to which place she returned after the death of her husband, for fear of the Indians and the Tories; two years later, however, she returned and married Colonel Remembrance Chamberlain, of Newbury, Vermont, and died at Newbury, February 8, 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were the parents of three children, one of whom was Jesse, of whom further.

(VI) Jesse Johnson, son of Haynes and Elizabeth (Elliott) Johnson, was born at Newbury, Vermont, March 27, 1773, and died in Bradford, Vermont, July 18, 1830. He owned and occupied a good river farm in Bradford, bordering on the south side of Newbury, and there kept a house of entertainment for several years. He married, March 19, 1807, Elizabeth Sawyer, daughter of Captain Ezekiel Sawyer, of Bradford, but from Rowley, Massachusetts, originally, where Elizabeth was born

January 13, 1775. She died in Newbury, Vermont, May 23, 1855. Jesse and Elizabeth (Sawyer) Johnson were the parents of six children: Jesse, Jr.; Elliott Payson, of whom further; Elizabeth; Jonathan; Remembrance C.; and Ruby S.

(VII) Elliott Payson Johnson, son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Sawyer) Johnson, was born in Newbury, Vermont, December 19, 1809, and died in Orford, New Hampshire, in 1885. He had a good farm in Orford, on the river below the village. He married, May 6, 1841, Sarah Taylor, born in Hartland, Vermont, and died in Orford, New Hampshire, daughter of Alvan Taylor, of Bradford, Vermont. They were the parents of five children: 1. Jesse, a lawyer, graduate of Dartmouth College; he was afterward a Judge of the New York Supreme Court and the college conferred upon him the degree or title of Doctor of Laws. 2. Alvan Ransom, of whom further. 3. Edward Payson, died at Stelton, New Jersey, in 1922. 4. Orpha, who remained with her parents and now resides in Orford, New Hampshire. 5. Jesse, died in New York, in 1918.

(VIII) Alvan Ransom Johnson, son of Elliott Payson and Sarah (Taylor) Johnson, was born at Bradford, Vermont, January 16, 1844. He was educated in the public schools, and then studied law, entering the offices of De Witt & Johnson, in Brooklyn, New York, in 1870. He became a member of the firm of Johnson & Lamb, in 1882, continuing in this association until 1898. In 1903 he was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Law School, and became one of its trustees, until it was taken over by the St. Lawrence University. He has been active in the civic life of his community, and is a Republican in his politics, but has not cared for public offices, serving rather in the capacity of private citizen. He is an ardent lover of the out-of-doors and out-of-door sports, his hobby being golf, which he plays at the Marine and Field Club, of which he is a member. He is also a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, and the Sons of the American Revolution. In his religious affiliation he is a member of Holy Trinity Church of Brooklyn, New York.

Alvan Ransom Johnson married, in April, 1884, Annie Spencer, who died February 21, 1919, daughter of James H. and Harriet (Birdsall) Spencer. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of Nathalie, born May 14, 1885; she married Major Harry H. Spencer, January 14, 1914, and he is now Chief of Staff of the 51st Cavalry. Mr. Johnson's residence is at No. 826 President Street, his offices at No. 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York, and his summer home is in Orford, New Hampshire.

JULIUS FLEISCHMANN—Early in January, 1925, Julius Fleischmann went to Miami Beach in Florida with a large string of polo ponies, and authorized the construction of a winter home on the bay to cost \$100,000. The servants' quarters were completed within the month, and the millionaire passed most of his time inspecting the work. The banker, manufacturer, philanthropist, sportsman, twice mayor of Cincinnati,

was born in the Queen City on June 8, 1872, a son of Charles Fleischmann, founder of the Fleischmann Company, said to be the largest producer of compressed yeast in the world. After attending the local schools, Mr. Fleischmann entered his father's business beginning as a clerk and passing a brief apprenticeship in each department. He learned the work so rapidly and displayed such exceptional executive gifts that he was made general manager of the company when barely twenty-three. He joined the Republican Party on coming of age, but gave it no more support than a busy man could sacrifice from his arduous duties. To his surprise and wholly without his knowledge, the Republican leaders of Cincinnati nominated him for mayor in 1900. He was elected and became the youngest mayor of an important city in the whole United States. His administration proved so competent and satisfactory to the voters that he was nominated again three years afterward, and his majority was three times as large as it had been at his first election. His total vote was double the number ever received before that time in Cincinnati. He declined to accept a third term although the nomination was offered him, pleading the demands upon him of his own business. Mr. Fleischmann also was park commissioner from 1908 to 1912. He made the speeches nominating Nicholas Longworth in his first two campaigns for Congress. His interests and activities in Cincinnati of a public character, or semi-public character, were his part-ownership of the local National League Baseball club which he sold in 1922, his establishment while mayor of bread lines in various sections of the city, and his support of the College of Music of Cincinnati, of which he had been president and director. This was an endowed school for the development of young musicians, and the personal and financial aid Mr. Fleischmann gave it was an instance of his desire to help promising artists. The bread line he started in Cincinnati was much like another similar institution established in New York City, at Eleventh Street and Broadway, where the Fleischmann bakery occupied a corner now taken over by Grace Church, by Henry Fleischmann, a cousin of his father.

About 1915 Mr. Fleischmann found that he could attend to business in a more satisfactory manner by removing to New York City. He resided in later years at the Hotel Plaza and he had a fine country estate at Sands Point, Long Island. He was twice married and twice divorced. His first wife, Lily Ackerland of Cincinnati, obtained a decree in that city on January 21, 1920. Two days later he married Mrs. Laura G. Hemingway, who had divorced Lewis Hemingway in 1919. She obtained a divorce in Paris in July, 1924. Following each divorce, mention was made of large sums paid by Mr. Fleischmann as settlements. In the first instance the amounts reported to be an annuity of \$25,000 a year, and \$2,000,000 outright. The ending of the second action was said to have been accompanied by the payment of \$5,000,000. Two children by the first marriage survive, a son, Julius Fleischmann, Jr., and a daughter Mrs. H. C. Yeiser, Jr., both living in Cincinnati. Another son Charles, an army aviator, was killed by falling into the

water near Bay Shore, Long Island, in 1917, soon after the United States entered the World War. In addition to holding the presidency of the Fleischmann Company, Mr. Fleischmann was president of the Fleischmann Melting Company of Chicago, and the American Dismalt Company, and the Reliance Coal and Coke Company, both of Cincinnati. His brother, Major Max Fleischmann, is vice-president and chief executive officer of the Fleischmann Company.

For two generations the large Fleischmann distillery at Riverside, Ohio, a suburb of Cincinnati, was a valuable family property. Mr. Fleischmann closed the plant in 1917, and gave each of the one hundred employees a life pension of thirty dollars a month. Only two weeks before his death, on February 5, 1925, he was elected commodore of the Port Washington Yacht Club. He belonged also to the New York and Atlantic Yacht Clubs, and his other clubs included the Lotos, Lambs, and Army and Navy, of New York, the Cincinnati Country Club, and the Overland Club, of Pasadena, California. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shrine member, an Elk, and a Knight of Pythias.

Mr. Fleischmann will be remembered as a sportsman rather than as a business man. He was devoted to outdoor life, taking part in some form of sport as often as possible. After arising it was his habit for years to take a swim, canter through the woods on horseback, and return home. He would devote the rest of the day to tennis or golf, which he played well. Often he would go out in a shell for a row or play polo. This violent exercise was ascribed in part as the cause of his early death as he did not spare his strength. A generation before, both Mr. Fleischmann and his father raced an extensive stable, and their colors on the tracks were often victorious. In 1895, when twenty-three years old, Mr. Fleischmann won the Kentucky Derby with "Halma." "Blues" won the Jerome Handicap and the Saratoga Cup, among other stakes. In the Saratoga Cup race the Fleischmann horse defeated such famous thoroughbreds as "Baron Pepper" and the black mare "Imp." Mr. Fleischmann turned to baseball and became one of the largest owners of the Cincinnati Red Sox. He sold out in 1922 and devoted himself again to racing. He had thirty horses, mostly steeplechasers, in training at Aiken, South Carolina, and in charge of Thomas McCreery, his trainer. His stables at Port Washington are in charge of James S. Cooley. His interest in polo was manifested at the time of the international matches in the fall of 1924 when he turned over his fine estate at Sands Point to the British team. It was there the Prince of Wales played polo.

BRIGADIER - GENERAL MORTIMER D. BRYANT—Among those who emerged from the World War with their full share of its laurels and its glory, Mortimer D. Bryant, of Brooklyn, will ever hold a foremost place, and he has the added credit of having risen from private to general. General Bryant enlisted as a charter member of Troop C on November 1, 1897, and rose in the ranks until he received

a commission. He served in the Porto Rican Campaign in the Spanish-American War as a private in the Volunteers. On his return he became first lieutenant of Troop 6, Squadron C, and in 1914, captain. For nine months on the Mexican Border, he was major of the 2d Squadron of the 1st Cavalry. He still held that command when he was sent to Spartanburg, South Carolina, where the 27th Division trained for service overseas. At Spartanburg the cavalry was dispersed and converted into other fighting units and Major Bryant commanded the 106th Machine Gun Battalion. When the division reached France he became division machine gun officer, and was promoted to lieutenant colonel and assigned to the 108th Infantry. In 1918 he was promoted colonel and put in command of the 107th Infantry, composed of New York's famous old 7th Regiment. He took part in every engagement of the 27th Division in France. After the war the cavalry was reorganized and Colonel Bryant commanded the 101st Regiment. He was promoted brigadier general in April, 1922, and put in command of the 51st Cavalry Brigade belonging to the 21st Cavalry Division. His brigade is made up of the 101st Regiment, one squadron of which is in Brooklyn and the other up State, and the 102d Cavalry Regiment, which consists of New Jersey and Pennsylvania troops. He retained headquarters in the 101st Cavalry Armory in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Polo is his sport hobby, and if he likes any end of the game it is the indoor form of which he is one of the pioneers. He has been a familiar figure at horse shows, and is fond of golf. General Bryant has been president of the Brooklyn Advertising Club, and is a member of the New York Advertising Club. He is a member of the Advertising Bureau of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and he belongs to the Cavalry Club, the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Army and Navy Club, Poor Richard's Club, of Philadelphia, the British Officers' Club, the D. K. E. Club, 1st Cavalry Post, 107th Infantry Post, and the Advertising Men's Post of the American Legion. He was brevetted major general in 1922.

General Bryant was married, on Wednesday, October 9, 1907, to Florence Loudon, of No. 184 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman performing the ceremony. His father was William Cullen Bryant, since dead, publisher of the "Brooklyn Times."

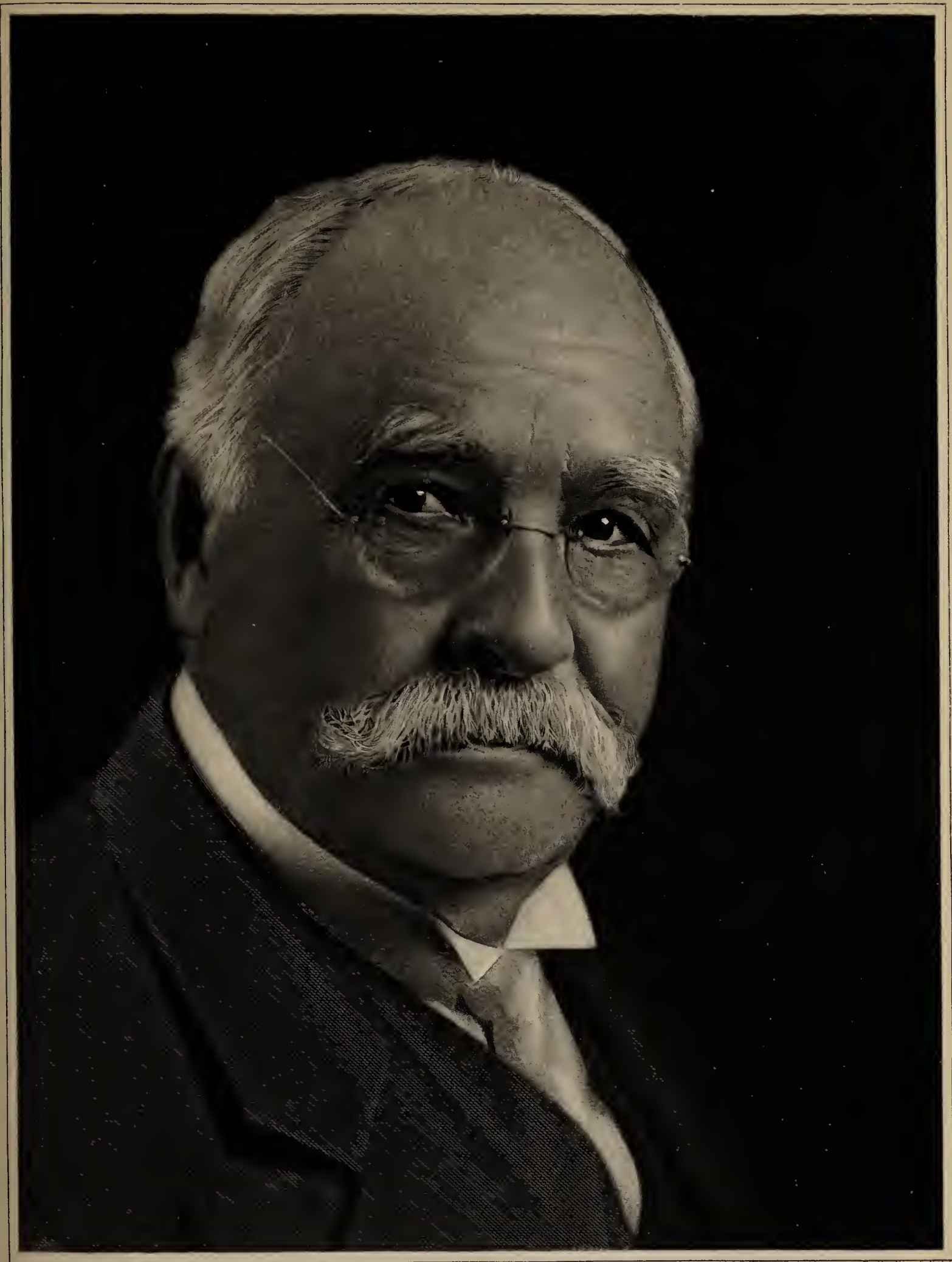
JUDGE ALONZO G. McLAUGHLIN—A leader at the bar and in civic movements from his earliest manhood, Alonzo G. McLaughlin is one of the men of large abilities in Brooklyn. He was born on Ainslie Street, near Bushwick Avenue, in June, 1874, his father being Charles W., and his mother, Emma W. McLaughlin. He was educated at Grammar School No. 83, the College of the City of New York, and the New York Law School. He was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor-at-law in June, 1897, and he continued in practice with Varnum & Harrison until 1894. Surrogate Varnum was the senior member of this firm, which had offices in New York City. In 1904 Mr. McLaughlin became senior member of the law firm of McLaughlin &

Stern at No. 15 William Street, New York, his associates being Leo C. Stern and Martin Lippman. After 1916 he was official and personal counsel to County Clerk William E. Kelly. Mr. McLaughlin took a foremost part in the agitation for the building of the Fourth Avenue subway. He acted as counsel for the West End Board of Trade of Coney Island and the Fourth Avenue Subway League in the debt limit litigation; and in that action established the fact that the City of New York had a borrowing capacity at the time of more than \$50,000,000, making it possible to let the contracts for the building of the Fourth Avenue Subway, and paving the way for the subway construction which followed in after years.

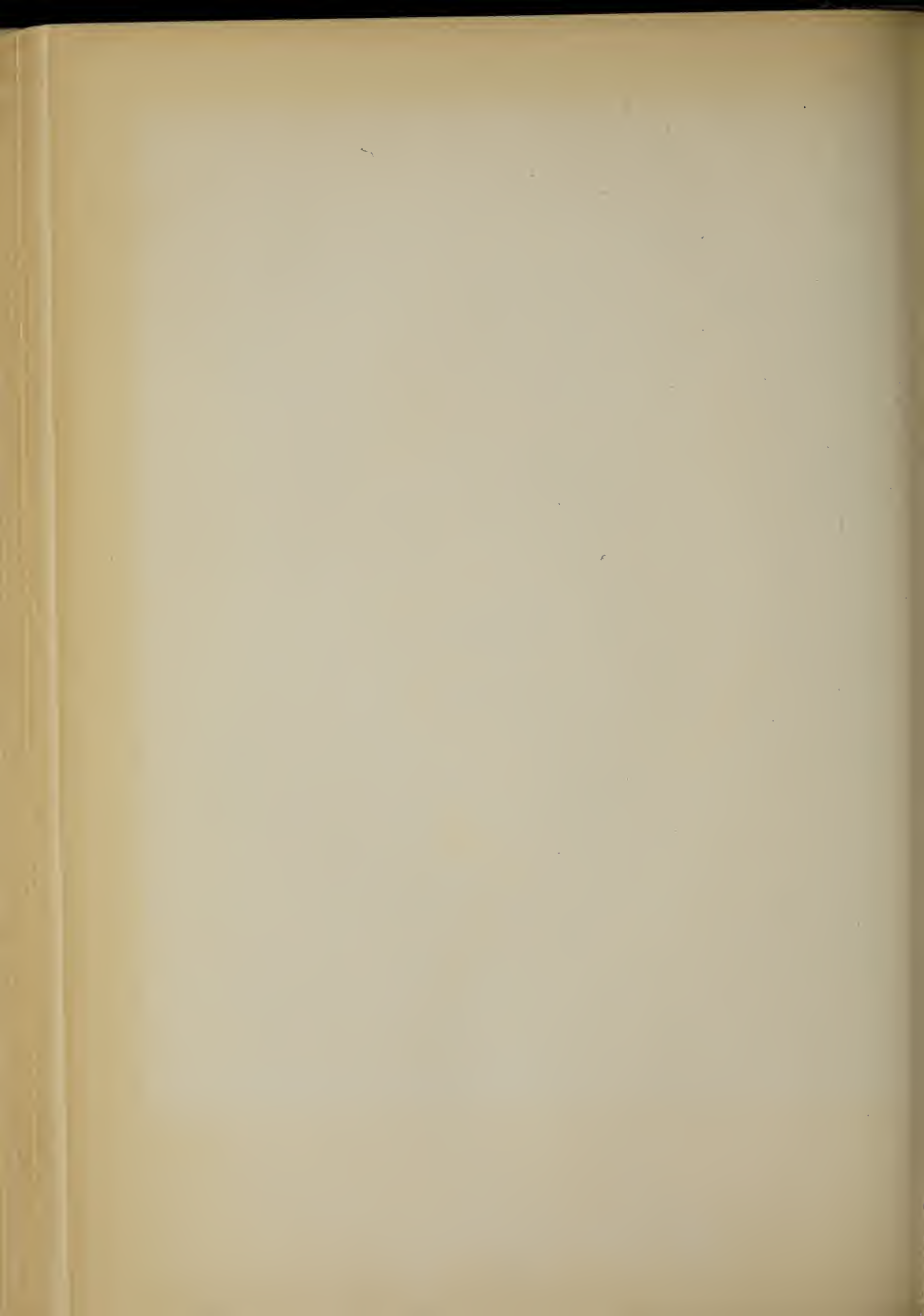
For more than fifteen years Judge McLaughlin was a leader in prominent civic movements. He was vice-president of the Bay Ridge Chamber of Commerce; he organized the Committee of Five Thousand to promote the election of Edward M. Shepard, since dead, as United States Senator from New York State, and acted as secretary of that committee with David A. Boody as chairman. He was chairman of the Kings County Direct Primary Committee and took an active part in bringing about the direct primary. He was chairman of the Kings County Committee which advocated the nomination of Justice Samuel Seabury for governor. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1912, which nominated Woodrow Wilson for President. He was for more than ten years a director of the Ninth Assembly District Democratic Organization Club. He is a vice-president of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, of which he was president for ten years. He is a member of the executive committee of the Democratic State League; a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Brooklyn Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, Thomas Dongan Council, Knights of Columbus, the University Club, of Brooklyn, the Ridge Club, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, The American Irish Historical Society, the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Brooklyn College Alumni Society, the Brooklyn Real Estate Board, past regent of New York Council, No. 348 Royal Arcanum, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He was elected a judge of the County Court of Kings County in 1921 for the term expiring December 31, 1927.

Judge McLaughlin lives with his wife and family, consisting of three girls and three boys, at No. 220 Seventy-Seventh Street, in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn.

ROBERT GAIR, founder of the Robert Gair Company, is by instinct a scientific business economist. He unconsciously cleaves so closely to fundamentals and is so clearly guided by common-sense perceptions that the development of his career and growth of his business seem like a natural process and a preordained success. These are the traits of a Scotchman. And when the man possessing such traits is endowed with physical strength and mental energy, achievement is great and constructive things, apart from the usual line of endeavor,



Robert Christy





ROBERT
GAIR

LAWRENCE
BEATTIE

GEORGE
ARNOTT

THE SPIRIT OF '61

THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN BY SARONY - JUST BEFORE THE DEPARTURE OF THE HIGHLANDERS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CAPITOL IN THE UNIFORM THEY WERE MUSTERED IN THE U.S. SERVICE.

are accomplished. Robert Gair is now in his eighty-fifth year. His directing hand has built an enduring monument that, in the future, will mark the point at which modern merchandising methods oriented and developed into national importance. The great concrete factory buildings which cover six blocks, nestling at the waterfront between the two Bridges that are the highways from Brooklyn to Manhattan, are an evidence of his daring, and these were erected when concrete construction was in its infancy, and neither their type of architecture nor adaptability to production has been improved. This complex of buildings is conspicuous in its whiteness when viewed from the skyline of New York, and with the beginning and ending of the daily task for many years has been the center of a hurrying procession of contented workers to and fro. The company of which Robert Gair is the founder commemorates its sixtieth anniversary this year.

Robert Gair was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 31, 1839. His education was limited to what the national schools of his place of birth had to offer, but the gift of acute perception and a tenacious memory made the acquirement of knowledge and experience keenly interesting as side issues of a very busy and practical life. In conversation, Mr. Gair evinces a broad knowledge of human affairs and a penetrating understanding of men. What he says sparkles with trite sayings, epigrams and reminiscences, expressed forcibly, giving point to its argument and revealing an originality of mind and expression that is one of the accepted signs of great individuality. His important business of Lithography and Color Printing early unfolded a subtle appreciation of art and its value. So the son of the Edinburgh master mechanic grew up with a heritage of character, but little of the material goods, for his father, in one of those acts of business where for the moment the heart usurps the right of judgment, sponsored a friend's obligations and suffered heavily. He emigrated to America to prepare for the coming of his wife, Mary (Waters) Gair, and while new fortune was sought in the Land of Promise, the lad Robert assumed the manly responsibility for the family. When he was eleven years of age, he served as a dry goods clerk in an Edinburgh shop. He sold and had charge of petty cash accounts. He performed the duties that usually befall a bright youth five or six years his senior, but the call of the New World made him long for self-assertion and inspired his ambition.

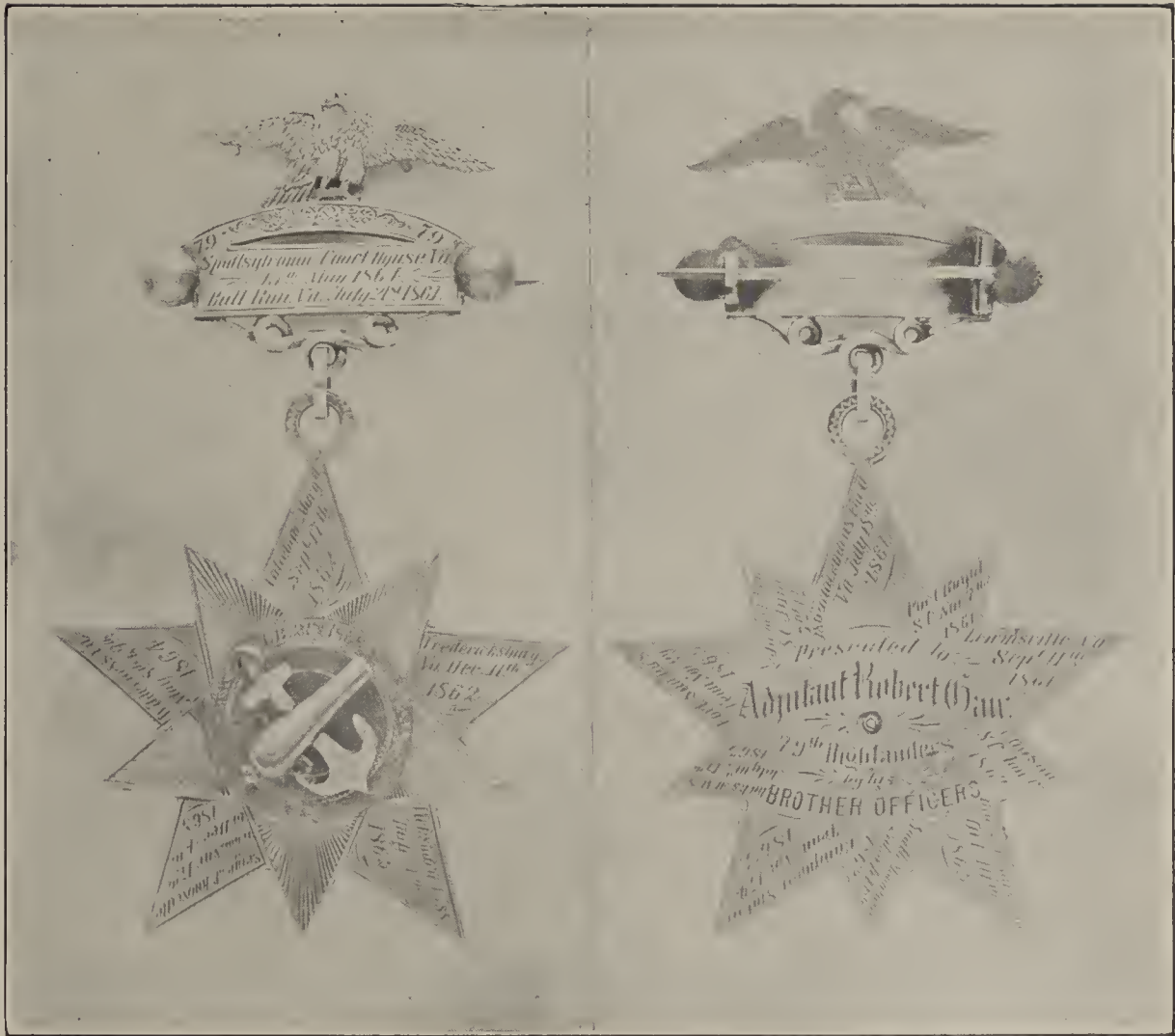
He was drawn by youth's love of life's adventure and the search of opportunity to follow his parent to America in 1852 and began from the ground up. Soon the family was reunited, but the years with all their fullness that followed have not dimmed the memory of that long Atlantic voyage, the kindness of the benign captain of the ship "Dirago" to the Scotch lad, whose sturdy independence and readiness to turn his hand to all manner of usefulness earned him a place in the captain's cabin until the ship docked in New York.

The military career of Robert Gair began with the first summons of Abraham Lincoln for volunteers. He was a member of the Seventy-

ninth Regiment Highlanders when the country became aflame with Civil War, with which he enlisted in 1856. His rise in the Service was rapid. He became Senior Captain, later brevet Major and served throughout the war, participating in seventeen engagements. Of the Seventy-ninth, ten hundred and eighty-seven went into the Union's service and those with whom Robert Gair returned comprised less than two hundred. He was in command at the Siege of Knoxville and at Spottsylvania Court House.

Within ten days after his return to civil life, Robert Gair established himself. His business adventure was on Spruce Street near the old Tribune Building, but the origin of the great business that is the result of his life's work is traceable to a loft in No. 143 Reade Street, New York City, where he set up a plant comprised of bag machines and printing presses. In those days, Grand Street was lined with emporiums of fashionable merchandise. The clerks carried their rich fabrics to the prospective purchasers, whose carriages drew to their door, for inspection. This obscure, modest establishment was a mere instrument for creative expression; a means to an end. The imagination of the founder rose above a bag manufactory and a steam job printing shop. He visualized the future and saw waning the fashion of displaying valuable merchandise to leisurely patrons at the curb, in the manner of an oriental bazaar. He saw the grocer's dingy shop, the apothecary's musty retreat and the elaborately mixed condition of stocked merchandise in general. And he saw the box, the bin and the barrel filled with loose foodstuffs yield to the awakening science of business and the spirit of standardization, and it was through his preconception and inventiveness that the Folding Box, the Wrapper and the Label came to brighten and render orderly every store in the land. A new species of commercial art embellished the products of every-day use and gave new inspiration to both buying and selling. But long before this culmination and in the course of those sixty years which began with the germination of the Robert Gair Company's business in the little loft to its existence as now expressed in box board and manufacturing mills on the Hudson at Piermont, on the Thames at New London, on the Merrimack at Haverhill, on Lake Michigan at Chicago and on the Mississippi at Quincy, the Chief Executive and his organization went through a great struggle. It was a struggle for reform. It was an effort to make the public mind receptive of new methods that were destined to come, but were then being urged by prophetic foresight. Not only the articles themselves, but the machinery wherewith they were made, were either creations or adaptations new to the paper industry. It was a fight for recognition. The Brooklyn plant is the more direct outgrowth of the little loft. Soon it overflowed upstairs and down, through to Chambers Street and adjoining buildings. Then the equipment and personnel were moved to Brooklyn, where the six blocks of concrete structure now stand, and from that date the Company went into its second and more accelerated period of progress.

The life of Robert Gair is one of renouncement of all unconstructive

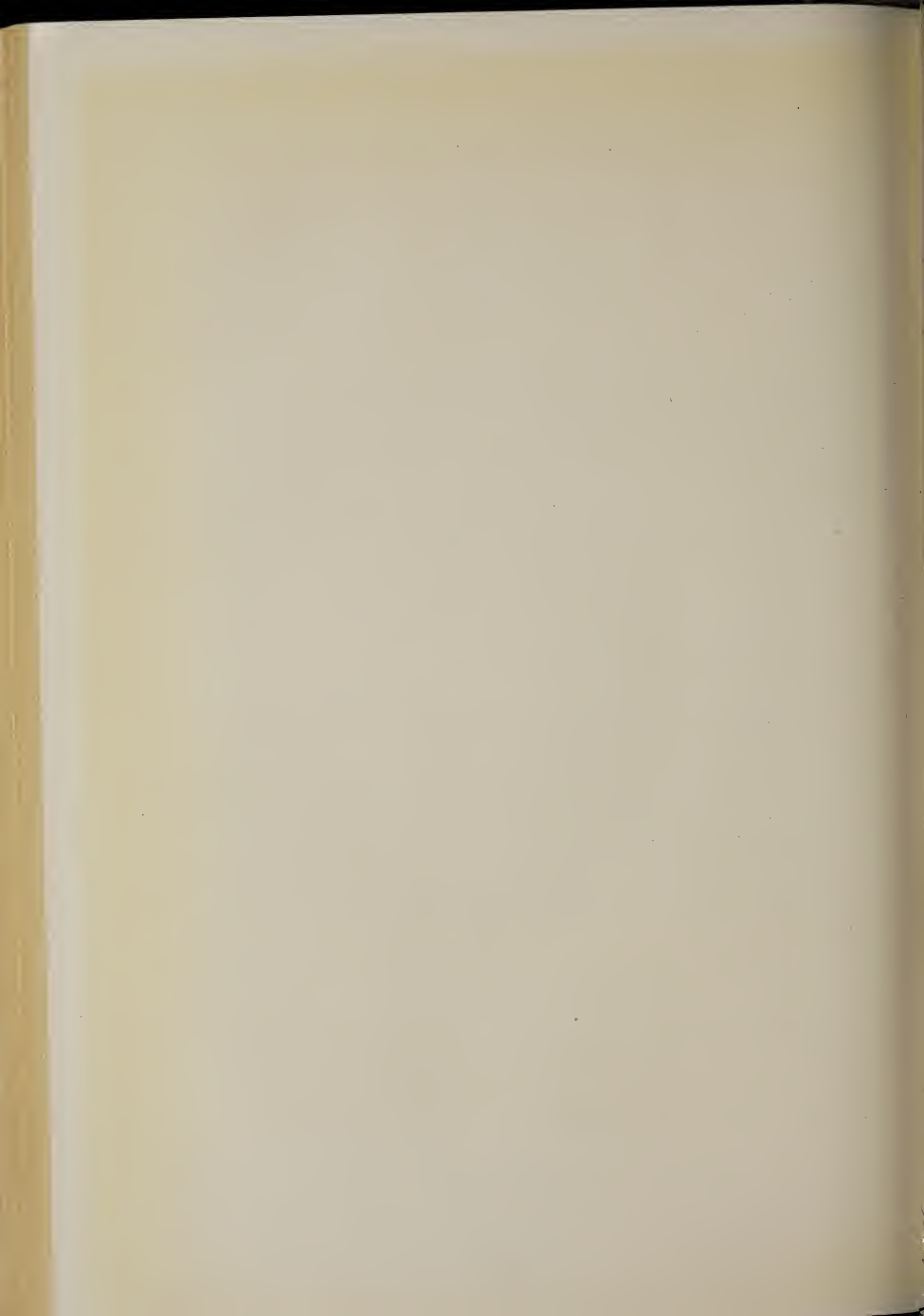


Spotsylvania Court House Va.
11th May 1862
Bull Run Va. July 21st 1862

L. E. 23rd 1862
Fredericksburg Va Dec 11th 1862
Fredericksburg Va Dec 11th 1862
Fredericksburg Va Dec 11th 1862
Fredericksburg Va Dec 11th 1862
Fredericksburg Va Dec 11th 1862

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Adjuvant Robert (Dan)
29th Michigan
BROTHER OFFICERS
Fredericksburg Va Dec 11th 1862
Fredericksburg Va Dec 11th 1862
Fredericksburg Va Dec 11th 1862
Fredericksburg Va Dec 11th 1862
Fredericksburg Va Dec 11th 1862



effort. His indefatigable energies went into the structure, the life and the expansion of his business. He was instrumental in reforming, by the processes indicated, methods of merchandising, and the earnings of his business went back into it to foster its growth and importance. In 1868, a few years after his first assay into business, he married Emma Eyre. They reside at No. 120 New York Avenue, and their country home is at West Hampton Beach, Long Island. There are two sons and four daughters. George W. Gair is the President of the Robert Gair Company, and Robert Gair, Jr., is its First Vice-President. Robert Gair, as Chairman of the Board of Directors, participates in the concerns of the business, and he declares that nothing renews his inspiration more than his trips through the manufacturing departments, where his presence is an example and an incentive to the personnel, whom he regards as "fellow-workers". Fraternaly he was long affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Riding and Driving Club. He is a member of the Caledonian Club and of St. Andrews Society, the most ancient of the social guilds of New York. By Scotch affiliations, his allegiance is with the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE WEST GAIR—A leading figure in present day advance in the metropolitan area is George West Gair, president of the Robert Gair Company, whose prominence as a business executive is an excellent appraisal of his worth and ability. Mr. Gair is directing the fortunes and progress of one of the most important concerns in its field in the world, and his usefulness is a matter of universal recognition. He is a son of Robert Gair, a sketch of whom precedes this, whose history as a Scottish immigrant lad, a soldier of the Civil War, a manufacturing leader and a captain of industry forms an inseparable part of the history of Brooklyn.

George West Gair was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, August 10, 1872. At the age of fourteen years he entered the employ of his father, who was then located on Chambers Street, New York City, and from that time until the present he has remained with the interests of which his father continued the head. The early activities of the concern were in the manufacture of paper boxes, labels and so forth, and with the constant development of the business the concern widened and extended to a great degree, until now the product comprises 1,000 tons of box board per day. The enterprise has become one of the foremost in its field in the world, its products being distributed principally in the United States, but in some degree by the export trade. The concern, which is known as the Robert Gair Company, represents \$20,000,000. of industrial plants, the central headquarters being located at the foot of Washington Street, Brooklyn, where it is known as "The Buildings Between the Bridges." Other plants of the concern are located at Piermont, New York, New London, Connecticut, Haverhill, Massachusetts, Chicago, Illinois, and Quincy, Illinois.

As president of the above concern, George West Gair holds a leading position in local affairs. He is a Republican in his political convic-

tions, but his life has been too definitely and completely filled with industrial responsibility to permit his service in public office. The interests of his leisure include membership in the Brooklyn Club, which was organized in 1856, the Fairfield Country Club of Southport Connecticut, the New York Yacht Club; the Pequot Yacht Club and the Excelsior Club. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian Church.

George West Gair married, January 1, 1910, in Baltimore, Helen Fitz Maurice. Mr. and Mrs. Gair are the parents of one son, George West, Jr., born in 1916.

GEORGE W. CHAUNCEY—One resident of Brooklyn lays hold of the early development of the Heights with his feet, and stretches out his hands to the future. His life has been coincident with the vast development of Brooklyn, which he loves, and he has long held the title of the "Father of Brooklyn Heights," while his associates in the Brooklyn Club know him simply by the shorter word of "Pep." Mr. Chauncey is a real estate expert, banker, sportsman, philosopher, a man who has found his greatest joy in life in what he did. He has seen the Heights pass through the second stage of its existence, the stage which followed its growth as a fashionable residential section, when the imposing houses of the Bowens, the Prentices, the Dreiers, the Whites, and many others, with the mingling of famous names like those of Beecher, and Dr. Storrs made it famous the country over until it has become a business center with the admixture of apartment houses, boarding houses, and rooming houses and garages.

In his prime, the old shopping center was shifted from Lower Fulton Street to the stretch east of Borough Hall, where the great department stores have been erected, each one turning over goods to the value of from \$1,000,000 to \$50,000,000 a year. He has seen the city spread out over the rich farms of New Utrecht, Flatbush and Flatlands. When he was just out of school and getting started in the real estate office of his father, Daniel Chauncey, where No. 207 Montague Street stands today, he used to drive his father in the family conveyance to inspect the new houses going up in the outlying districts at the time. Years after, he drove the same grey mare to the auction sales conducted by Jere Johnson, since dead, and who hired a band to attract buyers. The hand bill, and the stove pipe hat of the auctioneer, took the place of the newspaper "ad" of recent times. The old pioneers believed in holding what they had for a rise, but when Mr. Chauncey succeeded his father, the idea of a quick turn began to gain favor. Large tracts were subdivided as transit lines were spread out, and a new class of speculators was created only to give way in their turn to the builder of the present day. The mortgage, title and bond companies had not yet appeared and loans were made by wealthy persons through their lawyers, or through the bank where the borrower did business. Mr. Chauncey has witnessed three real estate panics, and his advice still

is to buy for the future, for investment and improvement, rather than to "get while the getting is good."

Mr. Chauncey has as hobbies the Mechanics Bank, the Brooklyn Club, the Old Seventh Regiment, where he attained the rank of first sergeant in Company I before his retirement years ago. He was one of the projectors of the big storage warehouse on the site of Dr. Talmage's old Tabernacle. He is a member of the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association, and has been an active member of the Reform Club. He has been president of the Excelsior Club, and he belongs to the Brooklyn, Hamilton, Crescent Athletic, Germania and Riding and Driving clubs, of Brooklyn, and the Adirondack and Parmachine Sporting clubs. He is or has been a director of the Academy of Music, the Brooklyn Warehouse Company, the Brooklyn Trust Company, the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, and was vice-president of the Dime Savings Bank, while for twelve years he was president of the Mechanics Bank, to mention only a few. He has collected autographs, and has a valuable lot of letters of presidents and women of the White House.

HERBERT LAWRENCE BRIDGMAN—A man of amazing vitality, energy and versatility, Herbert Lawrence Bridgman carried the name and fame of Brooklyn into the frozen North and over many seas. This noted writer and explorer was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, May 30, 1844. His father was Richard Baxter, and his mother, Mary (Nutting) Bridgman. He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Amherst in 1866, the degree of Master of Arts in 1869, and of honorary Master of Arts in 1904 and honorary Doctor of Laws in 1920 from the same college. He began newspaper work in 1864; was historian of the Peary Arctic Expedition in 1894; assistant to Professor Libbey in scaling the Mesa Encantada in New Mexico in 1897; in command of the Peary Auxiliary Expedition on board the steamship "Diana" in 1899 and the steamship "Erik" in 1901; delegate of the United States National Geographic Society, the Peary Arctic, the Explorers' and Arctic clubs to the International Congress for the study of the Polar Regions at Brussels, Belgium, in September, 1906; United States Delegate to the International Polar Commission at Brussels in 1908; at Rome, Italy, in 1909; lecturer for the New York Board of Education in 1895 and for succeeding years. He was made a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold II in 1908; officer of the Order of Saint Alexander (Bulgaria); a member of the American, Royal, National and Philadelphia Geographical Societies, and the Association of American Geographers; secretary-treasurer of the Peary Arctic Club; a founder of the American Alpine Club; member of the executive council of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, 1877, president in 1883; member of the Phi Beta Kappa (Amherst) Fraternity; president of the Amherst Association of New York for several terms; chairman of the New York Publishers' Association (daily newspapers); at one time president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association; president of the Department of Geography in

the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; honorary Fellow of the American Museum of Natural History; vice-president of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society; member of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1897 and until his death in 1924. He belonged to the Harvard, Travelers', (Cambridge) Union League, Psi Upsilon, and Explorers clubs of New York, the Hamilton Club and the Chamber of Commerce of Brooklyn. He was the author of "The Sudan—Africa from Sea to Center," published in 1905. His home was at No. 604 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, and his office at No. 296 Washington Street, where he acted as business manager for the "Brooklyn Standard Union." Mr. Bridgman died at sea on board the school ship "Newport" on a cruise for the Board of Education of the city of New York.

Mr. Bridgman married, on September 7, 1887, Helen Bartlett, of New York.

THOMAS POLLOCK PETERS—Among the most versatile of Brooklyn's public men, a man able to turn his thoughts to many things and make a success in one or all, is Thomas Pollock Peters, who took up the law after having put in many of his best years in the sanctum as editor-in-chief of the "Brooklyn Times." Mr. Peters was born at Hartford, Connecticut, May 17, 1868, the son of Bernard and Camilla Wright (Pollock) Peters. He was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Columbia University, where he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was graduated from the Brooklyn Law School on April 24, 1909, with the degree of Doctor of Laws, and left journalism in 1910 to practice law. He was at one time a director of the Manhattan Bridge three-cent-fare line, and was assistant district attorney of Kings County from 1914 until 1923. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library for several years, but resigned in 1907. Mr. Peters ran for register on the Republican ticket (Fusion) in 1909, but was defeated by Frederick Lundy. He severed his connection with the "Brooklyn Times" on December 24, 1911, after an association of seventeen years. He joined James W. and Charles J. McDermott in their law business at No. 2 Rector Street, New York with a branch in Brooklyn at No. 189 Montague Street. Mr. Peters had obtained a reputation in Brooklyn as a forceful speaker. Besides general practice he took up the libel law, his newspaper experience standing him in good stead in solving the many knotty problems that best beset libel suits. He was president of the Republican Editors' Association for one year, and supported the movement to have the libel laws of the State amended, although little progress was made. He was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1904. He was a director of the Brooklyn League, and belongs to the Crescent Athletic and Hanover clubs. He is a director of the Home Trust Company. He lives at No. 100 Marlborough Road, and practices at No. 50 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Peters occupies the handsome home he bought from Elmer A.

Sperry, inventor of the Sperry Gyroscope, and in 1915 moved into it from the Eastern District, where he lived since boyhood. Mr. Peters and his family attend St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church in Flatbush. He is president of the Council of Men's Church clubs in Flatbush.

Mr. Peters married, in 1895, Lou Darlington, of Brooklyn, and he is the father of two sons: Thomas Darlington, born in 1896; and Jack Bernard, born in 1905.

JUDGE WILLARD BARTLETT, at one time chief judge of the New York State Court of Appeals, passed his active life at Brooklyn. Judge Bartlett was born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, October 14, 1846, the son of William O. and Agnes E. H. Willard Bartlett, and was graduated from the Columbia University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1869. One of his early law partners and lifelong friends was Senator Elihu Root. This partnership extended from 1869 to 1883. It was in the latter years that he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court.

He ran again for the office of Supreme Court Justice in 1897 and was reelected. Later he served in the Appellate Division in the Supreme Court in this boro until 1906, when he was appointed an associate judge of the Court of Appeals. In 1907 he was elected to that body for the full term expiring on December 31, 1917. He became chief judge of the Court of Appeals in 1914, succeeding Chief Judge Edgar M. Cullen.

After his retirement, because of the age limit, Judge Bartlett became an official referee in State cases. He resumed the practice of law and at the time of his death was an associate counsel of the firm of Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland, in Manhattan. Elihu Root is likewise an associate counsel of this firm.

Judge Bartlett's father was for years a prominent Manhattan lawyer, and after his admission to the bar he became his father's assistant. Following his graduation from New York University with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1868, he received the same degree from Columbia University in 1869, and later received the degrees of Doctor of Laws from Hamilton College, New York University, and Columbia University. He was a Democrat in politics.

At one time he was dramatic critic of the "New York Sun," and contributed articles to a number of other papers. He was a reviser of the "American Cyclopaedia" from 1873 to 1876, and for eighteen years professor of medical jurisprudence in the Long Island College Hospital.

Judge Bartlett was of the old school as regards custom, courtesy and training, and of the new school as to advanced thought and action. Although kind and sympathetic, he never permitted this to intrude on his interpretation of the law. His whole aim on the bench was to avoid error in judgment on the part of the bench and error of practice on the part of the bar. He was fond of reading and was a student of Sanskrit and other Oriental and Aryan languages. The theater

also held an especial attraction for him and at one time, while presiding in the case of William Gillette against James M. White of the Criterion Theater to determine the right to produce "Held by the Enemy," he told the lawyers that they did not have to produce a full description of the play because he had seen it a number of times and had been a theatergoer since he was twelve years old.

Among the famous cases in which Judge Bartlett was engaged was the investigation at Washington of the House Committee on Naval affairs into the condition of the Navy Department, in March, 1872; the Lawrence Interstate extradition case, in which it was first authoritatively settled that one judge was not bound by the decision of another judge refusing to discharge a prisoner on *habeas corpus*; the Kemble libel suit, and the defense of General William F. Smith in which Judge Bartlett successfully defended the right of the accused officer to be represented by counsel at the trial of the New York Police Commissioners.

In 1891 he gave his decision in the famous suit of William Ziegler against Mayor Chapin, the controller and auditor of Brooklyn, continuing the injunction to prevent the sale of the Long Island Water Supply Company to the city.

It was before Judge Bartlett that John Y. McKane was found guilty and sent to prison for six years. McKane and the eighteen inspectors of election and Constable Jamison, of Gravesend, were arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Brooklyn, in January, 1894, to plead to indictments in connection with election frauds. Gen. Benjamin Tracy and Edward M. Shepard were among those representing the prosecution. Judge Bartlett overruled all points raised against the legality of the indictments by counsel for McKane. The closing scene of the trial was second only to the scene in the Beecher trial.

In 1898, Judge Bartlett wrote the opinion in the Appellate Division affirming the indictments against Theodore B. Willis, City Work Commissioner of Brooklyn and William E. Phillips, for a short time police commissioner. In 1902 he wrote the opinion of the Appellate Division reversing Justice Gaynor who held in the shrievalty contest case that Charles Guyden had not been legally removed as Sheriff by Governor Odell. Judge Bartlett held that Norman S. Dike, who was appointed in Guyden's place, was Sheriff of Kings County. The decision was affirmed by the higher court. He also wrote in 1911 the prevailing opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of the New York Central Railroad claim to a perpetual right of way in Eleventh Avenue, (Death Avenue), in Manhattan, and upheld the right of the Legislature to revoke the franchise of the railway company to operate on the surface of the city's streets.

Judge Bartlett was a resident of Brooklyn for about fifty-six years, and prior to entering college attended Polytechnic Institute and Columbia University Grammar School. He was an earnest church worker, and at one time was president of the board of trustees of the Church of the Saviour. He was also active in club life, and was a member and

former president of the New England Society of Brooklyn. He also was a member of the Long Island Historical Society, of which he was president, and belonged to the University, Hamilton, Century, Brooklyn, Worcester and Appalachian Mountain clubs. He was a member of the American and Brooklyn Bar associations, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Rhode Island was the home of Judge Bartlett's family, one of its distinguished members being John R. Bartlett, author of "Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms," and who for many years was secretary of State of Rhode Island. Dr. Samuel Willard, of Massachusetts, his great-grandfather on his mother's side, represented his part of Worcester County in the convention which met in Boston in 1788 under the presidency of John Hancock to consider the question of adjusting or rejecting the Constitution of the United States.

Judge Bartlett married, October 26, 1870, Mary Fairbanks Buffum, of Brooklyn, who survives him with two daughters, Agnes Willard, and Maud Bartlett. He retired from the bench in 1916, after rounding out a service of thirty-three years. He died in his home, No. 21 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, on December 14, 1924.

DAVID H. LANMAN—Among the outstanding financiers who took high rank from the outset of their careers and maintained it with ever-increasing prestige is David H. Lanman, vice-president of the Brooklyn Trust Company and president of the Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Company. He was born in the family home at No. 241 Carroll Street in 1874, the son of George Downing and Frances E. (Haskell) Lanman. Mr. Lanman joined the Brooklyn Trust Company in 1906 and became its treasurer. In 1908 he was made vice-president and at the same time elected a trustee of the company. He received his early training in the banking business at the hands of Francis L. Hine, president of the First National Bank of New York, who at the time was connected with the Astor Place Bank, where Mr. Lanman also was connected. He left the banking business, thereafter, for a time and went with the George A. Fuller Construction Company, from which he came to the Brooklyn Trust Company. Mr. Lanman comes from one of the prominent families of old Brooklyn Heights, and by inheritance takes a lead in civic affairs as well as social. He was president of the Heights Casino for years, a trustee of the Brooklyn Hospital, and active in its affairs, treasurer of the Church Charity Foundation, of Long Island, trustee of the South Brooklyn Savings Institution, and president of the Brooklyn Safe Deposit Company, which is under the control of the Brooklyn Trust Company. He belongs to the Hamilton Club, and was for years a trooper of Squadron A.

Mr. Lanman married Anne Hunter, of Penn Yan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hunter. Their children are: Faith, Margaret, and David H. Jr.

Mr. Lanman's brother Jonathan Trumbull Lanman married Mary Ludlow Thomas who lived at No. 127 Willow Street. They now re-

side at No. 151 East Seventy-second Street, New York City. Huntington Lanman is another brother.

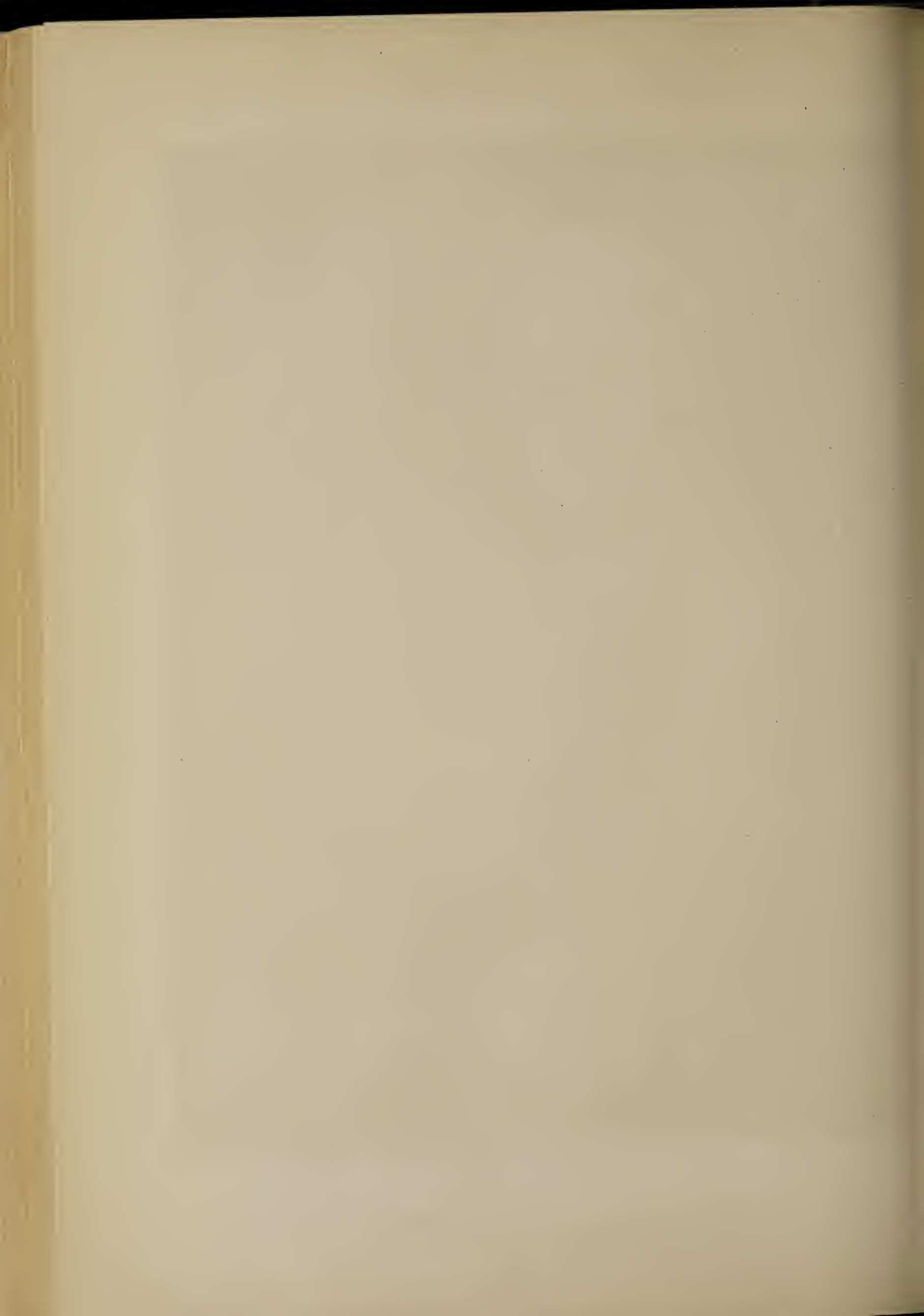
CLIFFORD STERLING TROTTER—Throughout his career of usefulness to town, State and society, and in all the affiliations of his successful business life, Mr. Trotter has proven his willingness and ability to serve the highest interests of all, and the community in which he has lived has largely shared the benefits of such service. There is no more public-spirited man in Elmhurst, in whose every civic, patriotic and educational movement he is foremost in direction and counsel; while religious, business and social matters find in him a talented and helpful exponent in behalf of their progress. Military interests and those of the highest type of legitimate sport have brought him into their service; and he was as capable a captain in the war-time drives as he was an efficient officer of the 4th Regiment in the nineties. He is the sort of man who maintains no belief whatever in half-way measures, his being a well-rounded life of action and accomplishment.

A son of Clifford S. and Elizabeth (Zimmer) Trotter, Clifford Sterling Trotter was born May 25, 1876, on a farm at Bound Brook, New Jersey, where he attended the neighboring schools until he was fourteen years old, when he left to learn the painter's trade with Barbier Brothers, in Jersey City. Afterwards, he was associated with A. T. Howard & Company, and he had become manager of the interests of that concern, when he left to work for his brother, Eugene T. Trotter, who had started in the manufacture of insulating materials, asphaltum paint, and bicycle cement. In July, 1902, he was received into that business as partner, and in 1906, the firm was incorporated under the name E. T. Trotter & Company, when Clifford S. Trotter was elected vice-president, a position he holds to the present. In 1891, Mr. Trotter joined the 4th Regiment of the State of New Jersey, and he was elected a sergeant of his company in 1895, and during his term of service with the regiment he was chairman of its Athletic Association. Always affiliated with sports, he was a member of the Iron Cross Athletic Club, and is now president of the Sterling Athletic Club of Elmhurst. For many years he was an active member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and he formed an auxiliary called the Catholic Benevolent Legion Uniform Corps, by which organization he was presented with a silver loving cup in 1913. He was prominent in all war-time interests and drives, and was captain of the Elmhurst District during the drives for the various Liberty Bonds. He has had the honor of presenting flags to Public Schools Nos. 13, 89, and 102, as well as to the Elmhurst Post of the American Legion, which Post accords him the honorary title "Daddy."

In business affiliation, Mr. Trotter is a member of the board of directors of the firm of E. T. Trotter & Company, the Eastern Tube and Tool Company, and the Huff Winding Company. During the fall of 1920, Mr. Trotter started what is known as the Elmhurst Memorial League, and he was then elected and has since served as its president.



Clifford S. Trotter.



He was chairman of the Defence Day exercises in Elmhurst in 1924. He is an active member of the Elmhurst Guild of St. John's Hospital; the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Science; Triune Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion; Champlain Council, Knights of Columbus; and Queens borough Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Trotter and his family are communicants of St. Bartholomew's Roman Catholic Church at Elmhurst.

Clifford Sterling Trotter married, January 23, 1900, at St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, in Brooklyn, Anna J. MacCormac, a teacher in Public School No. 14, daughter of John M. MacCormac, deceased, of Fort Edward, New York, and of Anna (Odell) MacCormac, who resides with her daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Trotter are the parents of the following children: Clifford S., born November 1, 1900; Leo John, born May 12, 1902; Eugene A., born May 18, 1904; Anna Jane, born August 16, 1906; and Mary Elizabeth, born July 26, 1911, died March 11, 1912.

RIGHT REV. THOMAS E. MOLLOY, Bishop of Brooklyn, when thirty-four years of age, was consecrated Bishop, in 1920. He was widely known as a capable executive and a profound student of theology and at the time was attached to the Queen of All Saints' Church at Vanderbilt and Lafayette avenues. The appointment at the hands of Pope Benedict XV conferred the honor of Titular Bishop of Loria and made him Auxiliary to the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of Brooklyn, who was staying at the American College in Rome at the time and recommended the appointment. The honor was unusual inasmuch as he never had been in charge of a parish, yet a precedent had been established when both Bishop McDonnell, and Cardinal Mundelein, of Chicago, were consecrated. Bishop Molloy succeeded Archbishop Mundelein, since made a Cardinal, when that prelate was appointed to take charge of the Archdiocese of Chicago.

Bishop Molloy was born in Nashua, New Hampshire, in 1886, and received his early education at the parochial school attached to the church his family attended. His parents had heard of St. Francis' College in Butler Street, Brooklyn, and sent him there, placing him under the charge of the Franciscan Brothers. He boarded at the college until he was graduated. He decided to study for the priesthood and made application to Bishop McDonnell, who selected him as a student for the propoganda and the American College in Rome. He stood highest in his class both at the Propaganda and at the College, and the professors there brought to the attention of Monsignor Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, the brilliancy of the young American, giving him his excellent record for scholarship, and the Apostolic Delegate watched the career of the young priest with interest and pride. Dr. Molloy was ordained at the American College in September, 1908, and when he returned to Brooklyn five months afterwards, Bishop McDonnell appointed him curate of the Church of Queen of All Saints. When Cardinal Mundelein was appointed

Auxiliary Bishop of Brooklyn he chose Dr. Molloy as his secretary. This was done as the result of a conversation the Auxiliary Bishop had had with Monsignor Bonzano. "I have not yet selected my secretary," he remarked to the Delegate, "but I have in mind Dr. Molloy, a young priest educated at the American College".

"One of the brightest students we ever had at both the Propaganda and the College," Monsignor Bonzano replied, "and I recommend him highly." This high commendation coming from the Apostolic Delegate, in addition to the knowledge of Dr. Molloy's fitness Bishop Mundelein already possessed, decided the appointment. Dr. Molloy served as secretary to the Auxiliary Bishop during his term of office in this diocese; and when Bishop Mundelein was advanced to his high position in Chicago, he took Dr. Molloy along, and retained him as secretary until Bishop McDonnell requested his return to Brooklyn, Archbishop Mundelein was opposed to losing his valuable aid and expressed the wish to retain him in Chicago where high honors would come to him without a doubt; but the prior claim of Bishop McDonnell prevailed and Dr. Molloy returned East. Bishop McDonnell long before had discovered the qualifications of the young man as a teacher and chose him as a professor at the Cathedral College where boys with a leaning toward the priesthood are educated and encouraged. Dr. Molloy soon became Master of Studies at the College, and for three years preceding his elevation to the Bishopric was the guiding spirit of that institution. Afterwards, Dr. Molloy was appointed Spiritual director of St. Joseph's College on Washington Avenue, established in its present building a few years before.

Cardinal Mundelein was spiritual director of the Catholic Club during his residence in Brooklyn, an organization in which Bishop McDonnell was deeply interested. After the withdrawal of Cardinal Mundelein, Bishop McDonnell decided to take the vacant post himself until a suitable successor to the Cardinal could be found. After about four months he appointed Dr. Molloy to fill it.

Bishop Molloy's consecration took place in St. James' Pro-Cathedral on Sunday, October 3, 1920, the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of Brooklyn, officiating. The ceremony was attended by the Right Rev. Michael John Hoban, Bishop of Scranton, and the Right Rev. Michael Curley, Bishop of St. Augustine, Archbishop Jeremiah Hoity, of Omaha, the Right Rev. John E. Conroy, Bishop of Ogdensburg, and Bishop Walsh, of Trenton.

Bishop McDonnell died on August 21 of the following year and Pope Benedict XV appointed Bishop Molloy to succeed him announcing his choice on November 21. His installation occurred on February 15, 1922, almost at the celebration of the Centennial of the organization of the Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn. In the hundred years the number of Catholics in the diocese had grown from a bare seventy to more than a million. The ceremony occurred in St. James' Pro-Cathedral, and Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, then Archbishop of New York, led the Bishop to his throne. He was thirty-seven. The personal qualities of

Bishop Molloy, his attention to all who have any business with him, and his winning manners, coupled with his great abilities, won all hearts. He was always responsive to the spirit of the community and always expressed the ideals of Christian brotherhood.

DR. JOHN H. WALSH was connected with the schools of Brooklyn and New York City for forty-three years, rising from a teacher in a Brooklyn public school to associate superintendent of schools.

Dr. Walsh was born in Brooklyn, and graduated from the St. Francis' and St. James' academies in Brooklyn, and received degrees from Georgetown and Columbia universities. He began his career as an educator in Public School No. 15, Brooklyn, in 1880, and seven years later was named principal of Public School No. 27. Under Dr. William H. Maxwell, Dr. Walsh was appointed superintendent of schools in Brooklyn and, with the consolidation of Brooklyn and Manhattan, in 1898, was transferred to Manhattan as the associate of Dr. Maxwell, who was appointed superintendent. Dr. Walsh was an intimate friend and strong supporter of Dr. Maxwell's policies.

Dr. Walsh left a wife and two daughters, Margaret and Mary Walsh, and a son, Harry Walsh of Millburn, New Jersey.

Dr. Walsh died on December 13, 1924, having been retired a year before on attaining the age of seventy-two years.

AMBROSE J. FRY—When Dr. James S. Cooley was removed by death from the office of supervisor of schools in the First District of Nassau County, the difficulty of filling the post of a man so long accustomed to the duties of the place, so familiar with its peculiarities and so deeply rooted in the affections of the teachers and the people, seemed a hard task. The choice fell upon Ambrose J. Fry, Master of Arts, at one time of Piermont and Nyack. Mr. Fry was born in Benton, Ohio, and after going through the district schools of the neighborhood, he attended Mount Union College, and upon his graduation, taught in the schools of Northeastern Ohio for twelve years. He was a principal at Denniston for two years and was superintending principal at Fairport Harbor, near Cleveland, for four years. He decided to transfer his activities from Ohio to New York State and accepted the post of principal of the high school at Mechanicsville, New York, in 1909. He became superintendent of schools in 1912, having fifty teachers under his supervision. He resigned in 1915 and entered Columbia University to study school administration and at the same time obtain his degree of Master of Arts.

After this advanced course, he became principal of the high school at Dunkirk, New York, but resigned in 1917 to enter army educational work. He was assigned to Camp Cody, near Columbia, New Mexico, and put in charge of the education of illiterates. When the camp was abandoned after fifteen months, he went overseas, where he directed the education of soldiers and civilians who remained in France in the high classes of study, which was part

of the reconstruction work of the government. He returned to the United States in 1919 and entered State Educational work at Albany almost immediately. He was field director, organizing night schools, but this department was discontinued for lack of funds. Following this line, Mr. Fry had good results with the night schools, where instruction in trades and industrial lines were given to students who were neglected because of poverty or other conditions or were prevented from attending the day classes. The night schools in New Rochelle flourished, and in Nassau County there are several night schools. Mr. Fry carried his crusade into the Adirondacks where school conditions are bad, and where the wood cutters, the mill workers and the guides were taught the English language, and offered the opportunity to study other branches and improve their minds. There was no ready response to the night school appeal, however, as the inhabitants of those regions could not quite grasp the idea that the State was trying to help them. They thought there was something ulterior behind it all and were suspicious. Mr. Fry found persons out of work still more difficult to persuade. While he thought they would be persuaded easily to learn a trade, or perhaps bookkeeping, the night school had no appeal whatever. They were thinking only of getting a job, and while they would pass their time sitting on soap boxes in the corner store at night, they could not be coaxed to attend night school, although the appeal startled them and started them thinking.

In March, 1922, Mr. Fry was made principal of the Tappan Zee High School at Piermont, where he was still engaged when chosen by the school directors of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay to take charge of the First District of Nassau County. He has a wife, long a teacher, and two sons, Franklin, and Nelson. His jurisdiction is coincident with the Second Assembly District of the County. He took over his new duties in January, 1924.

HANS VON KALTENBORN associate editor of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle," who has just turned forty-six (1925) takes pride in the title "working newspaperman." He was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1878, and has been in the profession all his life, starting at fourteen as a reporter for the "Merrill (Wis.) News."

While in his teens Mr. Kaltenborn served as an enlisted man in the Spanish War and did newspaper correspondence after the war. He beat his way to France on a cattle boat, and passed three years in that country, where he learned to speak French fluently. From 1900-1902 he tramped all over Europe doing odd jobs and free-lance writing. Returning, he started work for the "Eagle" in 1905 at eight dollars, working up to twenty-five dollars a week, when he decided to pull himself out of the reportorial rut by a college education. In 1905 he entered Harvard College, where he achieved high distinction, winning the Boylston Prize as Harvard's best public speaker and the Coolidge Prize as the best debater. Harvard awarded him a degree with distinction in History and Political Science.

Upon his graduation, John Jacob Astor, since dead, selected him as tutor for his son Vincent, with whom Mr. Kaltenborn travelled in Europe and the West Indies.

During the winter of 1908-09 he was abroad as secretary for the Harvard-Berlin professional exchange. For the last twenty years he has been an active and prominent figure in New York journalism as reporter, Washington correspondent, dramatic editor, news executive, editorial writer and associate editor. He organized and for several years conducted the courses in journalism given by the College of the City of New York.

Since 1919 Mr. Kaltenborn has co-operated with the United States Department of the Interior and various foreign governments in organizing and personally conducting an annual educational tour under the auspices of the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle." He has spent some time in the Hawaiian Islands, South America and Alaska.

Mr. Kaltenborn passed part of 1914, 1921 and 1923 abroad as special observer for his newspaper. His broad experience and linguistic accomplishments—he is equally at home in French, German and Spanish—have enabled him to enjoy first-hand contact with the big personalities in foreign lands.

On his survey trip, Mr. Kaltenborn attended the London conference, first, where he obtained a "world beat" on Owen D. Young's appointment as reparations Czar. Then he followed the London proposals through the German Reichstag, and gained the first exclusive interview ever granted an American journalist by Chancellor Marx.

How Mr. Kaltenborn happens to pass more time on a lecture platform than at a newspaper desk is a story in itself. He was working his way through Harvard, largely by acting as correspondent for newspapers. At one time, becoming interested in college life, he neglected his work, and a term bill threatened, with no money in the treasury.

Picking up a college catalogue, he searched the lists of prizes he might attempt to win. Two presented themselves at a date, which, if he won, would enable him to meet the bill. Both were oratorical. He had never thought of himself as a speaker before, although he admits today, he realized he had the "gift of gab." He won both prizes—the Boylston Prize for elocution of sixty dollars and the Coolidge Debating Prize of one hundred dollars. After that the debating society claimed him and he was destined for the lecture platform.

HERBERT L. CARPENTER—A writer and fearless citizen, right or wrong, but never backward in his stand, Herbert L. Carpenter has been a conspicuous figure in the life of Brooklyn for many years. He was born in the city in the early eighties, and is an active member of one of its old and prominent families. For years before he entered the automobile industry he filled a prominent position with the New York Telephone Company, and was intimately associated with the construction of the present great telephone system about the greater city. Before he entered the motor vehicle field he passed much time

in Europe, where he made himself familiar with the manufacturing and service methods of foreign competitors. In the early stages of motor truck development, Mr. Carpenter passed much time in improving the efficiency of the delivery systems of several of the large industrial concerns of the East, and many of his suggestions assisted in the practical development of motor trucks and commercial vehicles. As president of the Carpenter Motor Vehicle Company for six years, he was associated with the Studebaker Corporation, and introduced and developed their product in Brooklyn and on Long Island, where his name was closely associated with that of the western organization until the establishment of the Studebaker factory branch on Long Island. Subsequently, Mr. Carpenter became associated with the Pierce-Arrow interests and the Harrolds Motor Car Company, of New York. As the territorial representative for Brooklyn and Long Island he made himself prominent in the development of both the Pierce-Arrow cars and motor trucks.

Mr. Carpenter was splendidly equipped by education and idea, and was popular with his associates from the beginning of his career. Although a strong personality and success kept him in the eye of many competitors, he always appreciated good competition and fellowship, and early developed a wide and prominent circle of acquaintances in both social and business life throughout Long Island. In addition to his business connections, Mr. Carpenter has written many valuable articles on subjects of transportation, the motor vehicle and its influence on the lives of people and their business. He took an active interest in legislation affecting the industry and always advocated the enforcement of existing laws rather than the enactment of conflicting new laws which might hamper the proper use of and enjoyment of the highways of the State and city. Mr. Carpenter is a member of the Nassau, University, Civic, Motor and Long Island Automobile clubs. He has ever been in favor of better highways, especially on Long Island, and he is an enthusiast for outdoor life. Mr. Carpenter is president of the Associated Civic Associations. His house at Locust Valley was burned down November 26, 1917, and the loss was close to \$50,000.

JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS—Among the historians of Long Island towns whose researches bear the stamp of authority and accuracy, James Truslow Adams of Southampton, rank among the foremost. Mr. Adams was born in Brooklyn, October 18, 1878, his parents being William Newton and Elizabeth Harper (Truslow) Adams. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn in 1898, and the degree of Master of Arts from Yale University in 1900, the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Rhode Island State College in 1923. He was a member of a New York Stock Exchange firm until 1912; was with Colonel House, commissioner to prepare data for the Peace Conference early in the World War; was a captain in the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff, United States Army; was detailed to special duty at the Peace Con-



Frederick Grant

ference in Paris, 1919. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Antiquarian Society, the Long Island Historical Society. He is a Republican in politics; and an Episcopalian in his religious belief. His clubs are: Authors' Explorers' Yale (New York) and the Cosmos of Washington, D. C. He is the author of "Memorials of Old Bridgehampton," 1916; "History of the Town of Southampton," 1918; "Founding of New England," 1921, won the Pulitzer prize of \$2,000 for the best work on the history of the United States in 1922; "Revolutionary New England," 1691-1776-1923. He also contributes to magazines, and makes his home in Bridgehampton.

COLONEL SYDNEY GRANT—The business career of Colonel Sydney Grant is a record of noteworthy achievement and has carried him to large success. He is widely known in mercantile and industrial progress, but his military activity has given him wider fame, and covering, as it does, a period of more than forty years, places him among the foremost figures in military advance today. His participation in the World War was the constructive leadership of the seasoned veteran and the experienced officer, and bore close significance to the brilliant part which America played in that great drama.

Sydney Grant was born in Galesburg, Illinois, October 12, 1862, and is a son of Josias and Mary E. (Northrup) Grant. The family removing to Brooklyn, New York, in his boyhood, he attended public schools Nos. 13 and 32 of this city, and throughout his lifetime he has been identified with the progress of the metropolitan district. Colonel Grant's first business experience was in the capacity of office boy with the widely known wholesale grocery firm of Austin, Nichols & Company, and in this connection he rose to the position of billing clerk. He then entered the employ of the F. Kroeber Clock Company and gained valuable experience, representing this concern on the road as a travelling salesman. He covered all parts of the country, and continued in this work until November, 1891. Then, in association with his brother, Eugene J. Grant, Colonel Grant founded the present interest which has been known since under the title of E. J. & S. Grant, and is located at No. 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York. Their activities have followed the line of general real estate business. Few other interests have commanded the attention of Colonel Grant, except his long and honorable military service, and in this he is a widely distinguished figure.

Enlisting on August 1, 1881, in Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, New York National Guard, he rose through the various grades in this organization to the rank of colonel, to which he has promoted June 23, 1916. The period of the World War brought to the recognition of the people their vital dependence upon such men as Colonel Grant, who possessed the long experience and comprehensive training which enabled them to take the leadership of new and untried troops and command their confidence. Colonel Grant's services in the United

States Army over the period of this struggle began August 5, 1917, when he was made fort commander at Fort Hamilton, later being appointed coast defense commander of Southern New York. An outstanding service in the months that followed was Colonel Grant's work in organizing the Fifty-ninth Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, and this unit he took overseas, sailing March 27, 1918. Serving in command during the training period in the vicinity of Limoges until June 10, 1918, he was then made acting inspector general of the Thirty-second Brigade, Coast Artillery Corps, in which capacity he served until July 1 of the same year. On July 8 he was made commanding officer of the United States Troops, Base No. 7, and was retained in command until April 25, 1919. Then returning to the United States, he received his honorable discharge at Fort Monroe (special order No. 1662), June 16, 1919. Two honors were conferred upon Colonel Grant during his services across. He was decorated by the French Government with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, Officier Grade, April 4, 1919, and a citation by General Pershing, in recognition of special merit, was received April 19, 1919. Since his return to civilian life Colonel Grant has been active in the above-mentioned firm, and is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. He is affiliated with Mayflower Lodge, No. 961, Free and Accepted Masons; also the Royal Arcanum; and is a member of the Rotary Club.

MAJOR HUBERT S. WYNKOOP, chief engineer of the electrical inspection division of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of Brooklyn, was born in Yonkers, New York, and was educated in the Adelphi Academy and Stevens Institute. After serving as an engineer with the Great Northern Railway and in several western and southern cities he took up his residence in Brooklyn.

Maj. Wynkoop was at one time prominent in the National Guard, and was for twenty-two years connected with the 23d Regiment. He was at one time a member of the staff of Maj. Gen. John G. Eddy as commissary of the brigade. He had also served in the militia in Illinois, California and Missouri.

He was active in civic matters, and was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the 1st Provisional Regiment, New York Guard; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the Holland Society; the 23d Regiment Veterans Association, and the Citizens Association of Queens and Bellaire. His wife, Matilda E. Wynkoop; three daughters, Mrs. Marjorie Hurlburt, of Grand Isle, Maine; Mrs. Natalie Sykes, of Queens Village, and Mrs. Ruth Rockefeller, of Philadelphia, survive him. Mr. Wynkoop died at his home in Queens Village, Long Island, in December, 1924.

ASA FRANCIS SMITH—One of the most widely known leaders of the Prohibition Party in Brooklyn was Asa Francis Smith, a noted and successful lawyer. Mr. Smith was born in Beverly, Essex County, Massachusetts, and educated there. He was a resident of Brooklyn

nearly fifty years, and was a Presbyterian. He was a member of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities for thirty-eight years, Mission Sabbath School, of Throop Avenue, for thirty-five years, and of the Kings County Prohibition General Committee for more than forty years.

Mr. Smith was an ardent "dry," and was candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court for the Prohibition Party in 1919. He came to New York in 1874. He was admitted to the bar of New York State in 1880, and opened his Brooklyn office in January, 1898, at No. 44 Court Street. He joined the Prohibition Party in 1878.

Mr. Smith was a bachelor, but left several brothers, living in various parts of the United States. He died December 13, 1924, as a result of gas asphyxiation from a leaky stove.

AMELIA GUION, of No. 682 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, taught for fifty-nine years in Public School No. 19, before she retired in 1913. Her long career as a teacher in a single school constitutes a record in teaching history in this city.

Miss Guion was the daughter of the Rev. Alvah Guion, founder of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church on Marcy Avenue. She was the oldest member of the church, having attended continuously since its foundation, fifty-six years ago. For an almost similar period she was a teacher in the Sunday School of the church. Her father was at one time president of St. John's Hospital, in which she died in February, 1925. He was also the founder of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church on Conselyea Street. Miss Guion was born in Charlton, Massachusetts, in 1843, and received her education in the Packer Institute. She was known to thousands of men and women in Brooklyn, who attended her classes in Public School No. 19.

HIRAM PAULDING, SR., son of Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, and descendants of a line of forebears distinguished for their part in American history, was born in Huntington on February 18, 1846, and lived all his life in that village. For many years he devoted his time to the manufacture of a cider that was a favorite at exclusive clubs and hotels and he also shipped all over the world from the presses on his estate. Mr. Paulding was also well known to poor children of Brooklyn and Manhattan, hundreds of whom each year he invited to his estate to eat apples and play under the large shade trees.

Mr. Paulding's father, Admiral Paulding, was from 1862 to 1866 commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In 1837 he came to Huntington and bought the beautiful family estate that overlooks Lloyd's Harbor on the Sound. His grandfather, John Paulding, was a trusted soldier of General Washington in the Revolutionary War and commanded the troops that captured Major André in Tarrytown in 1780.

For more than a score of years Mr. Paulding was Sunday School superintendent at St. John's Church, which he also served as warden and vestryman. His wife, Mrs. Virginia Paulding; two daughters, Mrs. W. C. Dripps, of Mountain Lakes, New Jersey, and Mrs. Arthur

L. Townson, of Smithburg, Maryland; a son, Hiram Paulding, Jr., and ten grandchildren survived him when he died on December 13, 1924.

HALSEY B. KNAPP, farm reared, coming from a long line of farmers for generations back, and now director of the State Institute of Applied Agriculture, of Farmingdale, Long Island, was born at Port Byron, Cayuga County, New York, September 1, 1888. He attended a country school through grades, and the Port Byron High School, driving six miles each way night and morning and carrying milk produced on the farm to a shipping station. He was graduated from the Port Byron High School in 1904; took a post-graduate course of one year and remained on the home farm until September, 1908, when he entered the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca. He served as student assistant in various departments and worked his way through college. He represented the University in many speaking and debating contests, serving as leader of the Cornell Debate Team in 1912. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1912. Immediately he became connected with the Department of Pomology at the same institution, in charge of extension service and field work, first as instructor and later as assistant professor. He received the degree of Master of Science in Agriculture from Cornell in 1913.

In April, 1916, Mr. Knapp went to Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York, as director of the New York State School of Agriculture, just opening its doors. He remained at Cobleskill for more than seven years, going to Farmingdale as director of State Institute of Applied Agriculture November 21, 1924. The Institute is a finishing school in vocational agriculture, training specifically for country life and closely allied fields. It is unique among educational institutions in that an agricultural institution, it is located within twenty miles of the World's largest city, teaches by having its students perform the work on its farm and with the livestock, and operates on a twelve-month basis instead of the usual school year. Students come mostly from New York State, though other States and several foreign countries are represented in its enrollment. The courses vary in length from a regular course of three years down to one-day schools for practicing farmers. The institute also operates a Rural Teacher Training Department.

On April 5, 1913, Mr. Knapp married S. Gertrude Newkirk, of Port Byron, a member of Alpha Zeta undergraduate fraternity and of Gamma Alpha, a graduate scientific fraternity. They have four children.

REBA TALBOT SWAIN—A Brooklyn woman—the second in two months to enter the office of the Attorney General of the State as a deputy—is Reba Talbot Swain, of the Eleventh Assembly District, who succeeded Amy Wren, who resigned on January 18, 1925, in dissatisfaction with her duties.

Miss Swain was born in Brooklyn and received her early education in the public schools. In 1915 she graduated from St. Lawrence Uni-



Franklin A. Poles.

versity at Canton, New York, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Thereafter she attended the law school of New York University, from which she graduated with the degree of Juris Doctor in 1918. She was admitted to the bar of the State of New York in February, 1919.

She is a member of the following organizations: American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, New York County Lawyers Association, Women Lawyers Association, Portia Club, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Delta Delta Fraternity, Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Kings County Republican Committee, League of Women Voters, St. Lawrence University Club of New York, and New York University Law Alumni Association. Miss Swain has her law office at No. 48 Cedar Street, Manhattan.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM O. RICHARDSON—Something of a surprise awaited the New York State National Guard when Major General Charles W. Berry, himself a resident of Brooklyn, chose a resident of New Jersey to command the 52nd, a Manhattan and Brooklyn Artillery brigade. The only satisfactory reply was the one word: "Fitness."

Exceptional ability alone can raise a man from private to the star of a general, and Brigadier William O. Richardson possessed that ability and made that rise. He enlisted as a private in the old 2nd Battery in May, 1898, advanced through all the non-commissioned ranks and became first lieutenant in the 1st Battery. He was assigned to the 2nd Field Artillery in Brooklyn in January, 1913, and was promoted captain the following August.

General Richardson lives in Oradell, New Jersey. He served in the United States Army in 1898 and went to the old 2nd Field Artillery and to France with the 105th Field Artillery under Brigadier General George Albert Wingate. He was a major at the time of his appointment as brigadier general, and it was believed that his advancement was suggested by General Wingate, who was his superior officer and familiar with his qualifications by reason of their joint experiences in France.

FRANKLIN A. COLES—The life and community affairs of Glen Cove would hardly have attained the fine spirit and prestige which this beautiful community of Nassau County enjoys, if one of its most able sons, Franklin A. Coles, had not given of the best of his powers to aid in its growth and development as a residential center and along educational lines. Mr. Coles, who is a well-known Brooklyn attorney, and has figured prominently in legislative circles as a member of the New York State Assembly, has been a member of the Glen Cove Board of Education for thirty years, and now occupies the office of president of that body. For thirty-one years he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Glen Cove Public Library, and is president of that body also. He is an ex-district attorney of Nassau County, and served as a delegate to the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1915.

He has a wide and valued experience as an attorney-at-law, and has been admitted to the bar in the States of Pennsylvania and New York, so that he is entitled to practice his profession in both commonwealths. He formerly had offices in the Borough of Manhattan, but has been located in Brooklyn for several years past with offices at No. 215 Montague Street. He enjoys the confidence of a valued and select clientele, and in his home, Glen Cove, especially is his counsel highly prized in the management of municipal departments. He is considered one of the towers of strength in his town and county, a desirable citizen of that type upon whom the progressiveness and high moral and social tone of the community largely depends.

Born in Glen Cove, Nassau County, Long Island, son of Isaac and Mary (Willits) Coles, Franklin A. Coles attended the public school of his native town. He next entered the Friends' Academy at Locust Valley, Long Island, where he was prepared for college. He matriculated at Cornell University, whence he was graduated in the class of 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He taught school a few years, then decided to elect the law as his profession, he pursued his studies at the University of Philadelphia, and was graduated from that institution's law department in the class of 1888 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania and admission to the bars of Philadelphia and New York he practiced as an attorney in New York City, and the adjoining counties. He centralizes his practice in Brooklyn, and through his offices there has passed for a number of years a very desirable and increasing volume of business.

Mr. Coles has been prominently identified with the Republican Party for many years. His ability as a lawyer has been recognized in a signal manner by the voters of Nassau County, who elected him to the office of district attorney, which he administered with distinction and fidelity from 1905 to 1911. When the momentous events of the Constitutional Convention of the State of New York were forecast, Mr. Coles was chosen as the proper delegate of the county of Nassau to sit in that body during its weighty deliberations of 1915. Three years afterward he was still further honored with preferment at the hands of the electors, and elected a member of the New York State Assembly for the terms of 1918 and 1919.

In the administration of municipal departments in Glen Cove, Mr. Coles is an indispensable co-operating unit. He was elected a member of the Board of Education in 1895, and retains that membership, being also the president of the board. In this position and office he has given valued service in the promotion of the educational facilities and the maintenance of the intellectual tone of the community. Mr. Coles is by temperament, taste and education particularly well fitted for the very departments of the civic life in which he has been most active, and it is not strange, then, that he should have been a member of the Board of Library Trustees of the Glen Cove Public Library since 1894, and that he is the executive head of the board. He takes a keen and inti-

mate pleasure in the building of the library as an adjunct of the town's educational system. With the arrival of the time that the citizens desired to be governed under a new form of government, Mr. Coles was selected to draw the charter.

Mr. Coles is a member of the college fraternity of Theta Delta Chi, and also a member of the Nassau County Bar Association and was one of its organizers and at one time served as its president. When a student at Cornell he was a member of the board of editors of the "Cornell Daily Sun," and the member of a similar board of "The Cornellian," the college annual. His religious affiliation is with the Society of Friends. In his memories of his legislative career at Albany it is of especial interest to recall the fact that his father, who was a civil engineer and surveyor, was a member of the New York State Assembly in 1862.

Mr. Coles married, September 6, 1906, at Peekskill, New York, Carolyn Reed, a daughter of James H. and Sarah (Griffin) Reed. To them has been born one son, Robert Reed, born June 21, 1907.

FRED WASHINGTON ATKINSON—As president of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Fred W. Atkinson is using his talents and knowledge in a way that is proving of vast benefit to hundreds of people. He is a man of no ordinary ability, and has attained his honored position by a conscientious devotion to study—a student who has always delved deep for information and who never gives up a problem until he has mastered it.

Fred W. Atkinson was born in the village of Reading, Massachusetts, May 23, 1865, the son of George W. and Eliza (Allen) Atkinson. He attended the schools of the neighborhood for his early education, and after a preparatory training went to Harvard University, and was graduated from that institution of learning in 1890, receiving at the time the degree of A. B. Returning to his home, he found employment in the high school of Westfield, Massachusetts, being chosen as head of the science department, and in this capacity he served for one year, 1890-01. Then, in order that he might enlarge his knowledge, he went abroad and in the splendid universities of Berlin, Halle, Leipzig, Jena, and the Sorbonne, he studied during the years 1891 to 1894. In 1893 he received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Leipsic. After the completion of his studies abroad, Mr. Atkinson returned to his native country and accepted the position of principal of the high school in Springfield, Massachusetts, serving in this capacity from 1894 to 1900. His next call took him to the Philippine Islands, where he held the position of general superintendent of education from 1900 to 1903. Then returning to Massachusetts, he became superintendent of schools in the city of Newton, holding this office only for one year, 1903-04. On July 1, 1904, Mr. Atkinson was made president of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, which office he is holding at the present time (1925). His long period of service in directing this splendid educational institution is in itself a testimonial

to his ability and genius. The Polytechnic Institute ranks as one of the finest technical schools in the country. It was founded with the idea of securing a degree of perfection in scientific research and experiment, which in turn would increase production and insure prosperity. Under the guidance of Mr. Atkinson the organization is expanding and the scope of effort has increased.

Mr. Atkinson is also known as an author, having written a volume entitled "The Philippine Islands," which was published in the year 1905. He has also contributed many articles to magazines and editorial journals.

Fred W. Atkinson married, August 27, 1890, Winnifred G. Whitford, of Waltham, Massachusetts.

EDWARD B. THOMPSON was born in Brooklyn, forty-two years ago, March 6, 1883, and has been a resident of this city or of some part of Long Island his entire life, and in his profession of law he has attained success. His arguments are persuasive, and his skillful handling of cases shows him to have a mastery of the law in its many phases.

Mr. Thompson is a son of Arthur and Isabelle Jane (White) Thompson. He received his education in the public and high schools of his native city, Brooklyn, graduating from the Boys' High School, and then went to the Brooklyn Law School and the New York Law School, from the latter of which he received his LL.B. degree. In 1904 he was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn, and immediately began the practice of his profession. The law firm of McKeen, Brewster & Morgan, on Montague Street, Brooklyn, had him as a member for a period of eight years, but his office is now located at No. 215 Montague Street, where he is conducting a practice which is attracting an increasing clientele.

Mr. Thompson is a director and counsel for the First National Bank of Freeport, and the Brooklyn Furniture Company. He is also a director of the Seekinap Silk Company, Pierson & Company, and the Westbury Manor Company, and is transfer tax appraiser for Nassau County. He is a member of the Brooklyn Bar Association, and the Nassau County County Bar Association, as well as a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, in which latter organization he exerts his influence for the improvement and progress of the city. His loyalty as a true American citizen was expressed when he gave his services for a period of six years in the 23rd Regiment of the National Guard, New York. He is still a member of the 23rd Regiment, belonging to Company A.

Fraternally, Mr. Thompson affiliates with the Masonic Order, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Freeport Episcopal Church, of which he has the honor of being a steward, and is secretary of the board of trustees. Mr. Thompson has a beautiful residence in Freeport, at No. 131 Rose Street. Yachting is one of his recreations, and he is a member of the South

Shore Yacht Club. His other club affiliations are with the Hempstead Country, the Freeport, and the Lawyers.

Edward B. Thompson was united in marriage, on October 11, 1916, in Freeport, to Florence E. Miller.

FRANK C. BAILEY—Distinguished as a prominent banker and capitalist of Long Island, Frank C. Bailey is continuing to carry on his splendid work, which covers a wide territory and is in connection with various activities. Public-spirited, he has always taken deep interest in community affairs, and in educational matters he is likewise concerned.

Frank C. Bailey was born in the village of Chatham, New York, January 5, 1865, the son of William Cady and Julia (Utley) Bailey. After receiving his primary education he went to Union College at Schenectady, New York, from which he graduated and from which he received his honorary degree of A.B. When studies were completed, Mr. Bailey began his business career. In 1885, when about twenty years of age, he entered the employ of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, of Brooklyn, and has been a valuable member of that organization to the present time (1925), now holding the honored office of vice-president. Mr. Bailey's life has been devoted whole-heartedly to this concern, and in each office to which he was assigned in the various departments, he always gave the best that was in him to give, with the result that today he is handling capably and well most important duties. Besides his association with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Mr. Bailey is also the vice-president of the Long Island Safe Deposit Company, and vice-president and general manager of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company. He is president of the Realty Associates Investment Corporation, and a director of the Nassau National Bank the Thompson-Starrett Company; the Brooklyn Edison Company; New York Investors Incorporation; Borough Park Company; the Bush Terminal Company; Bush Terminal Building Company; City Real Estate Company; and the Hudson Insurance Company. Mr. Bailey also holds the office of treasurer of the Hanover Theatre Company. Mr. Bailey has always been a promoter of educational enterprises, and his name is connected with several of the educational agencies of his city. He is the treasurer of the Polytechnic Preparatory Country Day School, and is a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Mr. Bailey is chairman of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, which was opened to the public in the year 1911, and which is helping to promote a better popular understanding of plant life. Horticulture has always been an interesting study with Mr. Bailey, and he derives much pleasure from his work among flowers and shrubs.

The Bailey family have also been prominent in patriotic endeavors, and from the fact that his forebears participated in the great Revolutionary struggle, Mr. Bailey has become a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. His club affiliations are with the Brooklyn,

Hamilton, and the Riding and Driving. Mr. Bailey is fond of all outdoor sports, his favorite recreations being horseback riding and the game of golf.

Frank C. Bailey married, in July, 1905, Marie Louise Lambert, and they are the parents of two children: Frank, Jr., and Barbara.

BURTON SMITH—An honored and widely prominent figure in legal circles in the Metropolitan district is Burton Smith, of Brooklyn, whose eminence as a trial lawyer is widely recognized. Mr. Smith's office is in Manhattan, and, like many others whose work is in Manhattan, he prefers Brooklyn as a residence. Mr. Smith is an able advocate and a profound student of legal principle and legal practice. His success is the result of thorough training and tireless attention to every phase of his work, and he has won leading rank in professional circles.

On his mother's side, Mr. Smith's ancestors arrived in North Carolina in the early part of the seventeenth century. Judge John Williams, first Chief Justice of North Carolina, was an ancestor, John Fullenwider, another ancestor, owned and operated in North Carolina one of the first iron foundries in the United States. His ancestors in New England were officers in the Colonial Wars and in the Revolution. The first arrival of the Smith family in this country was Rev. Henry Smith, who landed in New England in 1630. Burton Smith is also descended from the True, Bradbury and Ambrose families. His father, Dr. Hildreth H. Smith, moved to the South in his early youth and was for many years a professor in the University of North Carolina, where Mr. Smith was born. Dr. Smith married Mary Brent Hoke, whose father was Michael Hoke, and brother, General R. F. Hoke. They were the parents of four children: Mrs. Frances S. Whiteside, of Atlanta, Georgia; Hoke, the distinguished Southern statesman and diplomat, who has been governor, cabinet minister, and senator and whose name for two generations has been one of the most influential in Southern and National affairs; Elizabeth, widow of J. E. McAshan, of Houston, Texas; and Burton, of whom further. Mr. Smith's aunt, Miss Elizabeth J. Smith, was for many years on the staff of the Packer Institute in Brooklyn.

Burton Smith was born in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, September 18, 1864. The family resided in several different localities during his childhood owing to the fact that after leaving the University of North Carolina his father was a leader in the organization of the public school system in the South. Mr. Smith attended first the public schools of Atlanta, Georgia, then of Shelbyville, Tennessee, and later of Houston, Texas. He graduated at the Huntsville (Texas) Normal School, then returning to Georgia he entered the University of Georgia, from which he graduated in 1882 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. His choice of a profession made, he took up the study of law in the office of his brother in Atlanta, Georgia, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. Beginning practice in Atlanta, he was active until



Boston Smith.

1917, a period of thirty-four years. He was president and organizer of the Atlanta Athletic Club, now one of the leading clubs of the South, and having as its country branch the East Lake Golf Club; organizer and chairman of the Board of the University Club of Atlanta; president of the Georgia Bar Association, and vice-president of the American Bar Association.

Then desiring to take part in the World War activities, but ineligible on account of the loss of a hand, Mr. Smith enlisted in August, 1917, for service in the Young Men's Christian Association work overseas. He had previously served in the National Guard, in which he held rank of captain and adjutant, taking part in the Atlanta riots, where he was frequently forced to lead a handful of men against desperate mobs, and going overseas with the "Red Triangle" forces, he did excellent work for the young men who found themselves away from home under the most trying conditions. So effective was his work that it was personally recognized by General Pershing. Mr. Smith suffered an injury to his right hand at Camp Desouges, and returned to the States in June, 1918, to recuperate and renew his application for a commission. The armistice was signed before he was able to return to France, and he remained in New York, establishing his residence in Brooklyn and law office in Manhattan.

During a number of his years of practice in Georgia, Mr. Smith was in partnership with his brother, Hoke Smith, the firm name having been Hoke & Burton Smith, and actively engaged in much important litigation. For the first two years of his stay in New York Mr. Smith connected himself with a New York Law firm and devoted himself to a thorough study of the New York system, acquiring this knowledge by actual attention to the details of an office, including everything from the service of papers to the trial of cases in all of the courts. He thereupon opened an office and was quickly employed in important litigations. He was appointed special deputy Attorney General of the State of New York in 1922, and is one of the influential figures in legal circles in the metropolitan district today. Since coming to New York Mr. Smith has conducted successfully a number of important cases in the State and Federal courts, and has been recently employed by the States of New York, Georgia, New Hampshire, and other States, to recover the return of taxes involving upwards of \$50,000,000. He is now (1924) a member of the Eleventh Assembly District Andrew Jackson Club, and is a member of the Army and Navy Club, the Brooklyn University Club, the National Democratic Club, the New York Alumni Chapter of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, and the British Archæological Association. His office is located at No. 27 Cedar Street, New York City. He is a member of the Church of the Messiah (Episcopal) of Brooklyn. Mr. Smith is interested in golf and outdoor sports, and has the vigor of a man of forty.

JUDGE CLINTON BLOODGOOD SMITH—In Flushing, few men were esteemed more highly or were more venerated than Judge Clinton

Bloodgood Smith, one-time justice of the peace and clerk of the village. Born in the village, Judge Smith began his career in it, spent all his life among the people he knew from childhood, and was so active in its affairs that it soon came to be accepted that no function was complete without his presence. When he died, all its prominent citizens, its big legal men, and others, joined in paying him tribute. Judge Smith was a man whose personality permeated the being of everyone who came into contact with him, and none was liked more than he. He was considered a power in the community.

Clinton Bloodgood Smith was born in Flushing, April 25, 1852, the son of the late Caleb Smith, who conducted a confectionery store, and Sarah (Griffin) Smith. The Smiths and Griffins were old families of Flushing, having lived there for many generations. The Smiths were intimate friends of former Governor DeWitt Clinton, and Clinton Bloodgood Smith received his given name from the State executive, whose home at the time of the future judge's birth, was in Maspeth, near Flushing. His middle name came from Dr. Abram Bloodgood, grandfather of the late Dr. Joseph Bloodgood, for years one of the best known physicians in Flushing. The Bloodgoods and the Smiths were very intimate.

Clinton Bloodgood Smith was educated in the public schools of Flushing and in Cornell University. He obtained his Bachelor of Laws degree from Cornell Law School, and about fifty years ago was admitted to the bar in Flushing. He became the law partner of the late Benjamin Downing, one-time district attorney of Queens. For eighteen years, Clinton Bloodgood Smith served as justice of the peace of Flushing, his judicial career ending when Queens was consolidated with New York City, and for twenty years was village clerk. For eighteen years up to the time of his death he was associated with Harrison S. Moore, who twenty years ago was county judge of Queens. The firm has offices at No. 71 Broadway, Flushing.

Besides being active all his life in the interest of his village, being particularly concerned in its improvement and betterment, Judge Smith was a devout church member, and was of a deeply religious turn of mind. His father was a founder and first trustee of the Flushing Methodist Church, and Judge Smith, at the time of his death, was president of the board of trustees.

The judge's extreme activity and energy debilitated him, and in September, 1923, a month before his death, he sought a rest in Elmira. He had been overworking and believed he could recuperate after a short vacation. On October 29 he succumbed to an illness brought on by the strain of overwork, and died in his seventy-second year. His body was brought to his home at No. 137 Maple Street, Flushing, and on November 1, 1923, following impressive services in the church whose chief trustee he was, was buried in the family plot in Flushing cemetery.

On the day following his death members of the Flushing bar joined in paying tribute to him. The Flushing Magistrates' Court, where Magistrate Harry Miller was presiding, adjourned out of respect

to him, and on the motion of assistant district Attorney Frank E. Phillips, a tribute was drawn up by Mr. Phillips, and attorneys Joseph Loscalzo and William A. Robinson.

The "Flushing Times" said of him editorially, on October 30, 1923:

Flushing has lost another valued citizen in the death of Clinton B. Smith, who died yesterday in Elmira, New York, where he had gone to regain his health. Judge Smith had a long record of public service, and he was happiest in serving the people of Flushing. For eighteen years he was a justice of the peace and for twenty years he was village clerk in the days before the consolidation. He was honest, modest, and self-sacrificing and self-effacing, and much of the good he accomplished will never be known. He was not afraid to be religious, and he helped the community by the force of his good example as a devout and lifelong member of the Methodist Church and beauty of his family life. Flushing and the entire country can ill afford to lose such men as Judge Smith.

Judge Smith married Isabel Leonard, and like her husband, Mrs. Smith is active in civic and social affairs of Flushing, and is a prominent clubwoman. She is chairman of the Committee on Motion Pictures of the New York State Federation. She was president of the Good Citizenship League of Flushing from 1916 to 1918, and from 1920 to 1922; also president of the Long Island Federation of Women's Clubs, having held that post in 1920-21. For two administrations she served as a director of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs. In addition, she is president of the Flushing Public Playgrounds Association. In 1920, she organized the Flushing Chapter of the American Legion Women's Auxiliaries. When the affairs and management of the Flushing Hospital were administered by women, Mrs. Smith was one of the trustees and served on the board. She was president of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church for thirteen years. During the World War, Mrs. Smith was active in the women's work at Fort Totten, Long Island, also in the Long Island and Flushing Red Cross and Canteen Works. She sang in the Methodist Church choir for many years, and for four years served as superintendent of the Sunday School of that church. In addition to the organizations already mentioned, she is a member of the Eclectic Club of New York City, the Forum Club, the board of the Medal of Honor of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, the Women's Civic League, of Flushing, and she is a director of the Associated Charities of Flushing, and an honorary member of the Jamaica Women's Club.

Besides Mrs. Smith, four sons and a daughter survive. Judge Smith: 1. Harry L., of Franklin Place, Flushing. 2. Viola, who married Alexander Hepburn, of Cypress Avenue. 3. Clinton Bloodgood, Jr., prominent Flushing attorney, who resides in the family home at No. 137 Maple Street. 4. William M., a biography of whom follows. 5. Howard, who resides in the family home.

WILLIAM M. SMITH—The son of a famous father, Judge Clinton Bloodgood Smith (see preceding biography), and a noted mother, William M. Smith is one of Flushing's most prominent citizens and real estate men. Beginning his career in 1910, Mr. Smith has diligently

expanded his insurance and real estate business to the point whereat he heads two firms, both of which are so large and active that they operate branch offices in Long Island. He is a well known church member and a clubman, and is a financial power in the community.

William M. Smith was born in Flushing, March 23, 1887, the son of Judge Clinton Bloodgood Smith, for eighteen years justice of the peace of Flushing and for twenty years village clerk and a prominent lawyer of Long Island, and Mrs. Isabelle (Leonard) Smith, prominent clubwoman of New York State, New York City, Long Island and Flushing. He was educated in the public schools and in Mull's Business College, New York City. For five years he was secretary to Judge Moore of Flushing, and subsequently went into the real estate and insurance business in Flushing. He now heads William M. Smith, Inc., real estate concern, and operates in the insurance business under his own name. His principal offices are at No. 101 Main Street, Flushing, and a branch office is in the Corn Exchange Bank Building, Jackson Heights. While he is a successful realtor, he specializes in insurance. He is treasurer and director of the Long Island Savings & Investment Association. He served as a lieutenant in the New York State National Guard and belonged to the Veterans' Corps Artillery. He is treasurer and director of the Memorial Field of Flushing, Inc., and is a member of the Flushing Lions Club, Malba Field and Marine Club, of Malba, Long Island, and Shelter Rock Country Club.

Mr. Smith married, in Stanton, Virginia, October 19, 1910, Saida Carpenter King, daughter of Dr. Alfred Foster King, who practiced in Flushing for thirty-five years before moving to the South, and Kittie (Carpenter) King. They have one child, William M., Jr., born May 20, 1912, in Flushing.

HENRY STEVENS JOHNSTON was a prominent figure for many years in the drug business, and was founder and, until his death, president of the H. S. Johnston Drug Company, at Elmhurst, Long Island, a manufacturing and jobbing concern with a large volume of business to its credit.

The late Mr. Johnston was born August 26, 1864, in Setauket, Long Island, son of Ryder and Irene (Tyler) Johnston. The Tylers were an old Long Island family. Ryder Johnston spent his active business career in shipping circles in New York.

Henry Stevens Johnston attended public schools in Setauket, graduated from a college in New York City, and his first business experience was acquired as clerk in a drug store in that city. He remained with that business in increasing responsibilities, and after some ten or more years, bought out his employers and continued the store under the name of H. S. Johnston. About 1886, having sold this business, he came to Long Island and located at Elmhurst, where he bought the Humbert Drug Store, on Broadway. A few years later he moved to a new place of business on Justice Street. Mr. Johnston began expanding his business by manufacturing drugs in 1890, this retail busi-

ness in the meantime being handled by three stores in Elmhurst, one at Woodside, one at Corona, and one at Maspeth.

The H. S. Johnston Drug Company was incorporated in 1896, with Mr. Johnston as president, an office he held until his death on February 6, 1922. Mrs. H. S. Johnston succeeded him as president. Mr. Bergen has been secretary and Mr. Patterson treasurer of the company since it was established. In 1917 a wholesale jobbing department was added, and in 1922, the year Mr. Johnston died, the company erected a large new concrete building on Queen Boulevard at Elmhurst, a building providing quarters for the manufacturing as well as for the jobbing department of this very prosperous business.

The late Mr. Johnston was keenly interested in local welfare projects. He was Republican presidential elector from his district in the past campaign of 1908, and also served as county committeeman. He became vice-president of the Corona National Bank when it was organized; was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Borough of Queens, the Pomonok Country Club, the Republican Club; was a charter member of Mizpah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Elmhurst; and was an exempt fireman from the Wandewanock Engine Company. During the World War he assumed a number of duties in connection with the sale of Liberty bonds and raising of funds for the Red Cross.

Mr. Johnston married, October 7, 1891, Emma L. Howard. Her father, William Henry Howard, was born at Elmhurst, where he was a well known and substantial citizen. He built the home where Mrs. Johnston was born and married, and where she still resides, and which is located at No. 170 Broadway. Her mother, Julia Anna (Powell) Howard, represented an old Brooklyn family. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have two children: Howard C., who is now vice-president of the H. S. Johnston Drug Company; and Muriel H.

WILLIAM F. HALLORAN, JR.—The profession of the law is engaging the devoted and constructive attention of William F. Halloran, Jr., whose ability in his chosen profession is recognized and applauded. Mr. Halloran's preparation for his work was made in the institutions of this, his native State, and with excellent experience, as well as the natural ability which will undoubtedly carry him to large success, he has now been active in Flushing for about four years. Mr. Halloran is a son of William F. and Josephine C. Halloran, both residents of Flushing, the father active in the stationery business.

William F. Halloran was born at Flushing, July 9, 1896. Receiving his early education at St. Michael's Parochial School, he later attended the Flushing High School, then entered Fordham University Law School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1918. Admitted to the bar in April, 1919, Mr. Halloran became professionally active in April of the following year, forming an affiliation with the firm of Winthrop & Stimpson, of New York City. It was in the offices of this concern that he served his clerkship, and thus was identified with them

from 1917 until 1920, when he established himself in Flushing. Here Mr. Halloran opened an office at No. 45 Main Street and became active along general lines of legal practice, in which he still continues. He has achieved a large measure of success thus far, and the future will unquestionably reward his endeavors in an even more substantial way. Devoting himself almost wholly to his work, Mr. Halloran holds few affiliations outside his profession, but is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and attends St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, of Flushing.

William F. Halloran married, at Flushing, New York, in February, 1923, Mary K. Pletscher, daughter of Charles and Katherine (Love) Pletscher, residents of Flushing. Mr. and Mrs. Halloran have one son: William F. (3) born November 20, 1923. The family reside at Bayside Avenue and Thirteenth Street, Flushing, New York.

STARR BRINCKERHOFF—Concerned vitally with many of the influential and progressive factors of the growth of Jamaica, Long Island, Mr. Brinckerhoff has for more than three decades held to the direction of a practical course in business life that of itself is a popular feature indicative of the provident capacities and energy of the township. As a merchant of the highest standing here, and as an executive banking officer, he shares in a large way the plans and purposes that have to do with the everyday advancement of the community. Mr. Brinckerhoff is a son of John Henry Brinckerhoff, whose ancestors came to America in 1638, and who was born in Jamaica, Long Island, November 24, 1829. The mother, Laura (Edwards) Brinckerhoff, was born in Ohio, December 27, 1829. Her parents were Gouverneur Edwards, who was born in Westchester County, New York, and Adeline (Johnson) Edwards, a native of Baltimore, Maryland.

Starr Brinckerhoff was born in Jamaica, Long Island, December 19, 1861, and he received his education at both public and private schools. For the long period of thirty-three years he has been engaged in the retail grocery business, and he is one of the best known men in his vocation in this part of the country.

With his election in February, 1912, as president of the First National Bank of Jamaica, New York, he continues in that position to the present time (1924), also being a director and member of the board of trustees of the Jamaica Savings Bank, and a member of the board of directors of the Glen Cove Mutual Insurance Company of Glen Cove, Long Island. He is one of the progressive members of the Board of Trade of Jamaica, the St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island, of the Holland Society, of New York City, and of the Fraternal Aid Society of Kansas City, Missouri. His religious fellowship is with the Dutch Reformed Church. Since 1903 Mr. Brinckerhoff has been trustee and treasurer of the Prospect Cemetery Association of Jamaica, New York.

Mr. Brinckerhoff married, at Jamaica, March 30, 1898, Caroline T. Clary, who was born at Jamaica, March 9, 1862, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. Charlotte Eleanor, now Mrs. John Stephan.



Stan Brinckerhoff

2. John Henry (2), who was born at Jamaica, May 24, 1901, a graduate of Yale, now connected with Ingersoll & Rand, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey.

CLARENCE M. LOWES—As trustee and treasurer of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, and president of the Flushing National Bank, Clarence M. Lowes holds an important position in present-day advance, and in various other affiliations his name is linked with progressive endeavors. An able business executive, always alert to the movement of the times, and possessing the excellent judgment gained from long experience as a trusted figure in these organizations, Mr. Lowes commands the esteem of every associate. He is a son of George Lowes, who was born in New York City, and was engaged in the ship-building industry until his death, which occurred in 1914. The mother, Margaret (McCord) Lowes, was born in New York City, and died in 1921.

Clarence M. Lowes was born in Brooklyn, July 28, 1872. Receiving his education in the local public schools, he became identified with the Dime Savings Bank, of Williamsburgh, at the age of sixteen years, and fulfilled the duties of junior clerk. His tireless attention to detail and his eminently progressive spirit gave him steady promotion, and filling the various desks in turn, he was elected treasurer of this bank in 1906. He has also, for many years, been active as a trustee of the institution, and his participation in its progress has been a force of no slight significance. Mr. Lowes, for many years, has been a stockholder in other banks of Brooklyn, and in 1913, he was elected president of the Flushing National Bank. He is a director of the Flushing Co-Operative Savings and Loan Association; is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Queensborough Chamber of Commerce, the Flushing United Association, and the Bankers' Club, of Brooklyn. His religious affiliation is with the Congregational Church.

Clarence M. Lowes married, in 1901, Janet M. Lamb, who was born in Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Lowes are the parents of two children: Marvin McC., now a student at Williams College; and Lorna L., now attending Hillside School, at Norwalk, Connecticut.

HON. DENIS O'LEARY—A leading lawyer of the day is Denis O'Leary of Flushing, and Douglaston, whose period of activity as District Attorney of Queens County was a record of outstanding usefulness and whose entire career has been one of marked distinction. Mr. O'Leary is an able professional man and in his advance to large responsibility has proved himself worthy of the trust and confidence of the people. His broadminded appreciation of all that counts for public advance gives his name permanent significance to any record of professional activity in the metropolitan district. Mr. O'Leary is a son of Patrick and Mary (O'Connor) O'Leary, his father active for many years as a farmer at Manhasset, in Nassau County.

Denis O'Leary was born in Manhasset, then Queens County,

(now Nassau), January 22, 1863. His early education was received in the public schools and under private tutors, he then covered his legal preparations at the University of the City of New York and was admitted to the bar in May, 1890, he has since been active in general practice without interruption, except when his private interests were set aside for the public service. His first public responsibility was as Justice of the Peace of the town of North Hempstead, to which office he was elected in 1898, serving three years. In 1906 Mr. O'Leary was appointed assistant corporation counsel of the City of New York, serving during that and the following year. In 1909 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Queens County, serving until 1911, inclusive. These instances of usefulness to the people led to Mr. O'Leary's election to Congress as representative from the Second District of New York, and during the years 1912 to 1914 he fulfilled the duties of the legislator, his record reflecting credit upon his constituency. In 1914 he was made district attorney of Queens County and the history of his service during the six years of his tenure of office formed a record in which the people found eminent reason for gratification. He was acknowledged one of the able men in this office and his work was highly commended both in public circles and in the profession of the law. Since 1920 Mr. O'Leary has devoted his entire attention to his private practice and is widely sought by important interests in a professional capacity. Taking a deep interest in all that pertains to community or fraternal endeavor, Mr. O'Leary holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Loyal Order of Moose; the Knights of Columbus; and the Royal Arcanum. His religious affiliation is with St. Anastasia's Roman Catholic Church, of Douglaston, New York.

Denis O'Leary married, April 17, 1895, at Lakeville, New York, Ellen G. Quinn, who died June 26, 1921, daughter of James and Sarah Quinn. Mr. and Mrs. O'Leary were the parents of two children: Eleanor, born August 7, 1901; and Emily, born August 20, 1902. The family residence is on Pine Street, Douglaston, New York.

ROBERT W. HIGBIE, JR., real estate operator and insurance agent, and veteran of the World War, whose residence and place of business are in Jamaica, is the son of Robert W., born at Springfield, Long Island, March 5, 1863, and Anna A. (Pearsall) Higbie, born at Lynbrook, Long Island, March 21, 1864. Mr. Higbie, Jr., was born at Jamaica, May 24, 1894, attended the grade and high schools of his native town, entered Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, with the class of 1915, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1921, he started in the real estate business for himself and has successfully continued in that line.

In politics Mr. Higbie is a Republican. His war record embraces service in the United States Expeditionary force, ambulance corps, intelligence department, and active service on the Verdun front in 1917. He is a member of the Jamaica Board of Trade and the Long Island

Real Estate Board. He is a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church, Jamaica.

Mr. Higbie married, October 15, 1919, at Jamaica, Pearl VanSiclen, daughter of Abraham D. and Effie (Cooper) VanSiclen of Jamaica. They are the parents of a daughter: Lois Davidson Higbie, born July 30, 1920.

HON. BURT JAY HUMPHREY—Established both as law practitioner and as jurist at Jamaica and in Queens County since 1897, Judge Burt Jay Humphrey is regarded as one who in general practice was thorough and painstaking, and one whose decrees in the decision of causes are distinguished for justice and equitableness. Twenty years at the head of the bar of this county, he possesses a status of highest excellence among the county justices of the State. He is a son of Edward L. Humphrey, a farmer born at Speedsville, April 22, 1838, and of Manette Smith, born at Speedsville, February 11, 1840.

Burt Jay Humphrey was born in Speedsville, New York, April 23, 1866, and his preliminary education was received in the public and the high schools of Owego, New York. Turning his attention to a thorough training for the practice of law, he was admitted to the New York bar in 1890. After practicing law for six years at Seattle, Washington, he removed to Jamaica, in 1897, where he established his own office, practising under his own name. He received the election of county judge in 1903, and entered upon his official duties, January 1, 1904, and he so continues as judge for Queens County. Judge Humphrey supports the Democratic Party by his vote, though he has held no public office other than that of the courts presiding officer.

Judge Humphrey's fraternal affiliations are those of Jamaica Lodge, No. 546, Free and Accepted Masons; and of Queensborough Lodge, No. 778, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and he is a member of the American, the State, and the Queens County Bar Associations. His religious fellowship is with the First Presbyterian Church at Jamaica. Judge Humphrey married, in 1891, at Berkshire, Tioga County, Frances Akins, who was born in Berkshire, October 5, 1868, a daughter of Stephen and Caroline (Patch) Akins, both of whom were born in Berkshire.

HON. FRANK F. ADEL—The career of Senator Frank F. Adel is one of definite prominence in the law, and as a professional man of marked ability he is affiliated also with various branches of organized advance. In his progress, during the nearly twenty years of his practice he has attained an enviable position in his chosen field of endeavor and stands among the noteworthy men of his day. Mr. Adel is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Ries) Adel, his father, who was a cooper by occupation, is now deceased, but the mother is still living.

Frank F. Adel was born in New York City, October 11, 1884. His education was begun in the local public schools, continued in the high school of the Metropolis, and then entered St. Lawrence University,

from which he was graduated in the class of 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the bar of his native State in 1904, Mr. Adel opened his office in Ridgewood, Long Island, within the year, and has continued active in practice since. He has won large success, following general lines of advance, and in his worthy endeavors has attained a distinguished position. Senator Adel is a member of the advisory board of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, and a trustee of the Savings Bank of Ridgewood. His public service is a matter of more than passing importance for he was active as assistant District Attorney of Queens County for six years, and in the year 1919 he was elected Senator of the State of New York from his district and served with honor and distinction for one year. Mr. Adel is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, and the Queens County Bar Association. He is fraternally identified with the Free and Accepted Masons, Kismet Temple; Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; of Brooklyn Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Bay Ridge Lodge No. 856; Valley of Brooklyn; and is a Loyal Knight of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Loyal Order of Moose. He attends the Lutheran Church.

Frank F. Adel married, in Ridgewood, Long Island, in December, 1905, Alice M. Meyerrose, daughter of Joseph and Anna (Brujes) Meyerrose, both parents still living. Frank F. and Alice M. (Meyerrose) Adel are the parents of one daughter, Ruth M. The family reside at Nos. 116-35 Mayfair Road, Kew Gardens, Long Island.

JOHN L. KARLE, one of the prominent members of the Queens County bar, was born on Long Island, and his people have lived there for several generations. His parents were William B. and Louise (Loutner) Karle, both now deceased. His father spent his active career in the printing industry.

John L. Karle was born at Ridgewood, Long Island, attended public schools there, the Newtown High School, and took his professional training in the Fordham Law School. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1915, and was admitted to the bar, March 17, 1916. He then opened his law office at No. 1696 Myrtle Avenue, Glendale, where he has remained and during his nine years of professional connection with the locality, has built up a profitable volume of practice.

Mr. Karle has served as Assistant District Attorney of Queens County, as Assistant United States attorney, and was a member of the State Senate in 1920, 1921 and 1922. In 1924, he was re-elected to another term in the State Senate from the 2nd district. During the World War, he was with the air service on active duty from March to December, 1918.

Mr. Karle is a member of the Jos. B. Garity Post, of the American Legion; belongs to the Queens County Bar Association; New York State Bar Association; the Blackstone Club; the Yale Republican Club;



John S. Garle.





Dr. B. Wernick M.D.

the Ridgewood Park Board of Trade; the Cross Bay Country Club; and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus; and Lodge No. 878, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of St. Bridget's Catholic Church.

He married at Elmhurst, in July, 1920, Evelyn McElroy, daughter of John and Elizabeth McElroy. Mr. and Mrs. Karle have one daughter: Evelyn E.

DENIS EDWARD McMAHON, M. D., F. A. C. S.—This record outlines the career of Dr. Denis Edward McMahon as developed in a decade and a half of medical and surgical practice whose scope is attested by his professional standing and his Fellowship in the American College of Surgeons. Dr. McMahon is a son of John and Bridget McMahon and was born in Brookfield, Connecticut, November 28, 1883.

His education was obtained in the public schools of Brookfield, Danbury High School, and Holy Cross College, from which last named institution he was graduated in 1904. His professional studies were pursued at New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, receiving his Doctor of Medicine degree in 1908. An internship at St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, preceded his entry November, 1909, into general practice in Elmhurst, his general work gradually giving way to the specialization in surgery which has largely occupied him for the past ten years. He is Associate Visiting Surgeon at St. Catharine's Hospital and the Greenpoint Hospitals, Brooklyn, while he is also identified with the staffs of St. John's Hospital, of Long Island City, and Flushing Hospital, at Flushing. In 1922 Dr. McMahon was made a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a high professional honor bestowed only in recognition of exceptionally thorough and able work, and he is also a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, and vice-president (1925) of the Queens County Medical Society.

Dr. McMahon has made Elmhurst the center of his professional activity and his home is at No. 61 Warner Avenue. His advancement in his calling is the result of conscientious, persistent application of talent and industry to the attainment of high professional ideals, and his professional reputation is a worthy goal that he has won unaided. In addition to the connections outlined above Dr. McMahon has numerous other affiliations, being a member of Champlain Council, Knights of Columbus, Queensborough Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Order of the Alhambra, while he retains active touch with the alumni associations of Holy Cross College and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. His athletic interests have brought him into membership in the New York Athletic Club, and the old Country Club at Flushing, upon whose links much of his leisure time is spent, although (upon the testimony of a friend) without the acquisition of an imposing handicap. He is an attendant of St. Bartholomew's Church at Elmhurst and takes active interest in church and community affairs.

Dr. McMahon married, May 22, 1912, Anna L. Casey, daughter of

Jeremiah and Mary Casey, member of an old Newtown family, her parents now residing at Forest Hills. Dr. and Mrs. McMahon are the parents of: Jack, born November 22, 1913; Eileen, born March 3, 1915; Mary, born June 16, 1916, died July 21, 1916; Jere, born January 27, 1919; and Anne, born June 12, 1920.

EDGAR F. HAZLETON, who has been first assistant district attorney of Queens County, and a Justice of the Municipal Court, is one of the most prominent citizens of Jamaica, and among its foremost members of the bar. In addition, he is an active and highly esteemed clubman and church member.

Edgar F. Hazleton was born in Brooklyn, October 4, 1889, the son of Edgar S. Hazleton, an engineer, and Alice Hazleton. He was educated in the grammar school at Aqueduct, Long Island, Richmond Hill High School, and St. Lawrence University, which gave him the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1910.

He was admitted to the bar January 31, 1912, and from that date was in general practice until January 1, 1918, when he was appointed first assistant district attorney of Queens County, which post he held until January 1, 1920, when he became a Justice of the Municipal Court. On October 1, 1924, he resigned from the bench in order to return to his practice, which he has resumed in Jamaica.

He is a member of the Jamaica Club; the Jamaica Board of Trade; the Richmond Hill Republican Club; the Queens County Bar Association; and the New York State Bar Association. His church affiliation is with St. Mary's Roman Catholic, of Jamaica, being president of its Holy Name Society.

Mr. Hazleton married Theresa Brust, daughter of Frederick Brust and Anna Brust, at Richmond Hill, June 20, 1914. They have two children: Edgar F., Jr., born May 30, 1915; Donald F., born January 29, 1918.

ADAM CHRISTMANN has been a member of the Long Island bar for over twenty-three years and is Justice of the Municipal Court of The City of New York, Borough of Queens, Third District, located at Ridgewood, Long Island. He won professional success and advancement through talent and merit and his resolution was tested in a hard fight made during his early manhood to qualify for a learned profession.

Justice Christmann was born at Brooklyn, New York, September 13th, 1872, son of Adam and Margaret (Jansen) Christmann, his mother is still living. His father, now deceased, was for thirty-seven years in the barber business at Williamsburgh, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. The son secured his early education in the public schools, and was only nine years of age when he began helping his father in the barber shop. He left public school when he twelve years of age and his first position was that of grocery delivery clerk, his hours of employment being from 5 A. M. to 6 P. M. Thereafter he worked as a



Leo O. Smith

clerk, and as a china packer and on Saturdays and Sundays in the shop of his father. He made his own living by working as a barber until thirty-one years of age, two years after his admission to the Bar. At the age of twenty-six he began the study of law at Columbia University, studying during the day time and working at night and attained the Bachelor of Laws degree and admission to the Bar in 1901. Mr. Christmann, after taking up law as a profession, served his clerkship for two years with Charles Thaddeus Terry, who held the chair of Professor on Contracts in Columbia University Law School, and thereafter with Allan Lee Smidt, at No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City, where he was given opportunity to build up a private practice. Following this he began the practice of law on Broadway, Brooklyn, and remained a successful general practitioner for over sixteen years, up to the time of his election to the Bench. In 1919, in a bitter, three-cornered contest, he was elected Justice of the Municipal Court, his term up on the Bench to expire December 31, 1929.

Justice Christmann is a trustee of the Savings Bank of Ridgewood, a life member of the New York State Bar Association; a member of the American Bar Association; Queens County and Brooklyn Bar Associations; Blackstone Club; and Alumni Association of the Law School of Columbia University. Fraternally, he is a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason; a member of Kismet Temple; Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Brooklyn; Tadmor Lodge, No. 923 Free and Accepted Masons; and Socrates Lodge, No. 223 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is Secretary of the Ridgewood Board of Trade of Queens County, and Secretary of the Associated Organizations for the Improvement of Evergreen, Glendale, etc. He is a director and First Vice-President of the Ridgewood Chamber of Commerce; director and Acting Secretary of the Seacoast Amusement Company; a member of the Yale Republican Club, Evergreen Republican Club, Wyckoff Republican Club, Woodhaven Republican Club, Tadmor Fellowcraft Club, Ridgewood Square Club; and is a trustee of the Ridgewood Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Steuben Society, Conrad Weiser Unit.

Justice Christmann married, September 12, 1903, at Ridgewood, Catherine Stelzer, daughter of Roman and Catherine (Schott) Stelzer, now deceased. Justice and Mrs. Christmann have two children; Adam, Jr., and Kathryn.

LEO O. SMITH, in the advance of mechanics in Brooklyn, holds a noteworthy position, for he stands among the leaders of his day as president of the Columbia Machine Works and Malleable Iron Company, Inc. He is still numbered among the younger executives of the industrial world, but he has demonstrated large ability in his wise and judicious administration of the affairs of the concern, giving his name more than passing significance to the welfare and progress of the people. Mr. Smith is an acknowledged leader and one of the thoroughly progressive and outstanding men of the day. He is a son of Alfred

S. Smith, who is a veteran of the Civil War, having served with the Maryland Troops. He was wounded and taken prisoner, but escaped. He is now one of the few remaining figures that recall those stirring times of the middle nineteenth century. The mother, Martha Jane (Gardner) Smith, was born in Maryland, and is still living (1924).

Leo O. Smith was born in Baltimore, Maryland, February 11, 1885. His education was begun in the public schools and he later attended Milton Academy. His first business activity was in the realm of accountancy, and he later entered the First National Bank of Baltimore, where he was active along similar lines for a period of nine years. Always interested in mechanics, however, Mr. Smith determined to change the trend of his interests and learned the trade of machinist. In 1915 he identified himself with his present interest as manager and vice-president, and in 1921 was elected president and treasurer of this concern. He has since been active in these responsible offices, and under his leadership the interest has developed largely.

The business, which is now conducted under the title of the Columbia Machine and Malleable Iron Company, was founded in 1892 by J. G. Buehler and Henry and Albert George, in a small building at the Fulton Ferry in Brooklyn. The capital of these progressive men was largely their own courage and faith in the future, but employing only four operatives at the beginning, they carried the enterprise through all the early discouragements inevitable to any business, and the growth of the interest has been steady from the first. The incorporation of the concern was effected in the year 1902, when they took up their quarters in their present splendid plant at No. 3303 Atlantic Avenue, where they now occupy about 200,000 square feet of floor space. The product of the plant covers a wide field, and includes a variety of devices along the line of street railway and steam railroad supplies, and brass and iron castings of many kinds. They also do general machine work to order, and have erected many interesting contracts in the field of special machinery. They now employ five hundred men, principally highly accomplished experts in the mechanical field, and no item goes out from the plant without the supervision and acceptance of one of the concern's corps of experts. The concern is a leader in its line over a wide area in the East, and the present officers of the company are: Leo O. Smith, president and treasurer; A. M. Smith, vice-president; Charles Buehler, vice-president and secretary; and J. G. Buehler, chairman of the board. Mr. Smith is a well known member of the Masonic Order, being affiliated with all the bodies, also the Shrine, and he is identified with the Machinery Club, of New York, the Railroad, Crescent Athletic, and Belleclaire clubs, and he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. His religious affiliation is with the Lutheran Church. Mr. Smith, during the World War, was a member of the Liberty Loan Committee of Brooklyn.

Leo O. Smith married, in 1913, Anna Marie Buehler, who was born in Brooklyn, and they are the parents of two children: John Alfred, and Marie Dorothea.

EDWARD A. RICHARDS is the son of Edward H. Richards, who was born in Liverpool, England, and came to America as a young man, being among the early settlers of East New York, where for many years he was a carpenter and builder and afterwards a hardware dealer. His mother, Emily Jane (Smith) Richards, was born in Liverpool, England, and died in 1891.

Judge Richards was born in the East New York section of Brooklyn on March 3, 1879, and was educated in Public School No. 76, Boys' High School, and New York University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. On completing his studies, he took up the general practice of law, with offices at No. 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, until the year 1907, when he was elected justice of the Municipal Court of the city of New York, to which office he was reelected in 1917. He resigned in the second year of his second term to accept appointment as president of the East New York Savings Bank, of which he had been trustee since 1911 and secretary since 1915. In 1918 and 1919 he lectured on the subject of Ports at the Brooklyn Law School, of St. Lawrence University.

As president of the East New York Savings Bank, Judge Richards holds an important position in the world of finance in the metropolitan district, and his ability and tireless energy are counting in a very definite way for the progress and economic security of the people. He also continues the practice of law as senior member of the firm of Richards, Smyth & Conway, at No. 32 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Judge Richards is a member of the Committee of Management of the Mechanics Bank, Twenty-six Ward Branch; director and attorney for the Nassau Co-Operative Building and Loan Association; vice-president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks; for several years chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York; member of the board of directors of the Brooklyn Real Estate Board; member of the board of directors of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; member of the board of directors of the Brooklyn and Queens Young Men's Christian Association; and chairman of the Committee of Management of the Twenty-six Ward Branch; president of the Highland Park South Civic Association; Citizens' Memorial Day Committee; Past Master of Tyrian Lodge, No. 618, Free and Accepted Masons; member of the board of directors of the Bushwick Hospital; and member of the following organizations: Brooklyn Bar Association; New York State Bar Association; Lawyers' Club of Brooklyn; Civic Council of Brooklyn; Bankers' Club of Brooklyn; Atlantic Council, Royal Arcanum; Bunker Hill Lodge, No. 136, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Ridgewood Chapter, No. 263, Royal Arch Masons; Past Masters Club, Second Masonic District; Church Club of Brooklyn; associate member L. M. Hamilton Post, No. 152, Grand Army of the Republic; Twenty-second Assembly District. Regular Democratic Club; Brooklyn Democratic Club; Pomonok Country Club; and North Fork Country Club. His religious connection is with St. Clement's Episcopal Church, Pennsylvania and Liberty ave-

nues, of which he is senior warden; and of the vestry of which he has been a member since 1900.

Judge Richards was married, in 1907, to Rosina J. Smith, who was born in Brooklyn, and they are the parents by adoption of two children: Roger Edward, born January 13, 1921; and Erna Adair, born January 5, 1924.

CORTLAND A. JOHNSON—After having served his country at the front during the World War, Cortland A. Johnson lay down his commission as lieutenant of infantry, returned to civil life, resumed his practice of law, and today is both lawyer and banker, having been elected president of the First National Bank of Inwood, Nassau County, Long Island. In his profession he has brought his training into the public service, he having served as deputy attorney and as justice of the peace in Nassau County; also village justice and village attorney in Cedarhurst. His practice at the bar of the State of New York has already covered a period of more than ten years, in which comparatively brief time he has risen to a high place in the confidence of his clients and the esteem of his associates at the bar, and enjoys the trust that is reposed in him as a banker by the stockholders and the customers of the bank of which he is the head.

Mr. Johnson is the son of George A., an electrical engineer, and of Sarah P. (Rhinehart) Johnson, and was born at Inwood, New York, October 14, 1891, his father a native of Perth Amboy, and his mother of Inwood, New York. Mr. Johnson attended the grade schools of Inwood and Lawrence, Long Island, and was graduated from the high school of the latter town. He entered the New York University Law School, and was graduated in the class of 1912 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws; admitted to the bar in November, 1913, and in the same year began the practice of his profession at Far Rockaway, Long Island. He did a general law business for four years and gave every indication of rising to an enviable place as a member of the profession. When the United States was on the verge of entering the World War, Mr. Johnson, in May, 1917, went to the Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp and received a commission as second-lieutenant. When the war broke out and the United States declared itself on the side of the Allies, Lieutenant Johnson was assigned to the 165th Infantry, 42nd (Rainbow) Division, and was sent overseas with that command. He served one year in campaigns participated in by the American forces on the Western front, and on July 28, 1918, during the battle of Chateau-Thierry, he was wounded, suffering the loss of his left arm. He was retained on the army rolls until March, 1919, when he received his honorable discharge. Again taking up the legal profession where he had laid it down to don the uniform of an officer in the army, he was appointed, in 1919, deputy attorney-general under C. D. Newton, occupying that office for four years, relinquishing his duties in 1923. In the fall of 1923 he was elected justice of the peace in Nassau County, sitting in the town of Hempstead. Mr. Johnson organized the First

National Bank of Inwood, in December, 1923, and was the choice of the stockholders for its president, which office he continues to hold.

Mr. Johnson is affiliated with the Republican Party. He is a member of Olympia Lodge, No. 808, Free and Accepted Masons; Seaside Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Junior Order of United American Mechanics; American Legion; and the National Republican Club.

Mr. Johnson married, in December, 1918, Christine McGuire, of Cedarhurst, Long Island, daughter of Michael J. and Mary (Tighe) McGuire.

HOWARD ORTON WOOD—One of the American lawyers who during the World War served his country by doing national work as attorney for the Jamaica Chapter of the American Red Cross and for the American League for Women Service, and who is a Four Minute Man, is Howard Orton Wood, who is established as head of a law firm in the Bank of Manhattan Building in Jamaica, Long Island.

Mr. Wood is a native of Tryon City, North Carolina, where he was born, December 11, 1889, as a son of B. Frank Wood and H. Maria (Neil) Wood. Mr. Wood's father was an attorney and Justice of the Peace of Jamaica before its consolidation as a city, was State Superintendent of Shell Fisheries under Governor Roosevelt, a prominent Freemason and a District Deputy Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons of Jamaica. Mr. Wood received his education in the Jamaica High School and after graduating from there became a student of the College of the City of New York. He received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1911 and matriculated as a student of the New York Law School receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1913. After this he pursued post graduate studies at the St. Lawrence Law School, obtaining the degree of Doctor of Laws therefrom, and in 1914, was admitted to the New York bar. He served for some time as a clerk in the law firm of Stephen H. Voris of Jamaica, and after that established his present law practice. Though doing general practice work he more or less specializes in real estate law. He is also a treasurer of the Wood-Horn Real Estate Company, of Jamaica, Long Island.

In politics he is an Independent and has neither time nor inclination for accepting public offices. In religion he is an undenominational Christian. His fraternal and other associations include membership of the following organizations the Greek Letter fraternity, Phi Sigma Kappa; the Jamaica Lodge No. 546, Free and Accepted Masons; the Jamaica board of trade; president of the Normal Hill Property Owners' Association; Jamaica Club; Queens County Bar Association; Life membership of the New York State Bar Association; the Laurelton Golf Club; the Normal Hill Tennis Club.

On June 18, 1914, Mr. Wood married Alice Ralph, a daughter of Edward Ralph, publisher; and Alice (Churchman) Ralph. Mr.

and Mrs. Wood are the parents of two children: Marjorie Alice, born April 22, 1916; Ruth Natalie, born April 14, 1919.

NATHANIEL P. BREED, M. D.—With the experience secured of general and special practice in metropolitan hospitals, in leading medical service in the World War, and among his clients in Douglaston over a period of over a quarter of a century, Dr. Breed is accounted a Long Island physician of many attainments in his profession; while constituency and clients highly esteem him for the excellence of his professional and personal worth. His place in the Douglaston community is unique in that he is the only practicing physician in the town, in the civic and social affairs of which he has an unfailing interest, as well as being one of the chief exponents of its health and progress.

Dr. Nathaniel P. Breed was born in Salem, Massachusetts, March 3, 1877, the son of Hubbard Breed, who was treasurer of the Boston Edison Company, and of Ada Elizabeth (Clough) Breed, neither of whom is living. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his birthplace, then at Stones Preparatory School, Boston. His medical course was completed at the Medical School of Harvard University, where he graduated with the class of 1901, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Breed, entering upon his career, was at first associated with the Salem Hospital, Salem, and then, in succession, with the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled and the Willard Parker Hospital in New York City. Afterwards, he was transferred to the Kingston Avenue Hospital for Contagious Diseases, Brooklyn, and later the Riverside Hospital, North Brother Island, which institutions he served as resident physician for three years. In 1910, after having practiced for two years in Manhattan, he removed to Douglaston, where as the only doctor in town, he does a general practice, and is associated with the Nassau and Flushing Hospitals. In August, 1917, Dr. Breed was commissioned in the service of the United States Medical Corps, with rank of captain. In 1918, he received his appointment as major, and was in service at the different camps in this country, being honorably discharged October 11, 1920, at Governors Island, N. Y. In January, 1921, he was recommissioned in the Medical Reserve, with rank of major, and on November 3, 1924, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, a commission he now holds. His fraternal affiliations are those of Bayside Lodge, No. 999, Free and Accepted Masons, and Army Consistory No. 1, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He is a member of the New York County and the State Medical Societies; Sons of the Revolution; Veteran Corps of Artillery; and Wm. A. Leonard Post No. 422, American Legion. He is a member of the Douglaston Club and of the Harvard Club of New York City. He is a communicant of Zion Parish Protestant Episcopal Church at Douglaston.

Dr. Breed married, September 21, 1910, in New York City, Elizabeth L. Whatley, of Toronto, Canada, a daughter of Frederick L. and Jessie

Whatley, both of whom are living. Dr. and Mrs. Breed are the parents of Catherine Whatley Breed, who was born in June of 1911.

AUGUSTUS A. LEVERICH, JR.—Among the successful business men of Brooklyn is Augustus A. Leverich, who as vice-president of the Leverich Realty Corporation is identified with one of the rapidly growing enterprises of the city.

Mr. Leverich is a descendant of old and honored English ancestry, dating back to Baron Leibrich, who came to England in 1066 with William the Conqueror, and whose family appeared in the Domesday Book. In 1562 John Sabille Leverich was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and a coat-of-arms granted him:

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three matchlocks, sable.

Crest—A leopard's face, proper.

Motto—*Virtute et opera.*

In 1698 a suit for appropriating this coat-of-arms was brought against the Irish Leverages by John Theobald Leverich, and the suit was decided in favor of the latter, the Irish Leverages, having to pay eight hundred pounds and costs. The name of Leverich has a beautiful significance, "rich in love." It has been spelled in a variety of ways, and in Colonial records both Leverich and Leveridge appear.

The name was first brought to New England in 1633 by one whose life was an exposition of its meaning, Rev. William Leverich, son of Sir Sabille Leverich, of Drawlington Hall, Warwickshire. Rev. William Leverich was born in England in 1605, a graduate of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and educated for the ministry in the church of England, but early allied himself with the Non-conformists and sought "freedom to worship God" in the new country. Captain Thomas Wiggins, who was the leader of a colony of merchants at Dover, New Hampshire, originally from Bristol, England, went back to the mother country in 1632 on behalf of the colony. Among the thirty new colonists who returned with him in the ship "James" the following year, and landed at Salem, was the Rev. William Leverich. His first sermon in the new land, which was also the first by an ordained minister in New Hampshire, was preached upon his arrival in Dover the last Sunday of October, 1633, under a tree that a few years ago was still standing. Two hundred and fifty years later, October, 1883, that event was commemorated and the man and the tree honored in a service by the Church of Dover.

After two years he went to Boston where he had the association and friendship of the eminent ministers, Rev. John Cotton and Rev. John Eliot, "The Apostle to the Indians," the latter of whom first interested him in studying the speech of the Indians, in which he attained distinction, and was numbered by Dr. Cotton Mather "among the first great men." For a short time he was affiliated with Rev. Ralph Partridge at Duxbury, Massachusetts, and then in 1637 went to Sandwich on Cape Cod in company with ten others, their little band being soon increased by fifty more from Duxbury and Plymouth, and an influen-

tial church organized, of which he was pastor. The Puritanic principle that the sale of all lands should be under the control of the pastor prevailed and for a time all was harmonious, but with the growth of the town came a disturbing element who resented the authority of the minister and retaliated by accusing him of relaxing from the strict code of the Puritan Church, and of following the Church of England in the services of Holy Communion and baptism, which was frequently done in the early history of the church at Salem. During this disturbance, Capt. Miles Standish and Thomas Prince attempted to act as peacemakers. Rev. Leverich not only learned the language of the large Indian population upon Cape Cod, but won their confidence and esteem, so that throughout his pastorate they were quiet and orderly, and kept the peace. This was true of all places where he labored among the Indians throughout his life and in this honor his friend John Eliot shared.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians in New England, employed William Leverich in 1647 to extend his field to the Plymouth Colony, and because of his great success in his work, approved later of his transferring his ministry to the Indians on Long Island. In 1652 with a number of his Sandwich friends he investigated the country in the vicinity of Oyster Bay, Long Island, and the following year with them left Cape Cod for the new field. William Leverich, Peter Wright and Samuel Mayo purchased land at Oyster Bay and the present location of Huntington, paying for it in the Indian currency of wampum to the value of four pounds sterling, together with Indian coats, kettles, hatchets, awl blades and shovels. The deed was signed by the Sachem, Assiapum, the rest of the company being given a paper granting them equal rights. The first gristmill at Huntington was built by Rev. Leverich and in a decade the little colony had increased to fifty landholders. His work among the Indians of Oyster Bay was a labor of love, teaching in their wigwams, ministering to them in times of pestilence, keeping harmony always between them and the settlers. He was "versed in the act of physic" and was sent by the Governor to Amsterdam, Holland, in 1661 to obtain medicine for the colonies. Upon his return the following year his congregation made him a present of a piece of land, building a parsonage for him.

The same year he purchased lands at Newtown for his sons Caleb and Eleazer, and finding the community without a minister, served them as well as his Huntington congregation, until 1665 when the first church building was erected in Huntington and he returned to that place, remaining there for five years. At the end of that time, upon the urgent request of the leading men of Newtown, he decided to become their pastor, influenced perhaps by the desire to be near his sons, and severed the harmonious relations existing between him and the Huntington Church. His name appears on the Nicoll patent both at Newtown and Huntington. The first Puritan church was built at Newtown in 1671. During the Indian wars in New England in 1675,

the Long Island settlers feared for their safety, but no harm ever came to them from the Long Island red men. In 1677 Rev. William Leverich died, leaving two sons, Caleb and Eleazer.

Caleb Leverich was born at Cape Cod about 1638 and went to Newtown, Long Island, when his father secured land for him there in 1662. This was first obtained under the Indian Patent which was later confirmed by Governor Nicolls and reconfirmed by Governor Donogan. His name is listed among the freeholders of Newtown, December 4, 1666, and the Annals of the town state that he "acquired much land in different sections of the town." Upon his father's death he took out in June 1677 letters of administration on the estate, which bear Governor Andros' signature. Upon this farm was built the old Leverich homestead with its great hall through the center and high ceiling rooms, its kitchen with huge fireplace occupying nearly one whole side, and over all the spacious attic holding treasures of by-gone days, and a veritable wonder-house to the imagination of a child. The first part was built before 1670 at Trains Meadows, now Woodside. This was added to in 1732 and the date engraved on its stone front, now hidden by plastering. The farm was noted for its marvelous apple crop and the Newtown Pippin and Josey Moore had a far-reaching reputation. During the Revolutionary War the Royal Highland Forty-second Regiment, the famous "Black Watch," comprising eleven hundred and sixty-eight men were stationed on the farm. Their commandant, Colonel Thomas Sterling, his wife and two of his officers occupied a portion of the house. He forbade plundering or destruction of property by the soldiers, and when he left the people of Newtown drew up an address to him and his officers, expressing their thanks "for their very equitable, polite and friendly conduct during their winter's stay" at the homestead.

A number of soldiers, who died from cholera, were buried in a corner of the farm and the place was marked by a pile of stones, every soldier in accordance with an ancient Scottish custom, casting one as he passed by. The bones of these soldiers were exhumed a number of years ago when an excavation was made for a railway, and one of the skulls containing a perfect set of teeth was sold by a workman for twenty-five dollars.

Caleb Leverich was one of the original members of the Presbyterian Church and stood high in the estimation of the community. He married Martha, widow of Francis Swain, and died in 1717. His children were: John, Mary, who married Job Wright; and Eleanor, who married Joseph Reeder.

John Leverich lived in the Trains Meadow section of Newtown, dying there in 1705 and leaving a widow, Hannah, and five children, John, Jr., of whom below; William, Benjamin, Hannah, who married James Way; and Martha, who married John Way.

John Leverich, Jr., was born at Trains Meadow in 1696 and died in 1780, being buried in the family cemetery at Trains Meadow. He was three times married, his first wife being Amy Moore whom he married

December 14, 1720; the second was Susannah, widow of John Sackett; and the third Sarah, widow of Francis Cornish. By his first marriage he had four sons, John, William, Samuel and Benjamin; and one, Elnathan, by the second marriage.

William Leverich was born at Trains Meadow, October 5, 1723, and lived in that locality. He was greatly respected and was a trustee of the Newtown Presbyterian Church. His first marriage was to Hannah Way, daughter of John Way, December 13, 1747, and his second, September 15, 1751, to Dorothy Morse, a daughter of Ephraim and a sister of Captain E. Morse of the French and Indian War. His death occurred June 13, 1787, and his widow's April 17, 1814. His children were: 1. John, born September 26, 1748. 2. Amy, born October 30, 1749, married Samuel Moore. 3. Abigail, born July 16, 1752, married Alexander Whaley. 4. Hannah, born February 11, 1754, married James McDonough. 5. Jesse, of whom below. 6. Patience, born December 2, 1757, married Henry Stauton. 7. William, born January 29, 1760. 8. Edward, born December 3, 1763. 9. Elizabeth, born in 1765, married James Hedenberg. 10. James, born June 13, 1767. 11. Sarah, born November 22, 1769, married Frederick Devoo. 12. Deborah, born June 4, 1772, married Daniel Riker.

Jesse Leverich was born at Trains Meadow, February 13, 1756. The large farm which he cultivated in Newtown village has been subdivided into town lots upon which houses now stand. He stood very high in the community, was an elder of the Presbyterian Church, and died October 3, 1829, being buried in the Presbyterian Churchyard, where also his wife, Grace Berrien, daughter of Richard Berrien, was buried. They had eleven children: 1. Richard, born February 14, 1782. 2. William, born November 9, 1783. 3. Patience, born December 29, 1785, married Peter Bonnett. 4. John, born January 3, 1789. 5. Gertrude, born April 17, 1791, married Andrew Gorsline. 6. Sarah, born January 9, 1794, died in infancy. 7. Jesse, born December 23, 1795. 8. Peter, born November 20, 1797. 9. Sarah, born March 18, 1800, died July 5, 1866; married Samuel Leverich, born November 2, 1791, died July 10, 1864. 10. James, of whom below. 11. Mary, born May 13, 1804, married John Moffet.

James Leverich was born on his father's farm at Newtown, March 4, 1802, and married May 7, 1824, Mary C. Cameron. Their four sons were John A. Cameron, William H., James O. and Augustus A., of whom below.

Augustus A. Leverich was born in Georgia, October 25, 1830, and at the time of his death, January 8, 1885, was in the realty business. July 3, 1854, he married Phebe E. Brown who survived him until 1901. They had seven children, of whom four have died, namely: Florence Cameron, Eva Louise, Phebe Eliza and Ada Gertrude. The three remaining are Mary Augusta, William Henry Cameron and Augustus A., Jr., of whom below.

Augustus A. Leverich, Jr., son of Augustus A. and Phebe E. (Brown) Leverich, was born in the old Leverich homestead, situated at the

corner of Gates Avenue and Bushwick Avenue in Brooklyn, August 30, 1873. His early education was received in the public schools of his native city, and after completing his work in Brooklyn High School he became a student in the Garden City Cathedral School, where his education was completed. He then engaged in the real estate business, buying and selling, and handling his own properties exclusively. He met with encouraging success from the beginning and became known as an expert in the appraisal of real estate values. For many years now he has been numbered among the thoroughly successful real estate men of the city, but it was not until 1919 that, in association with his son A. Lyle Leverich, he organized what is known as the Leverich Realty Corporation, which he now serves as vice-president, his son holding the office of president. Mr. Leverich has a host of friends in Brooklyn and vicinity, as well as in several other localities, where he has been interested in real estate matters, and is held in high esteem among his business associates.

On October 7, 1896, Augustus A. Leverich, Jr., married Maude Eloise Taylor, who was born in New York City, New York, and they are the parents of one son, A. Lyle Leverich, who is associated with his father in the real estate business.

L. BERTRAND SMITH—A distinguished figure in the financial advance of Brooklyn is L. Bertrand Smith, the recently elected president of the Brevoort Savings Bank, whose long and honored career in the business world has well fitted him for his present responsibilities. Mr. Smith is an able executive, always alert to the progress of the times, and in his present duties his comprehensive grasp of conditions and affairs holds important significance to the welfare and progress of the people. Mr. Smith is interested in various lines of activity, and endorses all worthy endeavor of whatsoever nature.

L. Bertrand Smith is a direct descendant of Ralph Smith, who came to America from Hingham, England, in 1633, founding Hingham, Massachusetts, and removing to Eastham, in that State, after 1652. He left a son, Thomas, who died prior to 1726, leaving a son, Jesse, who married Sarah Higgins, in September, 1724. Sarah Higgins was a descendant of William Brewster, who came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620.

Jesse (2) Smith, son of Jesse and Sarah (Higgins) Smith, was born in Eastham, February 1, 1736-7, and married Lydia Gregory, of Danbury, Connecticut, in 1760. James Phillips Smith, their son, was born in Amenia, New York, July 22, 1764, and died in that community, June 11, 1818. He married, on January 26, 1786, in Sharon, Connecticut, Ursula Adams, daughter of Thomas and Rosanna Adams.

Ambrose Smith, the next in line, was born in Amenia, New York, January 20, 1794, and died in Fayetteville, in that State, March 18, 1879. He married, September 11, 1817, Mary Mead, daughter of Job and Ruth (Hibbard) Mead.

Platt Hiram Smith, son of Ambrose and Mary (Mead) Smith, was

born March 10, 1836, and died in Fayetteville on January 12, 1911. He married, on June 18, 1862, Katharine Snell, daughter of Levi and Lucinda (Crouse) Snell, who was born December 11, 1837. Platt Hiram Smith was a prominent figure in the business life of Fayetteville for many years, achieving large success as a merchant and becoming a well known banker of that community. Living to an advanced age, he was an influential citizen of that community for many years.

L. Bertrand Smith was born in Onondaga County, New York, December 12, 1863. Receiving his early education in the local public schools, he later attended Peekskill Military Academy, then, upon the completion of his education, was employed for three years in the drug business. He was also during those early years active as telegraph operator and in real estate interests. Coming to New York City, he identified himself with the Royal Baking Powder Company as private secretary to William Ziegler. During this time, also, Mr. Smith acted as treasurer of the Realty Trust, from its organization in 1896 until January 1, 1915. Meanwhile, in 1905, Mr. Smith was made a trustee of the Brevoort Savings Bank of Brooklyn and not long after his retirement from his other interests in 1916 he was induced to accept the position of chairman of the Finance Committee of the Brevoort Savings Bank, of Brooklyn. On March 1, 1924, he was elected president of this institution and is still active in this responsible capacity. The Brevoort Savings Bank of Brooklyn was founded in 1892. Opened for business September 28, of that year, at No. 1198 Fulton Street, the institution was removed to its present location at No. 522 Nostrand Avenue on December 1, 1905. It is now one of the important and widely recognized institutions of this borough, its deposits on April 15, 1924, amounting to more than \$18,200,000, and representing more than 34,500 depositors.

The military record of L. Bertrand Smith begins with his enlistment in Company F, 51st Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, with the rank of first sergeant in the year 1884. Reënlisting November 16, 1891, in the second signal corps of the National Guard of the State of New York, he was commissioned first lieutenant and served as assistant signal officer of the Second Brigade, September 5, 1894. He was then transferred to Troop C, National Guard of the State of New York Cavalry, in which he served until March 16, 1896, with the original rank. He was commissioned captain June 20, 1898. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the War of 1812, The Pilgrims of the United States, the Long Island Historical Society, and his clubs are the Pilgrims, the Crescent Athletic, and the Squadron C, Cavalry Club.

L. Bertrand Smith married (first), February 19, 1885, at Syracuse, New York, Ladye L. Hall, daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Francesca (Cleveland) Hall. Mrs. Smith died September 20, 1886, leaving one child, Ladye Katharine, (Vassar, 1909), who was born September 19, 1886, and who became the wife, August 30, 1910, of Stephen C.

Cheney, of Manlius, New York. Mr. Smith married (second), December 10, 1896, in Brooklyn, New York, Florence Eugene Rector, daughter of Dwight W. and Almira (Beebe) Rector. Their son, Howard Malcom (Princeton, 1919), was born in Brooklyn, December 1, 1897, and married, November 6, 1920, Myrtle R. Sprague, of Princess Bay, New York.

CHARLES VANDERVEER RAPELJE—The Rapelje family in the Old World belongs to one of the most important in the line of French Heraldry, being a part of the Coligny family of France, and tracing back to the first Duke of Burgundy of the sixteenth century, which at that period had been a great house for over four hundred years. In 1120 they founded the Abbey of Le Mirerir, and in 1212 the Abbeys of Montmerle and Grillon. Humbert de Coligny is supposed to have followed Conrad III in the crusades. The family bore arms as follows:

Arms—Coligny-Chatillon de Gueules a l'aigle d'argent becquee membree et couronnee d'azur ongles d'or couronnee due centier; une demi-aigle poses de profil, couronnee de becquee d'azur.

Supports—Deux limions d'argent affrontes assis et accolés de gueules.

Devise—Je le prouve tous.

Issue—Au dixieme siecle des comtes souveraine de Bourgogne, cette maison illustre a pour chef de nom et d'armes le marquis de Coligny-Chatillon au chateau de Chayne, Haute-Saone.

Of this family, Gaspard Colet de Rapella, was born in Chatillon-sur-loing, in 1505. He was a staunch Protestant and after suffering persecution beyond endurance, fled to the forests of Ardennes, and under the protection of the kingdom of the Netherlands, found refuge. He there married a daughter of Victor Antoine Jansen, of Antwerp, and his three children in the order of their birth were named as follows: 1. Gaspard Coligny, after his uncle and himself. 2. Gaspard Colet, thus preserving the family name. 3. A daughter Brickje, who married her cousin, Victor Honorus Jansen, and their son, Abraham Jansen, became a famous historical painter, and married the daughter of Hans Loedwick, of Amsterdam, and their three sons were: William, Joris, and Antoine Jansen de Rapella. These three brothers came to the New Netherlands, William and Joris sailing from France in 1623, and locating at Fort Orange, Rensselaerwick, followed in 1631 by Antoine, who preserved the true name of the family of Jansen, and was the founder of that branch of the family in America. William died unmarried. Joris Jansen de Rapelje, the Walloon, came from the Gallo-Romance stock, which race includes the old Gallic-Belgian, intermingled with Teuton blood. The Walloons in the forests of Ardennes resisted the barbarous onslaught of the Germans, mixed themselves with the Roman element, and their language became romanized to such an extent that it became a French dialect.

The separation of Belgium from Holland was largely the work of the Walloons, who, while akin to their Galli-Roman neighbors in France, have peculiar and distinctive traits, combining patience, perseverance, industry with excitability and a disposition to passion. They consti-

tuted a leading element in Belgium statesmanship and advancement in the arts and sciences. It was from this stock that the early settlers in Rensselaerwyck, New York, Long Island, and Westchester were drawn.

(I) Joris (George) Jansen De Rapelje and his wife, Catalyntje Trico, daughter of Joris Trico of Paris, France, came to the New Netherlands about 1632, in the good ship "Unity," sailing from Holland, across the Atlantic, and up the Hudson River to Rensselaerwyck. He was one of the twelve great burghers of the New Netherlands, and represented the colonists in that capacity in 1641. He received a patent for a tract of land embracing 167 acres in Wallabout in 1650, at which time he moved to Breukelen. He served as magistrate of Breukelen in 1655-1656-1657-1660-1662, up to the time of the possession of the New Netherlands by the English, soon after which calamity to the Dutch settlers, he died. Among their eleven children was Daniel Dorise, of whom further.

(II) Daniel Dorise De Rapelje, fourth son and eleventh child of Joris Jansen and Catalyntje (Trico) de Rapelje, was born in New Amsterdam, December 29, 1650. He was an assessor of Kings County in 1688; an elder in the Dutch Reformed Church in Brooklyn; one of the commissioners to divide the unsold land of Bedford, and a citizen in excellent standing. It is said that his daughter Sarah gave to the property he owned in New Amsterdam the name of Hanover Square, and his name appears on an old map as owning lots on the square. He died in Brooklyn, Long Island, December 26, 1725. He married, May 27, 1674, Sarah Klock, daughter of Abraham Martense Klock, one of the early proprietors of Fort Orange, and later of New Amsterdam. Among their children was Joris, of whom further.

(III) Lieutenant Joris Rapelje, eldest child of these parents, was born in Brooklyn, Long Island, March 4, 1675. He became the chief brewer of the combined villages of Brooklyn and Flatbush, and his brewery was located in the "New Lots." He purchased a farm of 200 acres on Flushing Bay, in the town of Newtown, at the head of the Bay, to which place he removed his brewery. He was one of the prominent men in the consistory of the Low Dutch Reformed Church in Newtown, and was one of those selected, when it was proposed to build a fine church edifice, by the congregation, May 27, 1732, on "the committee to superintend the building of the church, who forthwith extended upon arrangements for the work." He died in Newtown, Long Island, January 19, 1741. He married, at the close of the seventeenth century, Agnes Berrian, daughter of Cornelius and Jannetje (Stryker) Berrian, her father an old settler in the county of Flatbush, in 1669, moving to Newtown, in 1685. Among their children was Jacob, of whom further.

(IV) Jacob Rapelje, fifth son and sixth child of Joris and Agnes (Berrian) Repelje, was born in Newtown, Queens County, Long Island, March 18, 1714, and lived at Hell Gate, Astoria, and on the farm he erected a stone house, which was preserved from the "despoiler" prog-

ress, as late as 1912. He was supervisor of Newtown, for eighteen consecutive years, and for many years was an elder in the Dutch Reformed Church. He was a patron and friend of the school kept at Hallett's Cove by William Rudge, schoolmaster. He was a lay representative of the Collegiate Churches of Queens County, at the convention held in New York, October 15, 1771. He died at the homestead, May 18, 1776. He married, May 16, 1740, Catherine Lott, who died July 7, 1776. Among their children was Peter, of whom further.

(V) Peter Rapelje was born at the homestead at Hell Gate, Queens County, Long Island, December 19, 1750. He became supervisor of the town, and like his father a leader in the Dutch Church. He served as quartermaster in the Newtown Troop of Light Horse, commanded by Captain Richard and Daniel Lawrence. The troop was attached to Colonel Ritzema's regiment, Major General Lord Sterling's brigade, and on hearing of the Declaration of Independence, as proclaimed in Philadelphia, July 4, 1776, copies of the immortal instrument were read at the head of each company in Newtown, and the war was soon at their very doors. Peter Rapelje at once became an officer in the Revolutionary army, while the majority of the family remained royalists. He died at New Lots, April 25, 1802. He married, December 29, 1791, Bregie Ditmars, daughter of Dow Ditmars, and they settled in New Lots. Among their children was Peter, of whom further.

(VI) Peter Rapelje, son of Peter and Bregie (Ditmars) Rapelje, was born in New Lots, August 7, 1796, and died May 15, 1880. He married, February 5, 1840, Sarah Linnington, born November 8, 1812. Among their children was Peter, of whom further.

(VII) Peter Rapelje was born in New Lots, Long Island, March 5, 1842. He married, November 16, 1870, Adriana Lott, daughter of Stephen N. and Cornelia (Vanderveer) Lott, who died May 19, 1880. Among their children was Charles Vanderveer, of whom further.

(VIII) Charles Vanderveer Rapelje was born July 4, 1876, at New Lots, Long Island, New York. He received his education in the district School of New Lots, the public schools of Brooklyn, and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, being graduated from the latter in 1897. He was for twelve years with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and then became associated with the United States Title Guaranty Company, in the capacity of mortgage salesman. He was later made assistant secretary of this corporation, which position he now holds. Mr. Rapelje takes an active interest in all matters that tend towards progress and the growth and betterment of his community, his services in this modern day bearing its part in the development of the civic life, as did those of his honorable ancestors. He is a Republican in his politics; a member of the Board of Trade of Jamaica; of the Real Estate Board; the Holland Society of New York; and the St. Nicholas Society of Long Island. In his religious affiliation he is a member of the Newtown Dutch Reformed Church.

Charles Vanderveer Rapelje married, December 11, 1907, at Newtown, Long Island, Ellen S. Lott, a native of Newtown, daughter of

Abraham V. S., and Cornelia (De Bevoise) Lott. Mr. and Mrs. Rapelje are the parents of Gertrude Lott, born August 23, 1909, at Newtown, Long Island, of the ninth generation in direct American descent from their original progenitor in this country.

HON. EDWARD J. NEARY—The distinction of an outstanding public service has been conferred upon Edward J. Neary early in his period of professional activity and in this expression of respect and appreciation the people of Queens County acknowledged the marked ability of the man. As a lawyer, Mr. Neary has attained prominence, highly creditable in his seven years of activity, and his future is one from which the people may well expect much. A veteran of the World War and broadly interested in many branches of organized advance, Mr. Neary is a representative figure of the present day. He is a son of Edward J. and Elizabeth Neary, his father active in the granite business until his death, which occurred in April, 1911, and the mother still living.

Edward J. Neary was born in Long Island City, December 7, 1892, receiving his early education in the local schools, he later attended the De Witt Clinton High School, in New York City, graduating with the class of 1911. His father's death occurring in this year. Mr. Neary found it necessary to drop studies for the time being, in order that he might take charge of his father's granite business. He immediately took over the business and ran it until 1917. During this interval he found time to engage in the study of law and entered the New York Law School, from which he graduated in 1915. In April of 1917 he was admitted to the bar, but this event occurring in the same month as American intervention in Europe, he deferred his professional activity to join the colors for service overseas. Enlisting in 1917, he was assigned to the 59th Infantry, 4th Division, American Expeditionary Force, after a comprehensive training he was sent to France in March of 1918. He saw service in the battle of Château Thierry, and St. Mihiel and on October 5, while engaged in the Argonne drive, he was wounded in the right hand by high explosive shrapnel. This wound was severe and left his hand in a crippled condition while its care involved many weary months of idleness. He was for a full year in the General Hospital at Colonia, New Jersey. On October 4, 1918, he received an American citation for bravery in action, while at the time of his honorable discharge from the army he was holding the rank of second lieutenant.

Returning to civilian life late in the year 1919, Mr. Neary opened his law office at No. 346 Broadway, New York City, where he continued to practice until 1923, when he removed to Corona. Here he established himself in the new Queensboro Savings Bank building at the corner of Forty-sixth and Sackett streets, where he is still located. He has developed a successful and noteworthy practice, receiving the patronage of many of the most important interests and individuals



Hon. Edward J. Neary



of this region. Since attaining his majority, Mr. Neary has been deeply interested in Republican Party politics and in 1920 he was elected a member of the New York State House of Assembly, from the Third District of Queens County, in which capacity he served so efficiently that he was re-elected the following year. He was later brought forward as a candidate for county clerk of Queens County, but was defeated by Edward Cox. He afterward served as assistant federal attorney general, his work in this connection bearing directly upon the progress and welfare of the community. The demands of his private practice made it imperative that he resign this office, however, and he is now devoting all his time to his practice. Mr. Neary's affiliations with organized advance include membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, the Corona Post of the American Legion, and the Republican Club. His religious affiliation is with the Church of St. Joan of Arc, of Elmhurst.

Edward J. Neary married, January 7, 1924, at St. Joan of Arc Church, Geraldine Boyce, daughter of Eugene and Susanne Boyce. On October 26, 1924, a son, Edward J., Jr., was born.

BRIDGEWATER MEREDITH LANGSTAFF—The great legal fraternity of Long Island and the metropolitan area contains scores of prominent names whose deservedly high prestige has come as a reward for exceptional legal erudition, brilliant prosecution of cases, or unusual forensic ability. Although but a man young in years, Bridgewater Meredith Langstaff has bridged the gulf that usually separates the older law practitioner from the younger by a wealth of varied experiences and by an exceptionally complete and comprehensive education, and has thus assured his name of a place among the very first rank of contemporary attorneys-at-law. But the practice of law has been but one of the ramifications of Mr. Langstaff's career. He is also a clubman of many affiliations, a patron of the arts, and a soldier with an enviable war record, in the last-named of which, especially, his achievements have been on a parity with those of his chosen profession.

Bridgewater Meredith Langstaff was born at No. 124 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on September 3, 1885, a son of John Elliott (or Elliott) and Sarah Josephine (Meredith) Langstaff, the former of whom was a native of Canada. The father, Dr. John Elliott Langstaff, was a well known physician and surgeon of Canada before coming to the United States and settling in Brooklyn, where he established a practice and built up a large clientage. He served as vestryman and warden of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Brooklyn, for a period of forty years. Before leaving Canada he served for a time in his father's regiment of militia rifles, "The Queen's Own." The mother, Sarah Josephine (Meredith) Langstaff, is well and widely known throughout New York City, Brooklyn, and all Long Island, for her

wonderful church, philanthropic and charitable work, and has won the gratitude and love of thousands by her unostentatious but prepotent humanitarianism.

Bridgewater Meredith Langstaff's early education was acquired in Brooklyn Public School No. 9 (later No. 109), following which he attended Brooklyn Public Grammar School No. 9, from which he was graduated in June, 1900. He then entered the Boys' High School and was graduated from there in February, 1904. In the fall of that year he matriculated at Harvard University, and was graduated from this time-honored institution with the class of 1908, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then took a course at Columbia University, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was granted a certificate in 1908, following which he took up the study of law at the same university, in the Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1911, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Mr. Langstaff began the active practice of his profession during the same year (1911), by accepting a clerkship with the law firm of Shepard, Smith & Harkness, in offices at No. 128 Broadway, New York City. In 1912 he became managing clerk for the well known law firm of Van Vorst, Marshall & Smith, at No. 25 Broad Street, New York City, and was identified with this establishment for a period of nine years, serving as managing clerk from 1912 to 1917, and as senior clerk from 1919 to 1921. During the year 1921 he was appointed assistant counsel of the Public Service Commission of the State of New York, remaining in this capacity until 1923, at which time he associated himself with the Hon. Travis H. Whitney, under the firm name of Whitney & Langstaff, with offices at No. 120 Broadway, New York City. This partnership is still in force at the present time (1924), and the firm is enjoying a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Langstaff has proved himself an able and efficient lawyer, and evinces in the practice of his profession those prerequisites to any successful business or professional endeavor: probity, honor, industry, and honesty.

Mr. Langstaff's military activities are worthy of more than passing mention. During the August of 1915 and of 1916 he attended the Citizens' Military Training Camp, and from May to August, 1917, was a candidate, undergoing rigorous training at the Officers' Military Training Camp. He received his appointment as second-lieutenant of infantry, and on August 13, 1917, was assigned to the 308th Infantry. In December, 1917, he was promoted to first-lieutenant of infantry, United States Army, and was reassigned to the 308th Infantry, 77th Division, at Camp Upton, New York. He sailed for France with his command on April 5, 1918, and served on the Flanders' front from April to May, 1918. In June, 1918, he was attached to the Cold Stream Guards, British Expeditionary Forces, and sent to Arras. In July, 1918, he was in Lorraine, and in August, 1918, saw service on the Vesle front. In July, 1918, he received his captaincy, and was assigned to the 101st Division at Camp Dix in October, 1918. He was honorably discharged on December 18, 1918. In 1919 he received the appoint-



Trowell Hadden

ment to the 77th Division Staff, as captain of infantry, Officers' Reserve Corps.

Captain Langstaff is a member of the Boy Scouts of America, and was eminently well-fitted to act as scout-master in 1912 and 1913, following which incumbency he served as district commissioner in 1914 and 1915. He was the first volunteer borough Commissioner of Brooklyn in 1916-1917. Since 1913 he has been a member of the Brooklyn Borough Council, and served as a member of the National Council from 1915 to 1922, inclusive.

Mr. Langstaff's club and society affiliations are many and diverse, and include among others: The Harvard Club, of New York City, became a member in 1908; Long Island Harvard Club, became a member in 1912, served as president from 1919 to 1922; the University Club of Brooklyn (1910-1919); the University Glee Club of Brooklyn (1910-1919), served successively as secretary, vice-president, and president; the Long Island Historical Society (1924); the Winter's Night Club, served successively as secretary, vice-president, and president; the Clark Street Players (1922), executive director 1923-1924; the Dramatic Arts Guild (1924), served as president in 1924; the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce (1923); the New York County Lawyers' Association (1919); the New York Law Institute (1924); the Metropolitan Museum of Art (1919); the Fogg Art Museum (1913); and the Alumni Association of the Law School of Columbia University (1911). Mr. Langstaff's religious affiliation is given to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Bridgewater Meredith Langstaff married, at Camp Upton, Long Island, on April 5, 1918, Esther Knox Boardman, a daughter of George Gerry and Esther (Kennedy) Boardman, residents of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Langstaff are the parents of two children, as follows: 1. John Meredith, born December 24, 1920, at No. 19 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. 2. Kennedy, born February 1, 1923, at No. 129 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Langstaff are active in the social life of their community, and give their support to any worthy movement of a charitable, public welfare, or civic improvement nature. The family residence is at No. 39 Garden Place, Brooklyn, New York.

CROWELL HADDEN—One of the foremost names in financial affairs in Brooklyn is that of Crowell Hadden, and his venerable name is an inspiration to the many executives in Brooklyn banking circles who have long looked up to him as a wise and devoted leader. As president of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, vice-president and a director of the Nassau National Bank, and former president of the Long Island Bank, Mr. Hadden stands among the most distinguished men of his day in his chosen field of endeavor. He is affiliated also with other banking institutions, and in many branches of present-day progress he gives his support and endorsement to worthy endeavor. He is a son of Crowell Hadden, who was born in Woodbridge, New Jersey, and was active as a wholesale clothing merchant until his decease.

The mother, Frances (Moore) Hadden, was born in Woodbridge, New Jersey, and is also now deceased.

Crowell Hadden, subject of this review, was born in New York City, September 19, 1840. Receiving his early education in private schools, he later attended Brooklyn Collegiate Institute and thereafter the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Following the completion of his education, Mr. Hadden was employed for three years in the dry goods commission business, then for three years was engaged in the wholesale clothing business, after which he entered the world of finance. Mr. Hadden's long experience and wide prominence in wholesaling activities had brought him in close touch in the nature of the case with financial progress, and it was as an able and universally recognized business executive that he came to the Long Island Bank, of which he was elected president. He continued in this alliance for a number of years, then resigned from the presidency and accepted a directorship, also the vice-presidency of the Nassau National Bank, of which he has been a stockholder during the greater part of its history, and July 24, 1913, became president of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, of which he has also been a trustee for forty years. His work in financial affairs has by no means been limited to these activities, for he was one of the incorporators of the Franklin Trust Company, which he served as a director from its organization until the institution was merged with the Bank of America, and has since continued on the board of directors of that institution. For a similar period he has served as vice-president of the Franklin Safe Deposit Company, and as a director in the Realty Associates, also the Prudence Company. He has, for about forty years, been associated with the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, as a director.

A veteran of the Civil War, Mr. Hadden enlisted, in 1863, in the 23rd Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the period of the war with the rank of corporal, also continuing active in military affairs, following the cessation of hostilities and receiving his honorable discharge in the year 1871. In many and varied lines of interest, Mr. Hadden has always kept in touch with the best work of the day, and was for many years director and treasurer of the Old Academy of Music and now fills the same offices with the New Academy of Music. That he has time to spare for the needs of others is shown by his holding the office of trustee in the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital and the Children's Aid Society of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Hamilton Club and the Banker's Club, both of Brooklyn, and is a director of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society. For seventy-seven years he has been a regular attendant upon the services of the First Presbyterian Church, on Henry Street, in Brooklyn, of which he has for thirty-five years been a trustee, and was formerly treasurer.

Mr. Hadden married, in 1866, Elizabeth Stevens, who was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. To Mr. and Mrs. Hadden two children were born: 1. Crowell, Jr., now deceased; he was the father of the following

children: Crowell, a man of mature years; Britan, who is an editor on the "New York Times;" and Maud, who is the wife of John J. Farrell. 2. Howard S., who is president of the Dorland Agency, Inc., of New York City; he has two children: H. Douglas, and Lilian.

DR. C. STUART GAGER, director of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden; was born in Norwich, New York, December 23, 1872. He graduated in 1891 from the Norwich High School and received the degree of A. B. from Syracuse University in 1895. In 1897 he received the degrees of Pd. B. and Pd. M. from the New York State Normal College (now the New York State College for teachers, Albany); in 1902 he obtained the degree of Ph. D. from Cornell University. He was granted the honorary degree of Sc. D. from Syracuse University in 1920 and a Ph. D. from the New York State College (Albany) in 1921.

After serving as assistant in the Biological Laboratory at Syracuse (1894-95) he served for one year as vice-principal of Ives Seminary, Antwerp, New York. From 1897-1905 he was professor of biological sciences and physiography at the New York State Normal College and became director of the laboratories of the New York Botanical Garden in 1906. He resigned the latter position to accept the position of professor of botany and botanist of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri. He became the first director of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden on July 1, 1910.

Dr. Gager has also been a member of the teaching staff of the Summer School of Cornell University (1911-12); was acting professor of botany at Rutgers College in 1905, and instructor in the Summer School of New York University in 1905 and 1906. He is the editor of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden Record, a member of the editorial board of Botanical Abstracts, and business manager of the American Journal of Botany, Ecology, and Genetics. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and was a vice-president of the Association (Section G, Botany) in 1917. His scientific investigations have had to do primarily with the effects of radium rays on plants, and he is the author of several botanical books. He is a member of the Botanical Society of America, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, the Society of Biological Chemists, Vice-President of the Torrey Botanical Club, member of the American Association of Museums, Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences. He is also a member of the Century Club.

HENRY FITZWILLIAM WOODS—Among those Western newspaper workers who heard the call of the East was Henry Fitzwilliam Woods, now a resident of Brooklyn. Mr. Woods was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on September 6, 1872, the son of Henry and Mary Katherine (Fitzwilliam) Woods his father being one of the pioneer dry goods merchants in the City and his mother a member of a family which had settled in St. Louis early in the century.

Mr. Woods was educated in private schools in St. Louis and attended St. Louis University. He became a member of the staff of the St. Louis Public Library in 1890, continuing except for a year during which he studied law, until 1900. When the Public Library passed to municipal control he organized branch library stations throughout the city and was put in charge of the System. Early in 1901 he became librarian of the Public Library of East St. Louis, Illinois, and continued in that post until 1903, when he engaged in newspaper work, as reporter on the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, but in the same year he took charge of the St. Louis Republic's press bureau at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in St. Louis.

He was awarded a commemorative medal by the Exposition for notable contributions to current literature on the exposition. At the close of the Exposition he became attached to the editorial staff of "The Republic," serving successively as staff correspondent, feature writer, editorial writer and night editor. With his varied experience with Missouri's oldest newspaper he was invited to lecture on newspaper topics before the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri.

In 1913 Mr. Woods joined the editorial staff of the "New York Herald." A connection lasting until 1917, when he joined the staff of the "Standard Daily Trade Service," New York. He became managing editor of the publication and resigned in 1920 in order to assist in the campaign for the League of Nations, of which he is an ardent advocate. As a member of the Press Bureau of the Democratic National Committee he assisted in organizing a party of prominent men and women, independent in politics but staunch supporters of the League of Nations, for a trans-continental tour of the country in advocacy of the election of Mr. Cox as president. He accompanied the party, which was headed by Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University, and directed its publicity.

When the campaign ended he became a member of the editorial staff of the "New York World," until the Spring of 1922, when he assisted in promoting public sentiment for the adoption in the Revenue Law of 1922 of a clause providing for a flexible tariff. This campaign was successful and Mr. Woods then became interested in the subject of preventing the huge annual losses caused by the forgery and alteration of checks and other negotiable instruments. He was one of the organizers of the Forgery Prevention Bureau, of which he became secretary, and wrote a great many articles showing the growth of the use of credit instruments in modern trade and the danger to business through the operations of forgers.

As a publicist Mr. Woods has concentrated his interest upon business and economic subjects. He is the editor of "The Bulletin," organ of the Manufacturers' Association of New Jersey; associate editor of "Safety Engineering;" director of publicity for reform in remedial loan legislation; director of the Information Bureau of the American Industrial Lenders' Association, and author of "Making Credit Available for All."

He lives at 1064 Dean Street, Brooklyn, is a member of the Newspaper Club, New York, and has an office at 141 Broadway, New York.

EDWARD R. CARMAN—Devoting his career to the practice of his profession in his native township, Mr. Carman has established a business whose present partnership, that of Roe & Carman, includes one of the most popular law firms of Jamaica, Long Island, and its neighborhood. In the vanguard with those advocates whose principles maintain the proven and most desirable standards in practice, Mr. Carman has a clientele that is not limited to this township, while his own expert repute in his specialty in matters of title research is not constricted to this section of the State. He is a son of Stephen B. Carman, a retired mason and builder, who was born in Jamaica, and of Katherine E. (Carpenter) Carman, also a native of Jamaica, and who is survived by her husband.

Edward R. Carman was born at Jamaica, Long Island, January 3, 1885, and it was in the public and the high schools of that town that he received his early education. Continuing his studies at the St. Lawrence University, he also matriculated at the Brooklyn Law School, where he graduated with the class of 1909, and with his degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the following year, 1910, he was admitted to the bar at Brooklyn, and he began to practice law at Jamaica the same year, in the specialty of surrogate and title work, and in partnership with William Clarke Roe, the firm being known as Roe & Carman. In politics Mr. Carman prefers the Independent course. His loyalty to the United States Government service in the World War was recognized in his captain's commission in the 14th Regiment of Infantry in the National Guard of New York. His fraternal affiliations are those of the Free and Accepted Masons, in membership with Jamaica Lodge, and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Jamaica.

Mr. Carman married, June 13, 1912, Bessie Beers, a daughter of Alfred H. Beers, a native of Huntington, Long Island, a prominent grocer of Jamaica, and the last treasurer of Jamaica Village in 1898, before consolidation, and of Ozemma (Smith) Beers, also a native of Huntington, and who survives her husband.

HARRY V. HOYT—A successful and influential banker of Jamaica, Long Island, is Harry V. Hoyt, who as Assistant Treasurer of the American Trust Company stands among the leaders of financial advance in this section. Mr. Hoyt has been active in the same general field of endeavor since the completion of his education and he is recognized as one of the noteworthy figures of the present organization.

Harry V. Hoyt was born at Lake Ronkonkoma, New York, January 6, 1879, and is a son of Jerome Hoyt, a prominent man of that community. He received his early education in the public schools of his birthplace. Being forced to enter the business world early in life, he completed his education through correspondent courses, and Y. M. C. A. work. Striking out in the business world he entered the employ

of the Queens County Trust Company in Jamaica, in 1907, and has worked his way to vice-president. In 1919 the American Trust Company absorbed by purchase the entire interest of the Queens County Trust Company and Mr. Hoyt was elected Assistant Treasurer, which position he still ably fills. This institution is considered one of the strongest and most substantial in the Jamaica section of Long Island, and Mr. Hoyt is bearing a constructive part in its advance. Independent in his political convictions he has never been interested in public affairs, except as a progressive citizen. Fraternally he is affiliated with Jamaica Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and he is a member of the Jamaica, and the Lions clubs. His religious affiliation is with the First Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee.

NATHANIEL PHILIP RATHBUN, M. D.—Along special lines of medical advance of the greatest importance, Dr. Nathaniel Philip Rathbun of Brooklyn is holding leading rank and as a surgeon as well as in the field of medicine he is revealing the brilliant talent so sorely needed in the profession. His achievements are recognized both in professional circles and by the people generally as of definite importance and his success has been won by his tireless endeavor and his ever forward looking attitude.

The Rathbun family is one of marked distinction in American history in this country. It is a very ancient family of England, of Saxon origin, the name signifying an early gift. John Rathbun was born in England in 1610 and came to America in 1660, locating first in Roxbury, Massachusetts, then eighteen years later becoming one of the original purchasers of Block Island, Rhode Island. In direct line from the pioneer Dr. Rathbun is a son of Alvah James Rathbun, who was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, October 1, 1849, and died in April of 1904. He was a farmer by occupation, a man of sincere spirit, and universally esteemed in the community. The mother, Mary (Brazel) Rathbun, died January 3, 1922. There are three children living, as follows: Nathaniel P., of further mention; Annie E.; and Mary, wife of William Dunn.

Nathaniel Philip Rathbun was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, August 17, 1876. The family becoming residents of Stockbridge when he was two years of age, he attended the local public schools and was graduated from the Stockbridge High School in the class of 1893. He received his professional education at the Long Island Hospital Medical College from which he was graduated in the class of 1898. He devoted a year and a half to the duties of interne at the Brooklyn Hospital; also spent one year at the Blackwell's Island Hospital. During his entire period of preparation for his present activity, Dr. Rathbun made a special study of urology and he has won high rank in this particular line of medical and surgical progress. His success is an outstanding instance of worthy effort and definite fruition and he is sought widely in his specialty. He is affiliated with the following organizations: Fellow of the American College of Physicians and



John G. Buckley

Surgeons; the American Urological Association; the American Genito-Urinary Association; the American Medical Association; the Brooklyn Surgical Association; the Brooklyn Pathological Association; the Academy of Medicine of New York; the Kings County Medical Society; and also the Chamber of Commerce. His clubs are the Crescent Athletic; the Richmond County Country; the Northfork Country; and the Cherry Valley Golf.

Nathaniel Philip Rathbun married in Canada on October 12, 1904, Winifred E. Gardiner, daughter of Herbert F. and Margaret (Marden) Gardiner, the father a resident of Canada, the mother deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Rathbun are the parents of two children: Winifred Natalie, born July 17, 1910; and Nathaniel Gardiner, born September 13, 1915.

JOHN G. BUEHLER—The life-work of John G. Buehler, of Brooklyn, is a record of noteworthy achievement in a vitally important field of endeavor, and as chairman of the board of directors of the Columbia Machine Works and Malleable Iron Company, Mr. Buehler holds a broadly noteworthy position in present-day advance. A native of Germany and educated there and in this country, Mr. Buehler has devoted his splendid abilities to mechanical and industrial advance and is one of the successful men of the day in Brooklyn. Mr. Buehler is a member of an old and honored family of Germany, and has been a resident of America since May 1, 1879.

John G. Buehler was born in Baden, Germany, December 26, 1856. Receiving his early education in the schools of his native land, he entered Cooper Union Institute in New York, after coming to America. Prior to this advance study, however, Mr. Buehler learned the trade of millwright in Switzerland and thus it was with excellent technical training, as well as practical experience, that he identified himself with Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company. He was identified with that concern for a period of seventeen years, then, in 1892, bore a part in the founding of the interest now known as the Columbia Machine Works and Malleable Iron Company. This plant was first located at the Fulton Ferry, in a small building, and only four men were employed for a time. The incorporation took place in 1902, the name for years being the Columbia Machine Works. The interest was later removed to its present address at No. 3303 Atlantic Avenue, where about 200,000 square feet of floor space is now occupied. This large and important plant is devoted to the production of street railway and steam railway supplies, also the building of machinery and the production of brass and iron castings. Some five hundred men are employed, and the concern is a leader in its field in the metropolitan district. Mr. Buehler's associates in the enterprise at the beginning were Henry and Albert George and the personnel of the company at present (1924) is as follows: Leo O. Smith, president and treasurer; A. M. Smith, vice-president, Charles Buehler, vice-president and secretary (see following biography); and J. G. Buehler, chairman of the board. As a leading figure in this important interest over a long period of time, Mr. Buehler

has become widely recognized in local business affairs, as well as in the trade.

Mr. Buehler is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Railroad Club, and the Machinery Club, of New York. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of all the bodies of the Masonic Order, including the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Engineers' Country Club and the Belleclaire Golf Club. He formerly served in the National Guard of the State of New York, having been a member for seven years of the 14th Regiment, of Brooklyn, with the rank of private (1883-1890). Mr. Buehler was a member of the Liberty Loan Committee of Brooklyn during the World War. He attends the Lutheran Church.

John G. Buehler married Katherine Marie Graham, who was born in New York City. Mrs. Buehler died in 1913, leaving one daughter, Annie Marie.

CHARLES BUEHLER—A progressive figure in the iron industry in Brooklyn is Charles Buehler, whose activities for a number of years followed the general line of accountancy, and who is now vice-president and secretary of the Columbia Machine and Malleable Iron Company. Mr. Buehler is a veteran of the World War, and is broadly interested in various lines of organized advance. He is a son of Christian and Louis (Reifsteak) Buehler, both natives of Germany. The father, who died in 1915, was engaged throughout the greater part of his lifetime as a stationary engineer.

Charles Buehler was born in Morris County, New Jersey, January 30, 1888. Following the completion of his public school course in Brooklyn, where the family removed in his childhood, he attended Woods Business College, of Brooklyn, also covered the Pace & Pace Accountancy Courses. Following the completion of his studies, Mr. Buehler was identified with the wholesale paper business until 1906, when he formed his first affiliation with the present concern, entering the employ of the Columbia Machine and Malleable Iron Company in the capacity of accountant. (For further history of this company see preceding biography of John G. Buehler). In 1910 Charles Buehler was made secretary of this concern, and the duties of vice-president were also placed in his hands in 1920. Mr. Buehler has demonstrated large ability in the fulfillment of his responsibilities in these offices, and his work is contributing in a very definite and permanent way to the progress of the organization.

The military record of Charles Buehler began with his enlistment in the United States Army on April 4, 1918, as a member of the 309th Field Artillery, 78th Division. He served in France for one year with the American Expeditionary Forces and saw action in some of the most trying drives of the period, including the battle of St. Mihiel; the activity in the Toul Sector; and the offensive operations of the Argonne Forest. He received his honorable discharge from the service as a



Chas Buehler



first-class private. Fraternally, Mr. Buehler is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Long I Grotto; and he holds membership in the 78th Division Association; also the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Compass Club, and attends the Lutheran Church.

HENRY MARTYN BRIGHAM was born in Spencerport, New York, November 19, 1859. Thomas Brigham, the pioneer of the family in America, crossed the Atlantic in 1635 and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Part of his original farm is now included in the grounds of Harvard University. Asa Brigham, a descendant of Thomas Brigham, was an ensign in the French and Indian Wars, and his son, Stephen Brigham, participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. John Brigham, son of Stephen and the grandfather of Henry Martyn Brigham, was one of the early settlers in Monroe County. Milton Brigham, his father, was born at Spencerport, New York, in 1825. His mother, Mary A. (Finch) Brigham, was born in Clarkson, Monroe County, in 1830. They were the parents of four children, of whom two are now living: Carrie L., wife of F. Willard Brower, of Spencerport, and Henry Martyn, of further mention.

Mr. Brigham's education was begun in the local public schools, and later he attended the Brockport State Normal School. In 1883 he was graduated from the University of Rochester with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Shortly after his graduation he entered the office of James B. Dill, a very prominent practitioner of his time in New York City. In December, 1884, he was admitted to the bar. He has specialized in patent and trade-mark law and has represented, in important litigations, many large corporations, among them the Rochester Lamp Company, Edward Miller & Company, the Scoville Manufacturing and the National Lead Company. He has made a number of valuable inventions which have come into common use, the latest being a furnace for heat treating big guns which was extensively used during the World War. His present offices are at No. 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

During the World War Mr. Brigham served as chairman of the Legal Advisory Committee of Draft District No. 53, in Brooklyn, and his services were especially commended by the draft authorities.

Mr. Brigham's chief interest outside of his professional work is the preservation and conservation of wild life and he is a recognized authority on game. He has drawn a number of statutes relating to the propagation and preservation of wild life, which have been enacted by the New York State Legislature and by the legislatures of many other States, and he has written extensively on this general subject. He is a member of the New York County Lawyers' Association; the Brooklyn Bar Association; the Brooklyn Young Republican Club; the Alumni Association of the University of Rochester, of which he has been vice-president; the Rochester Alumni Association of New York, of which he was president in 1914; the Drug and Chemical Club; the

Genessee Society; the Poughquog Club; the New York Conservation Association; and the Delta Psi Fraternity. He has from time to time written considerable verse, particularly descriptive nature poems, and contemplates shortly collecting them in book form.

Mr. Brigham married, at Huntington, Long Island, on August 11, 1887, Mary Antoinette Whiting, and they are the parents of one son, Harry Whiting, born December 19, 1890, who died in military service at Camp McClellan, January 25, 1919.

NEWMAN EMANUEL DRAKE—A member of a distinguished old American family famous for its early pioneers in Colonial times, Newman Emanuel Drake, of Brooklyn, New York, is a pioneer in his chosen line of endeavor in this section and has attained a largely successful position. Mr. Drake is descended from a brother of Sir Francis Drake, this family originating in England and established in America many generations ago. His father, John B. Drake, was carpenter by occupation.

Newman Emanuel Drake was born at Andover, Sussex County, New Jersey, December 16, 1860. Receiving his education at the public schools of his birthplace, he left school at the age of thirteen years and for a considerable period assisted his father in the building business. In 1888 Mr. Drake became interested in a new venture in association with the Vandever & Holmes Biscuit Company and was identified with that concern for about nine years. With this experience and dauntless confidence in the possibilities in the future, Mr. Drake started in his own interest in 1894, establishing his headquarters in New York, but later brought the interest to Brooklyn. He has developed a widely important business in the wholesale production of cake. Starting on a moderate scale, he placed upon the market a line of rich and delicate cake, meeting the demands of the wholesale trade and at the same time studying the trend of popular custom in the way of cake buying. A pioneer in this particular line of bakery product, Mr. Drake has widened the scope of his activities and increased the variety of goods produced until now he holds a leading position among the important producers of baked foods in the metropolitan district. Largely successful in his individual activities, Mr. Drake has for some years been affiliated with the world of finance, and is a stockholder in the Sussex National Bank, the Merchants' National Bank, the People's Bank, and the Bank of America, also is a director in the institution first named. A Republican by political affiliation, he has consistently supported this party since his youth, but has never accepted the honors of office. Fraternaly affiliated with the Masonic Order, including the Shrine, also the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Mr. Drake's clubs are the Newton and Montauk, and his chief leisure interests are motoring and hunting. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Drake married, October 27, 1881, at Jersey City, Elizabeth Herben, who is a member of a prominent family. Mr. and Mrs. Drake

are the parents of four children: 1. John H., born May 19, 1883. 2. Walter E., born in September, 1885. 3. Arthur W., a biography of whom follows. 4. Newman V., born February 12, 1892.

ARTHUR WHITFIELD DRAKE—The manufacture of food stuffs commands the attention of some of the most able business executives of Brooklyn, and in this group of progressive men Arthur Whitfield Drake is a representative figure. Coming into the organization as a young man, he learned the business in its every detail and has risen to leadership in the enterprise. Mr. Drake is a son of Newman Emanuel and Elizabeth (Herben) Drake (see preceding biography).

Arthur Whitfield Drake was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, January 10, 1888. His education was begun in the public schools of his birthplace, and later, as the family removed to the metropolis, he attended Public School No. 5, in New York City. He also attended the Boys' High School during a short term, but his interest in business affairs led him to discontinue his studies and he entered the employ of a leading concern. Filling various positions in different lines of endeavor for a number of years, Mr. Drake identified himself with the present interest on November 25, 1905, beginning in a minor capacity and rising through the various grades of responsibility until he was made a director and officer of the concern in 1924. This company, which is known as the Drake Brothers Company, was founded by Mr. Drake's father in 1894, and was a pioneer enterprise in the field of wholesale cake manufacture. The founder continued at the head until within recent years, when the responsibilities of the business were turned over to his sons. Arthur W. Drake, as a leading member of this firm, is prominent in various branches of organized interest, including the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. He was at one time a member of St. Luke's Battalion of New York City and served for five years with the 13th Regiment Coast Artillery. He is a member of the Brooklyn Rotary Club, of which he was at one time president; a member of St. Luke's Alumni, the Brooklyn Club; the Crescent Athletic Club, St. Alban's Golf and Country Club, Forest Hills Club, and the Masonic Association. His leisure interests are those of the out-door world, particularly golf. He attends the Forest Hills Presbyterian Church.

Arthur W. Drake married, on October 14, 1914, in Jersey City, Dorothy Jane Ramsey; daughter of Murray Elliot and Rachael Ida Jane (Elliot) Ramsey. Mr. and Mrs. Drake are the parents of two children: 1. Virginia Elizabeth, born February 14, 1916. 2. Elliot Ramsey, born November 12, 1918.

MICHAEL F. Mc GOLDRICK—Distinguished in his chosen profession and successful in a large degree, Michael F. Mc Goldrick, of Brooklyn, is one of the venerable and universally honored members of the New York State Bar, and in his present office as United States Commissioner, he is serving the people efficiently, due to his long experience, and outstanding natural ability. Mr. Mc Goldrick is a native

of Ireland, but has been a resident of this country for sixty years. Reared in American traditions, and educated in American institutions, he early became a recognized representative figure in professional advance in this country, and his present leadership is an eminently fair and just appraisal of his worth, both as a citizen, and in his professional capacity. Mr. Mc Goldrick is a son of Peter Mc Goldrick, who was born in Ireland, and died in Brooklyn, at the age of seventy-nine years. He devoted the entire period of his residence in America to progressive activities in the realm of the retail merchant. The mother, Ann (Gallagher) Mc Goldrick, was also born in Ireland, and lived to the venerable age of eighty-four years, passing away in Brooklyn. They were the parents of six children: Mary; Michael F., of whom further; Edward J.; Anna; Rose; and Daniel, who died at the age of ten years.

Michael F. Mc Goldrick was born in County Donegal, Ireland, August 14, 1855. Coming to this country with his parents when ten years of age, the family settling in Brooklyn, within a half mile of Mr. Mc Goldrick's present residence. He received his elementary education during attendance at Public Schools, Nos. 14, and 1, from which he was graduated in the class of 1869. Manhattan College, was his next step, he was graduated from that institution in the class of 1873; and then from Columbia University Law School, he was graduated in June, 1876, and admitted to the Bar September 12, 1876, less than one month following his twenty-first birthday.

Mr. Mc Goldrick began his practice of law in New York City, and was active thus for twenty-one years, then in 1897 he was appointed chief clerk of the Surrogate Court, in Brooklyn. Serving in that responsible capacity four years, after which Mr. Mc Goldrick resumed his private practice, locating at his present address, No. 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Going forward without interruption he was appointed United States Commissioner in 1915, and still serves in this important office. Mr. Mc Goldrick has long been a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, and has for many years been a member of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn State Hospital, and in every phase of benevolent and progressive endeavor he lends his influence to forward, and encourage, all worthy efforts. He finds his chief leisure interest in fishing. From 1900 until 1906, he served as president of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. He is a leading member of the Knights of Columbus, and attends Queen of All Saints Roman Catholic Church.

Michael F. Mc Goldrick married, in Brooklyn, in 1888, Mary A. O'Keefe, who died in Brooklyn, at the age of forty-five years, leaving three children: 1. Eugene E., born in 1889, now active in the employ of the Loft Candy Company. 2. Francis M., an attorney, active in practice with his father. 3. Marie M., wife of J. Gardner Conroy, a leading attorney of the firm of Jenks & Rogers, of New York City. The Mc Goldrick family residence is at No. 199 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.



Fredrick C. Terry D.C.

THEODORE B. HIGBIE, manager of the Hollis Bank, Long Island, has been in the banking business for nearly fifteen years, and has risen by steady promotion for meritorious service and manifested ability, from the position of clerk to his present responsible office. He enjoys a recognized standing among financial and business men of Manhattan and Long Island. Mr. Higbie is the son of John S. and Hannah Maria (Starkey) Higbie, formerly of Springfield, Long Island, he was born at Jamaica, April 1, 1892. His education was obtained in the grade and high schools of Jamaica, supplemented by a special business course. At the age of eighteen years, he determined to make finance his life work and became connected with the Queens County Trust Company at Jamaica, in 1910, occupying successively with credit to himself and the bank in which he was employed, the positions of clerk, teller and chief clerk, until 1920, in which year he was appointed assistant manager of the Jamaica branch of the Bank of Manhattan. His next move was to the Hollis Bank, of which he is manager.

Mr. Higbie is a member of the Hollis Field Club and the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married, September 7, 1912, at Jamaica, Anna L. Kellett, daughter of William and Anna (Albrecht) Kellett of Brooklyn. They are the parents of a daughter: Evelyn Mae Higbie, born August 18, 1913.

FREDERICK CHARLES TERRY—In the practice of a modern profession in the city of Brooklyn, New York, Frederick Charles Terry is winning large success and at the same time reflecting credit upon the school of healing to which he is devoting his time and attention. Mr. Terry is a man of broad natural ability and has given his life to this work as the mature choice of an experienced executive. He is a son of George and Elizabeth (Mellage) Terry, of New York City, the father for a number of years active on the stage and car lines of the metropolis, and superintendent of the Fifth Avenue stage line when the old-time horse vehicles comprised the equipment. He was also superintendent of the Twenty-third Street and Bleecker Street car lines, the most prominent crosstown lines of the seventies and eighties.

Frederick Charles Terry was born in New York City, April 5, 1874. His education was begun in Grammar School No. 55, of his birthplace, and later spending two years at the College of the City of New York, he entered business as a young man. For three years he managed a trucking business, with offices on West Street, in New York City, in association with his father, George Terry. Thereafter for fifteen years he was active in office affairs on Wall Street, filling various positions of ever-rising responsibility. During this period he was identified with the New York City Young Men's Christian Association, and later with the Brooklyn Central Young Men's Christian Association, as director of the physical department, and it was, undoubtedly, through his activities in this connection that he became interested in his present profession of chiropractic. Entering the Palmer School of

Chiropractic, at Davenport, Iowa, the parent school of this theory of healing in America, Mr. Terry was graduated from that institution in August, 1914, and shortly thereafter took up his professional activities in Brooklyn. With offices at No. 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, he has developed an extensive and lucrative practice, and in his success is commanding the esteem of his co-temporaries of every school of medicine.

Mr. Terry enlisted for service in Company B, Seventh Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York, in 1898, and served until 1907, when he was honorably discharged, with the rank of corporal. When the United States intervened in the World War, he re-enlisted in the service and was assigned to Company C, Seventh Regiment, Depot Battalion, and was detailed to guard the Croton Aqueduct. A prominent member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, he now serves as president of the New York State branch of the Universal Chiropractors' Association, is a member of the Brooklyn Rotary Club, also the Bayside Yacht Club, and the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association. Mr. Terry attends St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of Harlem, New York, but his wife and family attend the Broadway Tabernacle, at Fifty-sixth Street, New York City.

Mr. Terry married, at the Parish House of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, June 5, 1918, Genevieve A. Joy, daughter of Herbert L. and Sadie (Gates) Joy, and they are the parents of two sons: 1. Herbert Joy, born August 1, 1919. 2. Richard Bruce, born November 4, 1923.

WELLS HAWKS—It is everywhere granted that publicity stands foremost of all elements that have to do with the progress of the world at this hour, and those men who have the privilege of directing publicity, whether through the press, the film, or the radio, are no less than the heralds of great events to their times. From the outset of his career, and to the present day, Wells Hawks has been associated with and a leader in publicity. For years announcer of the world's news through the press, he has brought the story of the hour close to the homes and the hearts of the people; in press agency, he has sounded the seasonable keynote for the *entrée* of the play, the masque, the circus and in the advertising arena he has displayed the timely interests of the business house; in the World War, he was on the field and at sea, directing photographic divisions, United States Naval intelligence, and general publicity. He is a son of Arthur Wells Hawks, who was a platform lecturer for a half century, and who was a son of Major Wells J. Hawks, on the staff of General Stonewall Jackson, and whom he accompanied on duty in the field.

Wells Hawks was born in Charlestown, Jefferson County, West Virginia, and he attended the schools in Baltimore, Maryland. He began his career as an office boy, and without delay he learned how to set type, and so first prepared the printed page, after which he was clerk in various offices, such as at Johns Hopkins University.

Then came the reportorial channels to the larger publicity, when he was so associated with the Baltimore "Herald," "News," "Sun" and the Washington "Post." He won his way to the business management of the Academy of Music in Baltimore, and the Criterion Theatre in New York City; he had the distinction in that field of being general press representative and personal representative for Charles Frohman; while at various times, to the broadening of the scope of his experience, he was press agent for the New York Hippodrome; Dreamland, Coney Island; Ringling Brothers' Circus; Ballet Russe, for Metropolitan Opera Company; Luna Park, Coney Island; and then came the film service—Famous Players Universal Film Corporation; Fox Film Corporation; and at various times for nearly every prominent star on the stage, as well as at events with Madison Square Garden, with expositions, and with rodeos. At the present time, he is in general publicity and advertising business, in partnership with John Wilber Jenkins, former assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, Joseph Daniels. Mr. Hawks has also served as a reporter for the New York "World," "Press," "American," and "Telegraph." He is the author of several books of stories: "Red Wagon Stories," "Moonshine Strategy." He was in the publicity service of the Democratic National Committee in 1920, when he handled the road campaign of Governor James M. Cox; and he was engaged in a similar capacity for Hon. John W. Davis, in 1924.

At the time of the World War, Mr. Hawks had abundant opportunity to perform in patriotic service his chosen part in life's experience, namely, that of publicity. He enrolled, April 2, 1917, as junior lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve; and later he was made publicity officer in the United States Navy, both in Washington, and with the fleet at sea. He organized and directed the photographic division going overseas, aboard the United States Steamship "Pennsylvania," on President Wilson's convoy; he was detailed to the photographic division attached to the staff of Major General W. C. Neville, in the United States Marine Corps with the Army of Occupation, with the Germany and Rhine Patrol. Mr. Hawks further distinguished himself in the great public service of directing photography on the Marine Battlefields, after the Armistice. Besides being information officer with the Naval Intelligence Board, he was at various times publicity officer attached to the staffs of Rear Admirals L. C. Palmer, Henry T. Mayo, and Hilary P. Jones. He received his discharge from the service as lieutenant commander in the United States Naval Reserve.

Mr. Hawks' fraternal affiliations are those of S. Rankin Drew Post, American Legion, of which he is commander, and has served as publicity chairman of the Department of New York, American Legion. He is a member of the Military Order of the World War; and has served as junior commander of New York Chapter, Veterans of Foreign Wars; and Naval Order of the United States. He was founder and first Abbot of the Friars Club; member of the National Press Club,

of Washington; Newspaper Club, New York; Players Club, Green Room Club, Advertising Club, Southern Society, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Authors' League; and the Theatrical Press Representatives of America, of which he is founder and the first president. He is a member of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Wells Hawks married in 1893, at Staunton, Virginia, Lorena Martin Timberlake, daughter of Rufus and Margaret Timberlake; and they are the parents of Margaret Worthington Hawks, born in 1900.

WILLIAM SPENCER IRISH, prominently identified with present-day advance, is vice-president of the First National Bank, of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Irish is a practical man of few interests, except those of a business nature, and is a son of Russell A. and Caroline A. (Randolph) Irish, his ancestors tracing back in America to pre-Revolutionary times, having borne a worthy part in every generation in the progress of the Republic.

William Spencer Irish was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1869. Following his elementary studies, he attended Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and as a young man became identified with a wholesale dry goods concern. Entering banking in the year 1889, he first filled minor positions, and by his careful attention to detail proved himself worthy of trust. Gradually filling larger responsibilities, he has risen to his present position in the First National Bank by his own ability and faithful service, having been elected to the vice-presidency of this institution in 1910, and was made a member of the branch of directors in 1917. Mr. Irish is interested in public advance only as a private citizen, politically supporting the Republican Party in national affairs, but in matters with which he is more closely familiar, holding Independent convictions. For six years he served in the Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, and his clubs are the Brooklyn and Garden City Country. He is a member of the board of directors of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; and was for two years treasurer of that body; he is also a member of the branch of trustees of the Industrial Home for the Blind. Mr. Irish is a member of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.

William Spencer Irish married, in Brooklyn, New York, in 1895, Elizabeth McKeachie, daughter of Thomas and Robena McKeachie, and they reside at No. 138 Maple Street, Brooklyn.

CORNELIUS FURGUESON, JR.—The life work of Cornelius Furgueson, Jr., has linked his name with many important affairs, for it is in the profession of the law that he has now for fifteen years been active and with his natural ability and excellent training he has risen to marked prominence. Mr. Furgueson's achievements in his chosen realm well appraise the ability of the man and his attitude of consistent devotion to his work. He feels the deepest interest in every phase of progressive activity, but in his faithful attention to the

important affairs which are entrusted to him he is making a very special and definitely constructive contribution to the progress of his time.

Judge Cornelius Furgueson, father of Mr. Furgueson, was born in the New Utrecht section of Brooklyn, in 1856, and for many years was numbered among the most successful lawyers of his time. He is now the honored judge of the Municipal Court of Brooklyn, a distinguished position which he has filled for over twenty years and in which he is bearing a worthy and permanently significant part in the welfare and progress of the municipality. Judge Furgueson married Lillian E. Furnell, who was born in Brooklyn and is still living. Their children are as follows: Cornelius, Jr., of further mention; Clara L., wife of William M. Greve; Lillian, wife of Abraham Mausbach.

Cornelius Furgueson, Jr., was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 19, 1883. His education was received in a local private school and the Polytechnic Preparatory School, from which he was graduated in 1901, and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in the class of 1905, with the degree of Electrical Engineer. During this four years period he was chosen president of his class. His decision to enter the law led him to take up his professional preparations in Brooklyn Law School, of St. Lawrence University, from which he was graduated in 1909, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the bar of his native State in October of the same year, Mr. Furgueson entered the practice of law which he continued until he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the 5th District Municipal Court of Brooklyn. After serving in this capacity for six years, he returned to his professional activities and has risen to marked prominence by reason of his personal achievements in the handling of important litigations. Mr. Furgueson is profoundly familiar with legal affairs in general and always in close touch with current interests, both in the profession and along general lines of advance and his judgment on any topic is considered of the best. He has made his name one of large distinction and in his success the profession, as well as his own record, is honored. In political affairs, Mr. Furgueson has for some years been influential in the Democratic Party interests, serving his district as County Committeeman until 1922. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, and the Bensonhurst Yacht Club. His chief leisure interests are hunting and shooting. As a boy he was considered the best live pigeon shot of his age (12 years) in the United States. His religious affiliation is with the New Utrecht Dutch Reformed Church.

Cornelius Furgueson, Jr., married (first), June 17, 1905, in Brooklyn, Marion Pottle, who died leaving two children: Cornelius (third), born October 15, 1906; and Marion P., born January 22, 1908. About three years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Furgueson was united in marriage with Jane C. Duesner, who was born in Brooklyn. The family residence is at No. 125 Bay 29th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

MONSIGNOR JOHN L. BELFORD—Among the Roman Catholic clergy of Brooklyn, the one in closest touch with the non-Catholic community, and perhaps on that account the most progressive and liberal, is the Rt. Rev. John L. Belford, D. D., Ph. D.

Monsignor Belford was born in Brooklyn in 1861. His first school was the usual district school of the country at what is now Massapequa, Long Island. From 1872 to 1874 he attended Public School No. 32 in Brooklyn. For the next few years he was an office boy and clerk in Wall Street. He entered St. Francis Xavier College, New York, in 1878, and St. Charles Preparatory Seminary, Ellicott City, Maryland, in 1881. Graduating in 1883, he studied Philosophy for two years and Theology for four years at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. He was ordained a priest by Rt. Rev. John Loughlin, in Brooklyn, in May, 1888. He began his ministry at St. Augustine's, where he served six years. He was made superintendent of the Catholic Schools in 1892; in 1895 he was made pastor of St. Dominic's Church, Oyster Bay, where he built the rectory and church; in 1900 he succeeded Sylvester Malone, since dead, as pastor of St. Peter and St. Paul Parish, Brooklyn; he founded the parish of the Epiphany in 1904; in 1905 he took charge of the parish of the Nativity, where he built the present church. In 1916 St. Mary's Seminary and University made him a Doctor of Divinity and in 1920 Fordham University made him a Doctor of Philosophy.

HARRISON B. STARR, connected for forty-six years with the brokerage firm of Henry Clews & Company, lived at No. 1223 Pacific St., Brooklyn. He was born in Manhattan, but lived in Brooklyn for forty-five years. He went with Henry Clews & Company at first as a clerk for thirty days, during the rush of business after the Civil War, but remained and was gradually promoted to the position of manager, which he held for more than thirty years.

In his youth, Mr. Starr was a well known athlete and made it a habit to walk twenty miles each Sunday. He was one of the first members of the old Union League Club of Brooklyn, and was formerly active in the old Palisades Club of Yonkers. He was also a member of the Invincible Club. His wife, Mrs. Laura (Cozzens) Starr, formerly head of the auxiliary department of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, died in 1922. He had two sons, Harrison and Kenneth B. Starr, and a sister, Mrs. Louise (Starr) Thompson. He was one of the most active workers in St. Bartholomew's Men's Club. He died March 15, 1925, in his seventy-fourth year.

RALPH JONAS—The career of Ralph Jonas is one of interest to any record of the metropolitan area, for, with offices at No. 115 Broadway, New York City, and residence at No. 129 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, he holds a leading position in present-day advance. A prominent lawyer of New York City, he is also affiliated with various financial institutions, while his benevolent and leisure interests link his



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P. A. Rowley

name with some of the most progressive organizations in the realms of science, ethics and social interest.

Ralph Jonas was born in Brooklyn, New York, November 7, 1878. A member of the bar of his native State for twenty years or more, Mr. Jonas has long been the senior member of the firm of Jonas & Neuburger, and his professional activities have carried him to a distinguished position. He is interested in various industrial enterprises, and is chairman of the Tower Manufacturing Company, Inc., and in the world of finance he is recognized as a director of the Manufacturers' Trust Company, and a trustee of the Sumner Savings Bank. He is vice-president, a director and chairman of the finance committee of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Commerce of the borough of Queens, the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, New York County Lawyers' Association, and a member of the house committee of the Brooklyn Bar Association. Mr. Jonas is affiliated with the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; New York Society for Ethical Culture; the Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, of which he is a trustee; is a member of the executive committee of the American Ethical Union, a member of the advisory council of the Polytechnic Institute, and a director and chairman of the finance committee of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. He is a director of the National Unemployment League, Inc., the Brooklyn Parks and Playgrounds Committee, the Metropolitan Automobile Association, vice-chairman of the Brooklyn Little Theatre, and chairman of the finance committee for Brooklyn of the Music Week Association. He is also identified with the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, the National Conference of Social Work, the Travelers' Aid Society of New York, the National Child Welfare Association, Brooklyn Juvenile Probation Association, Brooklyn Neighborhood Association, Brooklyn Urban League, Legal Aid Society, American Child Hygiene Association, the National Municipal League, the New York State Association, the Automobile Club of America, the Long Island Automobile Club, American Sociological Society, Brooklyn Botanical Garden, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He is prominent in social circles, holding life-membership in the Congressional Country Club of Washington, District of Columbia, and is a member of the Bankers' Club of America, Brooklyn Club, Brooklyn Press Club, City Club of New York, Unity Club of Brooklyn, the Williamsburgh Luncheon Club, Fresh Meadow Country Club, Belleclaire Golf and Country Club, and the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club.

Ralph Jonas married and became the father of four children.

PARK ALEXANDER ROWLEY—Park Alexander Rowley, son of Alfred and Sarah Beckwith Rowley, was born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, May 7, 1883. He was educated in the public schools.

In 1898 he entered the employ of the Bank of Nova Scotia, starting as a junior clerk. He filled various positions in the bank, becoming a branch manager and inspector of branches, and in 1913 came to New York and was elected cashier of the Bank of Long Island. Three years later he was elected vice-president and a member of the board of directors, which position he held until the Bank of Long Island merged with the Bank of the Manhattan Company. Mr. Rowley was elected vice-president of the Bank of the Manhattan Company and placed in charge of the Queens and Brooklyn branches of the bank, thirteen in number at that time. Later he was elected a member of the board of directors of the Bank of the Manhattan Company.

He is president of the Bank of Long Island Safe Deposit Company, a member of the board of directors of the Lawyers Mortgage Company, and of the Long Island Finance Corporation. He has been treasurer and director of the Queensborough Chamber of Commerce for the past eight years; is a member of the Jamaica Board of Trade, Pomonok Country Club, Canadian Club, New York Athletic Club, and trustee of several charitable and philanthropic organizations.

Mr. Rowley married, December 1, 1906, at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Muriel B., daughter of William H. and Bessie (Cann) Cann.

VALENTINE W. SMITH—In the summer of 1888 Mr. Smith entered the employ of the banking firm of Wallace, Smith & Company, at Far Rockaway, as its first clerk under the management of Samuel R. Smith, one of the firm, thus starting his career as a banker immediately after finishing his school education.

This banking firm was succeeded by the Far Rockaway Bank, and from 1893 to 1903 he was its cashier. In the year 1903 the Far Rockaway Bank, the Bank of Jamaica, and the Flushing Bank were merged and formed the Bank of Long Island. Mr. Smith became one of its vice-presidents and was the executive officer in charge of the offices of the bank on the Rockaway Peninsula. He continued in this office until that bank was merged with the Bank of the Manhattan Company in 1920 when he became a vice-president of the larger institution. Besides continuing his supervision of the Rockaway offices he took charge of the Trust Department of the Queensborough and Brooklyn Division of the bank.

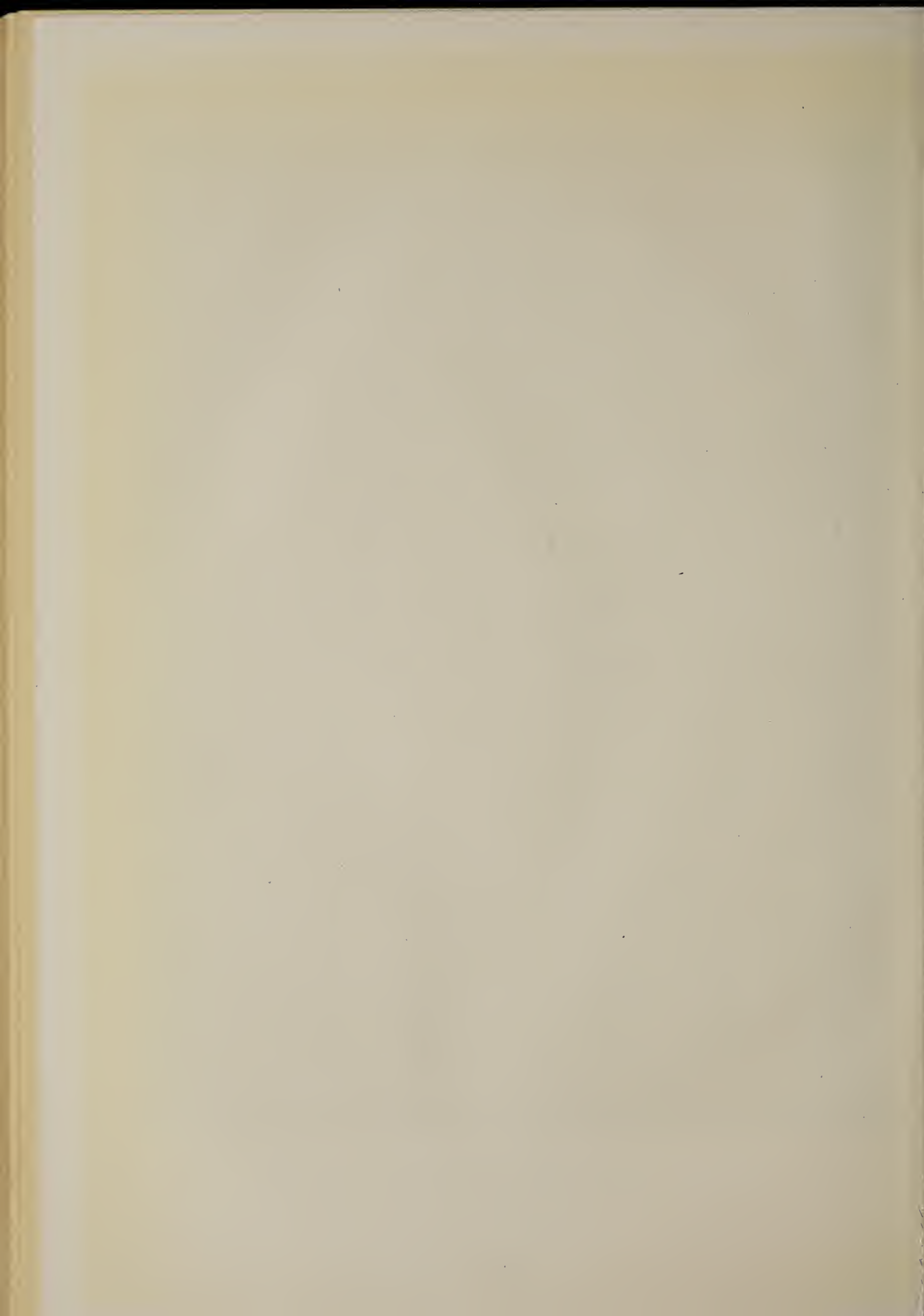
Valentine W. Smith was born at Merrick, October 6, 1868, on the farm which had been the family home since the year 1643 when John "Rock" Smith and his family came over from Wales with the earlier settlers and crossed the Long Island Sound from Stamford, Connecticut. They continued on to Hempstead, and then to the South Shore to what was afterwards called Merrick, where he established his home.

The greater part of this farm is now owned by Valentine W. Smith and his brother Charles P. Smith, and they are the eighth successive generation to hold it.

Valentine W. Smith married, in 1896, Lila C., daughter of Dr. John



OFFICERS OF THE BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY
 Boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn



H. B. and Elizabeth (Carman) Denton. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of three children: Julian Denton Smith, born in 1898, and is now (1924) a fruit grower in Central America; Philip Gilbert Smith, born in 1901, a farmer in Glens Falls, New York, (1924); and Elizabeth Denton Smith, born in 1905, a student in Pratt Institute in Brooklyn (1924). Two children, Paul Hilliard and Eleanor Powell Smith, died in infancy.

ERNEST S. MACDONALD was born in 1887, at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada, son of Joseph and Catherine (Macdonald) Macdonald. He received his early education in the local schools of his native town, and later attended the Prince of Wales College of Canada, from which he was graduated. For over a period of nine years he then held various positions with the Bank of Nova Scotia in Canada, and also in this country, and in 1914 he entered the employ of the Bank of Long Island, and was appointed auditor. When the World War broke out, Mr. MacDonald enlisted in the United States Navy, and served overseas throughout the war. He was a gun captain on the U. S. S. "Lydonia," one of the two United States ships that were given official credit for sinking a submarine. Upon his return from the war, Mr. MacDonald was elected to the office, of assistant cashier of the bank of the Manhattan Company, and made a member of the executive staff, taking charge of the credits, the auditing department, the staff, and the purchasing department. In January, 1925, he was elected vice-president. He is very active in all civic and welfare movements, and is a member of the Queensborough Chamber of Commerce, the Jamaica Board of Trade, Jamaica Real Estate Board, New York Credit Men's Association, Jamaica Club, Kew Gardens Country Club, Queens Valley Golf, and Knights of Columbus, and John W. Mark Post American Legion, and he is the secretary and director of the Bank of Long Island Safe Deposit Company, and president and director of the Interborough Thrift, Incorporated.

GEORGE S. DOWNING was born at East Norwich, Nassau County, New York, October 11, 1873, the son of Charles Downing, of East Norwich, who was deputy clerk for Queens County for thirty years, and of Sarah J. (Hicks) Downing, who was born in Brookville, Long Island. His grandfather, George S. Downing, held the offices of sheriff of Queens County and supervisor of the town of Oyster Bay for twenty-seven years; and was chairman of the board of supervisors of Queens County at the close of the Civil War in 1865. George S. Downing received his education in the public and high schools of his native place, and at Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn. His early training in the banking business was obtained in the employ of the Bank of Jamaica, where in the year 1895, he started as a clerk. This concern merged with the Bank of Long Island and he was appointed assistant cashier, afterwards cashier. With the merger of this bank with the

Bank of Manhattan, in 1921, Mr. Downing was appointed assistant cashier, and manager of the Jamaica branch. He is vice-president and director of the Bank of Long Island Safe and Deposit Company; treasurer and member of the board of directors of the Long Island Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Company; and trustee of the Jamaica Savings Bank. He is also treasurer of the Jamaica Board of Trade; a member of the Chamber of Commerce; of the Jamaica Village Society, the St. Nicholas Society, and Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of Jamaica Lodge, No. 546, Free and Accepted Masons; Wheatley Hills Golf Club and the Jamaica Club.

Mr. Downing married, October 11, 1907, Ida Vanderveer, who was born in Queens County, daughter of James, a native of Brooklyn, and of Cornelia (Van Siclen) Vanderveer, who was born in Jamaica.

O. G. ALEXANDER was born in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1885. He is a son of the late William Alexander of Paterson, New Jersey, who held the distinction of having been one of the original power loom silk manufacturers of America. Receiving his early education in the local public schools, he completed his preparations for his life work at the Stevens University of Technology at Hoboken. He left college to enter the employ of the Oriental Bank, which at that time was being established in New York City with headquarters at the corner of Broadway and John Streets. The next few years, as all who watch the progress of finance are aware was a period of great stress in the banking world, and when conditions culminated in an acute loss of confidence, in 1907, the Oriental Bank went to the wall. Mr. Alexander then entered the Seaboard National Bank as utility man, but one year later was invited to become cashier of the new bank at Corona, Long Island. In accepting this position Mr. Alexander gained the distinction of becoming the youngest bank cashier in the United States, and he remained with the institution until the Bank of Long Island absorbed the Corona Bank, and he was made assistant to the president. Later in the merger of the Bank of Long Island with the Bank of the Manhattan Company, he was made assistant cashier and was given charge of the new business and advertising departments. This constituted his membership on the executive staff of the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. Mr. Alexander is treasurer and a director of the Bank of Long Island Safe Deposit Company, a treasurer and a director of the Interborough Thrift, Inc., member of the Queensborough Chamber of Commerce, of the Jamaica Board of Trade, the Jamaica Real Estate Board, the Jamaica Club, Mispah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Pentalpha Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, the Financial Advertisers Association, the Advertising Club of America, and the Lions Club. During the World War Mr. Alexander acted as clerk in the medical department of the Jamaica Draft Board, and bore an enthusiastic part in the Red Cross, the Liberty Loan and other affiliated drives.

DAVID W. KETCHAM was born at East Jamaica, Long Island, August 20, 1878. His education was received in the public and high schools of Jamaica, and he identified himself with the Bank of Long Island at Elmhurst in 1900. Transferred to the Richmond Hill branch of the same institution in 1904 and through the various changes and amalgamations has continued with the institution, now known as the Bank of Manhattan Company, of which he is assistant cashier and manager. Mr. Ketcham is a member of Jamaica Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and a trustee of the Jamaica Hospital.

WILLIAM S. MILAN is a son of Michael and Margaret (Waters) Milan. Michael Milan was a native of Ireland and served in the Civil War with the rank of sergeant in Company E., 1st Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. The mother was a native of New York State.

William S. Milan was born in New York City, July 6, 1876. His education was begun in the Brooklyn public schools and he is a graduate of the Brooklyn High School, class of 1893. Entering New York University with the purpose of becoming a physician, he spent two years in the medical course. Variously engaged for a time after the completion of his studies, Mr. Milan became identified with the Far Rockaway Bank in 1900, serving there as clerk. In 1902, he entered the Bank of Long Island, where he continued until 1909, then when this bank opened an office at Seaside, he was placed in charge as manager. From June of 1909, until 1917, Mr. Milan served in that capacity, returning to Rockaway Beach as branch manager and assistant cashier. On January 1, 1918, Mr. Milan was transferred to the Long Island City office and was made an assistant cashier of the Bank of the Manhattan Company in 1923. He is identified with Forest Hills Lodge, No. 946, Free and Accepted Masons, and he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Queens, the Long Island City Rotary Club, and the Forest Hills Association.

ELLIS WESTON was born in Inwood, Long Island, October 22, 1884, the son of Benjamin H. Weston, a former sea captain and Matilda (Pearsall) Weston. He received his early education in the public schools. Later he attended school at Far Rockaway. In 1902, Mr. Weston identified himself with the Far Rockaway Bank, which institution was merged with the Bank of Jamaica and the Flushing Bank, into the Bank of Long Island. Mr. Weston was made manager of the Ridgewood office of this institution in 1913. When the Bank of Long Island was taken over by the Bank of Manhattan, he was made assistant cashier. He is a member of the Queensborough Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Brooklyn Bankers Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Jamaica Club and the Hempstead Country Club.

WILLIAM LOTT HOPKINS was born in Brooklyn, March 17, 1875, the son of David and Margaret (Lott) Hopkins, and his early

school training was received in the public schools. Later he completed a course at the Bryant and Stratton Business College. He made his start in the banking business at the Twenty-sixth Ward Bank of Brooklyn, on May 1, 1892, and continued until 1909; when that institution merged with the Mechanics Bank. In 1909, Mr. Hopkins received his appointment as cashier of the First National Bank of Ozone Park. When that bank liquidated and a branch of the Bank of Manhattan, was opened, he was appointed manager and assistant cashier of the branch.

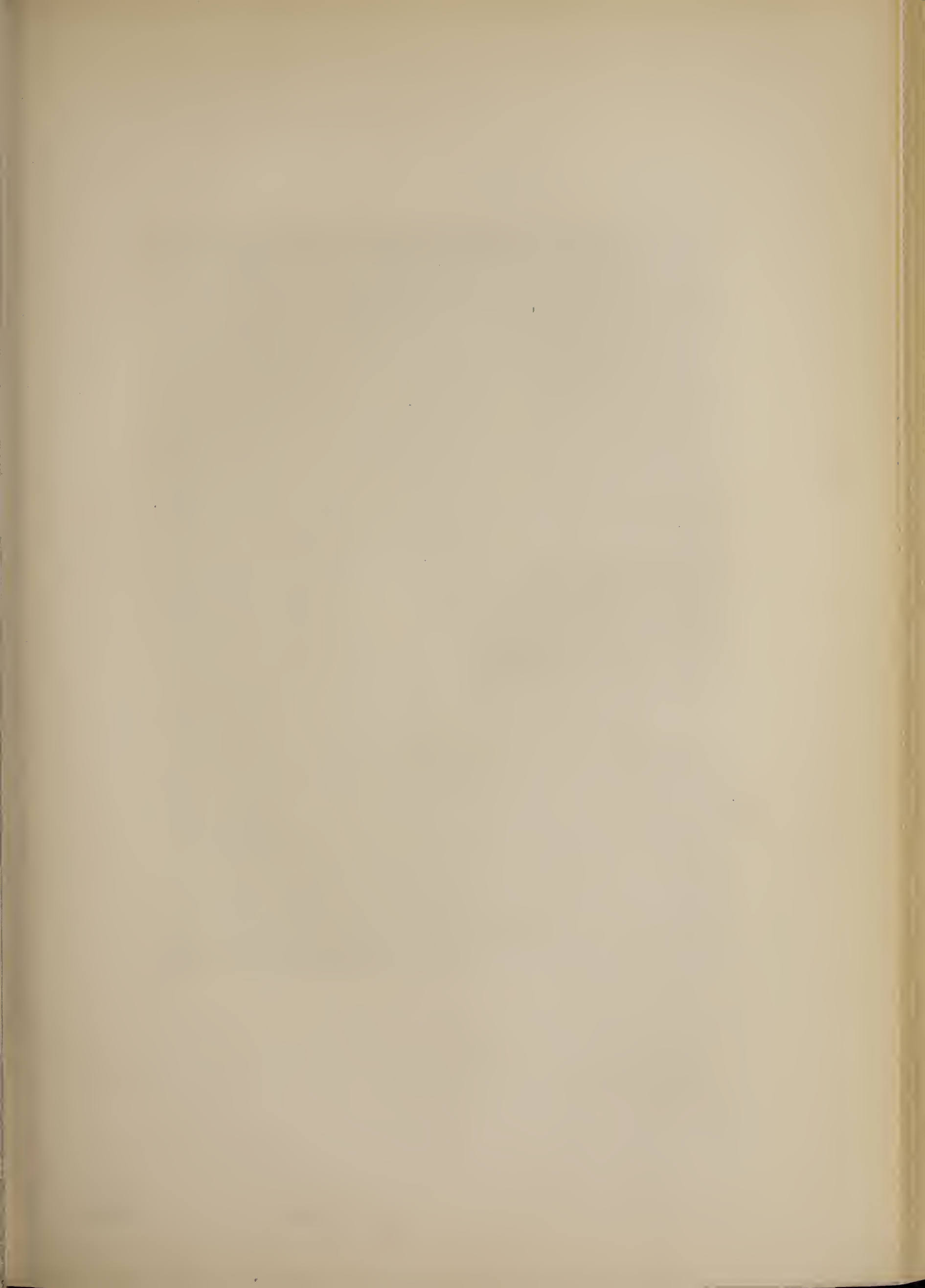
Mr. Hopkins is a member of the Ozone Park Board of Trade; the Ozone Park Chamber of Commerce; the Queens Chamber of Commerce; the St. Nicholas Society of Nassau; and the New Lots Cemetery Association, of which he is the president. He is a trustee of the Columbia Building and Loan Association of Woodhaven; trustee of the Savings Bank of Richmond Hill; and director of the Queens County Investment and Mortgage Company of Woodhaven. He is an elder and treasurer of the New Lots Reformed Church, and is superintendent of the Sunday School.

William L. Hopkins married, in Brooklyn, June 21, 1899, Elizabeth Meserole Bedell, a daughter of Andrew F. and Annie (Magee) Bedell, born in Brooklyn.

OSCAR W. KEARNEY, the son of John and Mary Augusta (Ricardo) Kearney was born in Brooklyn, the family removing to Richmond Hill when he was three years of age, he received his education in the public schools. His first activity was in the employ of the Bank of Jamaica, with which he continued until its merger with the Bank of Long Island, and the Bank of the Manhattan Company, under which last mentioned name the institution still goes forward. Mr. Kearney left the Richmond Hill office to become manager of the Woodhaven branch, later he was placed in charge as manager of the Corona branch. When the office was opened at St. John's Place, in 1920, Mr. Kearney was placed in charge. He has been an employee of this important institution for twenty-two years. He is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; the Nostrand Avenue Business Men's Association; the Richmond Hill Board of Trade; the Richmond Hill Lodge, F. and A. M., Kismet Temple, Mystic Shrine; the Royal Arcanum; and the Jamaica Club. Mr. Kearney is married, and has one daughter.

WILLIAM HAMILTON REYNOLDS is a son of the late Louis J. Reynolds. He was born in Brooklyn, July 21, 1885; early in life moving to Rockaway Beach. His early school training was received at the public and high schools, after which he took a general course at the Alexander Hamilton Institute of Business.

On July 26, 1901, Mr. Reynolds entered the service of the Far Rockaway Bank at the Rockaway Beach branch, as a messenger. In due time he was promoted to bookkeeper. In January, 1903, the banks at Jamaica, Flushing and at Far Rockaway were merged as the Bank





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J. Sheldon Fosdick.

of Long Island. In 1910, Mr. Reynolds was promoted to paying teller, a position he held until 1917, when he was given charge of the branch at Seaside, Rockaway. A year later he returned to take charge of the Rockaway Beach branch. On January 10, 1920, the Bank of Long Island became a part of the Bank of the Manhattan Company. At a meeting of the board of directors of the Bank of the Manhattan Company at New York, in January, 1924, Mr. Reynolds was made an assistant cashier. He is a director of the Rockaway Beach Hospital; the Rockaway Board of Trade; chairman of the Rockaway Boardwalk Committee; executive member of the Queens Boy Scouts, and of the Queensboro Tuberculosis Association; member of the Queens Chamber of Commerce; Lawrence Country Club; Neponsit Club; Maris Stella Council, Knights of Columbus; Holy Name Society, and of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis de Sales of Belle Harbor.

Mr. Reynolds married, on June 12, 1912, Florence E. Ferril, a daughter of the late William and Mary Ferril, of Rockaway Beach.

J. SHELDON FOSDICK—In legal advance in the metropolitan area J. Sheldon Fosdick holds a noteworthy position and through his specialities along surrogate and real estate lines he is in close touch with the growth and development of the great centers of population in the East. Mr. Fosdick is a thoroughly practical and broadly efficient man; a son of John B. Fosdick, whose father was the Hon. Morris Fosdick, late County Judge and Surrogate of Queens County. John B. Fosdick also was prominent in public life, serving as trustee of the village of Jamaica and as chief of the fire department of Jamaica, Long Island. The mother, Leonora G. (Remsen) Fosdick, was a daughter of Isaac B. Remsen, the holder of large real estate interests on Long Island, and a noted Evangelist of his time, having devoted much effort to the organization of new churches and missions in outlying suburban districts throughout the Island.

J. Sheldon Fosdick was born in Jamaica, Long Island, May 8, 1881. His education was begun in the local public schools and, after attending Jamaica High School, he entered New York Preparatory School and on completion of the necessary course took up his professional preparations at the New York Law School, from which he was graduated in June of 1906. Admitted to the bar in Brooklyn, New York, on November 15 of the same year Mr. Fosdick established himself in general practice at Jamaica and has gone forward to large success. As he gained prominence he began to specialize more definitely in surrogate's practice and real estate law, in which he has won a distinguished position. He is now considered one of the foremost authorities of his day in this branch of legal advance and his work has had much to do with settlement of the estates of prominent persons and important real estate affairs in this section. Mr. Fosdick is further affiliated with business and economic advance in his connection with several leading banks of New York and Brooklyn, including the Ja-

maica National Bank, recently organized, of which he served as chairman of the Board of Organizers and was later honored by being elected to the First Presidency of the Bank, which position he still occupies (1924). A Democrat by political affiliation, Mr. Fosdick still has independent leanings and is influenced by his personal judgment on matters of local import. He is a life member of the New York State Bar Association; member of Queens County Bar Association; Queens Borough Chamber of Commerce; Jamaica Board of Trade; Jamaica Village Society; of which he is first vice-president; and is a past president of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association. Formerly he was president of the Continental Hook and Ladder Company of the Jamaica Volunteer Fire Department, in which he rendered active service for many years immediately preceding the disbandment of the department when it was superceded by the New York City paid fire department, and is a well known figure in the Jamaica Club. His religious affiliation is with the First Presbyterian Church, which he formerly served as a trustee.

J. Sheldon Fosdick married, in Hempstead, Long Island, April 25, 1907, Isabelle H. Jackson, who was born in Newtown, and is a daughter of Willis T. and Mary E. (Burdette) Jackson, her father formerly active as a stockman and horse trainer of Long Island, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Fosdick are the parents of four children: 1. J. Sheldon, Jr., attending Jamaica High School. 2. Gwendolyn H. 3. Louise L., both attending the Cathedral School of St. Mary at Garden City, Long Island. 4. Willis J., attending Public School No. 95, Jamaica, Long Island.

GEORGE E. DOUGHTY—In a line of manufacture of vital importance to business advance, George E. Doughty is filling a position of large responsibility as president of the Cooke & Cobb Company, manufacturers of a variety of filing devices. Mr. Doughty is an able and progressive business man, whose energy and initiative have carried him to outstanding rank in his chosen field of endeavor and he is filling an important place in present-day advance. He is a son of Isaiah Doughty, who was a descendent of the Rev. Francis Doughty, a pioneer settler from the Roger Williams Colony of Rhode Island, and who founded the village of Maspeth, Long Island. Isaiah Doughty was born in Lawrence, Long Island, and was a sea-faring man, active as a ship master until his death. He served during the Civil War as a U. S. coast pilot and ship master in the United States Navy. The mother, Jane Eliza (Baker) Doughty, was born at Sheepshead Bay, and both are now deceased.

George E. Doughty was born in Jamaica, Long Island. Receiving his early education in the local public and high schools, he later attended Venot Preparatory School of Jamaica, then for two years followed the sea. Later filling various business positions until 1889, he then became associated with the Cooke & Cobb Company, where he continued until 1911, when he resigned to identify himself with the

American Sales Book Company of Elmira, New York. There he acted as sales system specialist, devising many new systems for consummating and recording sales and designing sales books for important commercial concerns which would comprise in their constant use a record of all sales made. Remaining with the Elmira concern until 1922, Mr. Doughty returned to the Cooke & Cobb Company, in the office of president, and still thus continues. Mr. Doughty is also an inventor, having developed several successful patents.

The Cooke & Cobb Company was founded in 1870 and incorporated in 1886. The original partners were William A. Cooke and Sylvester R. Cobb, and at the beginning the business was located at No. 27 Whitehall Street, New York City. They first occupied a very small space, employing only two men, and personally went out and sold their goods as they accumulated a sufficient quantity to deliver orders promptly. The business was later removed to No. 10 Broadway, New York City, next to Chambers Street, and eventually, in 1898, with expansion which imperatively demanded larger space, the concern settled permanently in Brooklyn. They have since been located at Nos. 211-217 Steuben Street, and here they have nearly 32,000 square feet of floor space. They now employ about two hundred hands and are understood to be leaders in their field in America. They manufacture a general line of letter-filing devices, principally made of paper and cloth, and they also produce an important line of railroad manifold train order books. They were the pioneers in the manufacture of this important item of railway maintenance equipment which has played such a vital part in the ever increased safety of railway travel. The officers of the concern at present (1924) are: George E. Doughty, president; A. T. Garland, treasurer; A. Cooke Middleton, vice-president; J. W. Willmore, second vice-president; George W. Harrington, secretary; and William Taeger, general superintendent. As president of this important concern, Mr. Doughty is a widely prominent business executive and his responsibilities in this connection largely command his time. He is fraternally affiliated with Kane Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, New York City; the Royal Arcanum; and the Veteran Firemen's Association of Jamaica, of which last-mentioned organization he was its first vice-president. He attends the Presbyterian Church, and is also a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. His wife, Louise Willis Lowe, was born in New York City.

JOHN JOSEPH CURTIN—Residing in Brooklyn, Mr. Curtin has demonstrated his ability in his chosen profession and has won a position of more than usual prominence. His success is the more commendable because he achieved it by his own endeavors, having been left fatherless as a young lad with his own way to make. Mr. Curtin is a noted trial lawyer, and in his success reflects honor upon the profession and the place of his residence. He is a son of Michael and Catherine Curtin, who were born in Ireland. When he was four years of age his parents located in Manchester, New Hampshire, where he

received his early education, graduating from St. Joseph's High School of that city in 1896.

Entering Manhattan College in New York City, he was graduated in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1902 received the degree of Master of Arts. He then took up his professional studies at St. Lawrence University (Brooklyn Law School), from which he was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the bar on July 24, of the same year, Mr. Curtin practiced one year in Brooklyn, then established his office in New York City, where he has since been continuously active. He has risen to enviable rank in his profession, and is considered one of the broadly noteworthy men of the day in present-day advance in the metropolitan district.

Mr. Curtin's career has included various other useful activities. At one time he taught in public schools in New York City, and after his admission to the bar was for several years a professor of law in the Brooklyn Law School of St. Lawrence University. During the World War, Mr. Curtin served as chairman of the Draft Board No. 45, and in all that pertains to community advance he lends his influence to worthy endeavor. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Brooklyn Bar Association, the Montauk, Crescent, University and Cathedral clubs, all of Brooklyn, and the New York Athletic Club, New York; he attends All Saint's Church.

DAVID E. FREUDENBERGER—First a bookkeeper for four years, afterwards proprietor of a retail and wholesale liquor business for twenty-two years, the age of forty-two found David E. Freudenberger president of the Greenpoint National Bank, Brooklyn, of which institution he was one of the organizers. He still holds that office and is regarded by his fellow-bankers and the business men of the community generally as an able financier and one who is by nature and training qualified to administer the executive details of the Greenpoint Bank. Mr. Freudenberger is the son of David John and Anna (Ferber) Freudenberger, and was born in New York City, March 21, 1873. His father, a native of Germany, was a merchant tailor until his death in 1913. His mother, born in Germany, died in 1914.

David E. Freudenberger attended the grade and high schools of New York City, and as soon as his school days were at an end, he secured employment as a bookkeeper, and his four years training in that position made him an adept at accounting. The opportunity seemed to present himself to him as one that ought to be embraced, that of entering the wholesale liquor business, and he became the proprietor of his own establishment. This line of business he followed with financial success for twenty-two years. Three years prior to the end of that period he became associated with a number of other men of means of the community and they organized the Greenpoint National Bank. Three years later Mr. Freudenberger disposed of his liquor business,

and decided to devote his entire time and attention to the affairs of the Greenpoint Bank. He was elected president in 1915, and for ten years has continued to assist in its guidance and the shaping of the policy of that institution. Mr. Freudenberger is a member of all the Masonic bodies in the Brooklyn district, including the York Rite and the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Commerce Club and the Bankers' Club of Brooklyn. He is a trustee of the Bushwick Savings Bank, Brooklyn. He is a prominent Brooklyn Elk.

Mr. Freudenberger married, in 1893, Barbara Struckhausen, of New York City.

HENRY DITMAS LOTT—A noteworthy figure in legal affairs in Brooklyn is Henry Ditmas Lott, who has been active in practice for upwards of forty years, and whose record is one of high achievement. His progressive attitude in every phase of present-day advance places his name among those of permanent significance to the people, for his efforts at all times and under all circumstances are for the upbuilding of the community, the establishing of its prosperity, and the permanent security of the people. Mr. Lott is a son of John Zabriskie Lott, whose professional activities were also in the law, and whose lifelong residence in Flatbush made his name one of importance in this section. He died October 24, 1914, after a long and eminently useful life, at the age of seventy-four years. The mother, Maria (Ditmas) Lott, died November 4, 1905.

Henry Ditmas Lott was born in Flatbush, September 18, 1865. Following a course at Dr. Strong's private school in Flatbush, he attended Erasmus Hall Academy, and then became a student at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated in due course. Admitted to the bar in September, 1886, after graduating from the Columbia College Law School and exhaustive preparation under the preceptorship of his father, Mr. Lott began activity in practice with his father and continued thus until the death of the older man. He has since practiced independently, and from the beginning has followed general lines of legal advance. Mr. Lott now stands among the leading figures in his chosen profession, and his usefulness and prominence are matters of general recognition. He holds few affiliations with organized advance, but is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, and for thirty years has been affiliated with the Crescent Athletic Club, of Brooklyn. He finds frequent relaxation in golf, and holds membership in the Cherry Valley Golf Club. Mr. Lott is a member of the Reformed Dutch Church, of Flatbush.

HENRY R. KINSEY—In connection with financial affairs of National scope is Henry R. Kinsey, who holds an important position in Brooklyn, and his work is contributing largely to the progress of his day. Educated with reference to his future in this general line of activity, Mr. Kinsey gained early experience in various fields of en-

deavor, and for twenty-two years has been active in the work of the American Institute of Banking. He is a son of Peter Kinsey, who was born in Brooklyn, and was identified with the Williamsburgh Savings Bank for fifty-two years, until his death, which occurred in 1917. The mother, Ann E. (Stockholm) Kinsey, was born in Brooklyn, and died in 1902.

Henry R. Kinsey was born in Brooklyn, August 19, 1878. Receiving his early education in the local schools, and Pratt Institute, he later took special courses in New York University and became a graduate of the American Institute of Banking. Following the completion of his studies, Mr. Kinsey was employed for four years with the Brooklyn-Edison Company, and in 1900 became associated with the Williamsburgh Savings Bank. Beginning as junior clerk, Mr. Kinsey continued with the concern and was promoted steadily until in 1910 he was appointed teller at the desk of new accounts. In March, 1913, he was elected assistant cashier, which title was later changed to assistant comptroller, and in 1923 he was appointed comptroller of this institution, still continuing.

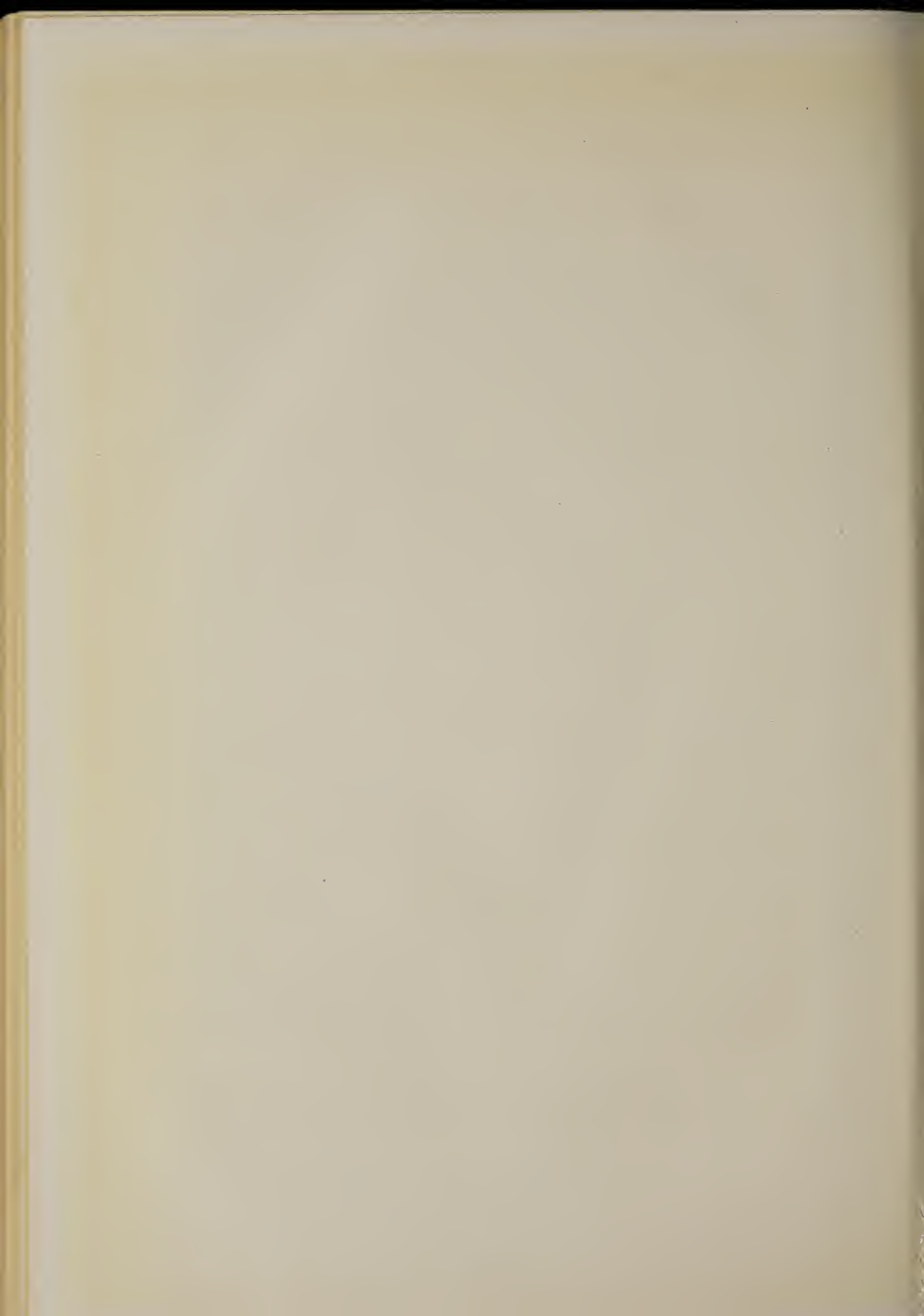
While the above record is one of distinction and honor, Mr. Kinsey's further activities carry his name to wider scope. In 1902 he was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Banking. Serving as the first secretary of this institution, he was elected to the board of governors, and in 1907 the Brooklyn Chapter was merged with the New York Chapter. Going forward in this capacity until 1909, he was then made vice-president, serving through the year of 1910 in this office. Continuing active, unofficially, until 1917, he was then elected president of the New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking, which important office he ably filled until the close of the year 1919. At that time he was elected a member of the National Executive Council of the American Institute of Banking, in which capacity he served until 1922. Since 1919 he has also served on the Board of Regents of the New York Chapter of this institute. He is president of the Junior Officers' Association, Group 5, Savings Bank Association; is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; the Brooklyn Botanical Association; and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also a member of Grant Post, Associate Society, Grand Army of the Republic; and his clubs are the Bankers' and the Hollis Field. He attends the Dutch Reformed Church.

Henry R. Kinsey married, in 1900, Emma E. Craig, who was born in Brooklyn, and they have one child, Vera J.

JOHN H. BENSEN—The world sadly misses from its daily round of duty and responsibility those men of high purpose and large ability whose work contributed to the general happiness and well-being. Such a man was John H. Bensen, for in his widely prominent position as the owner and proprietor of an important hotel, he came in touch with countless individuals whose lives were more or less definitely influen-



John H. Bensen



ced by his optimistic nature and his deep interest in all human endeavor.

Mr. Bensen was a native of Germany, born June 18, 1849. Coming to this country as a young man, he became a loyal citizen, an able business executive, and a valued friend. Giving prodigally of that spirit of comradeship which was his most lovable characteristic, he is remembered by all with whom he came in touch as a prince among men, a leader of worthy advance. He was a son of Arend and Sophia (Puckhaber) Bensen, and a member of a distinguished family in Germany.

At the age of seventeen years, John H. Bensen came to America, locating first in New York State and in 1882 settling permanently in Brooklyn. With more or less experience in hotel interests prior to coming here, Mr. Bensen purchased the old Peck Slip Hotel, located at the corner of Broadway and Kent Avenue, where for many years he conducted this widely-known house, winning a high position in hotel circles and gaining the esteem and confidence of all who were familiar with his activities. A brilliant and admirable host, personally interested in the comfort and well-being of every one who sought entertainment under his roof, Mr. Bensen became very widely-known among the traveling public, and his hotel was a favorite stopping place for tourists, as well as for commercial travelers. His loss was felt in many circles. A loyal Democrat throughout his entire lifetime, his influence was widely felt in the progress of the party, although he never accepted public honor of an official nature. He was a leading member of the Masonic Order, and his death, which occurred January 24, 1923, was universally mourned in his world. Many tributes to his lifelong integrity and worth were received by his sorrowing friends and family after his passing, of which the following is a representative instance:

My heart goes out to you in your bereavement, in the death of your husband, it came as a shock to me, for he was always so sturdy and healthy.

He was a good man, and I always admired him for his high sense of honor, justice and fair play, I often marvel at his great memory.

I regret I was not near enough to be of some assistance during his last illness.

Most sincerely,

Robert Tatum, M. D., U. S. N.

John H. Bensen married, May 12, 1880, Wilhelmina Wurthmann, of New York State, and they were the parents of seven children: 1. Wilhelmina. 2. Elsa, wife of Archibald I. Mackenzie. 3. Edwin. 4. Hildegard, wife of A. Thompson. 5. Helen. 6. Paul, who served in the Merchant Marine during the World War. 7. Ruth, now doing social service work in Brooklyn. Mrs. Bensen survives her husband, and maintains the family home at No. 216 Hooper Street, Brooklyn.

GEORGE S. HORTON—As president of the Bulkley & Horton Company, of Brooklyn, New York, George S. Horton holds a distinguished position in real estate advance in the metropolitan area and

throughout Long Island. This concern is one of the foremost in its field in the East, handling enormous interests and comprising an organization of many of the most highly efficient specialists in real estate. Under Mr. Horton's leadership, and in company with his brother, Arthur J. Horton, the interest has gone forward to great importance, and his influence, both as an individual and in his executive capacity, is strong for progress in real estate advance. Mr. Horton is a son of Isaac O. Horton, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, and was active in the real estate business for more than fifty years in this city. He was one of the founders of the Bulkley & Horton Company, and was a leading executive of this concern until his death, which occurred May 9, 1919. The mother, Florence (Shortland) Horton, was born in Brooklyn, and still survives the husband and father.

George S. Horton was born in Brooklyn, New York, August 14, 1884. Following his elementary studies, he attended Adelphi Academy and Brooklyn high schools, then, when still a youth, entered the employ of a glass company in New York, serving for four years in the capacity of clerk. In 1905 Mr. Horton became associated with the present concern and has continued in this organization since. On May 9, 1919, upon the death of his honored father, he was elected president of the concern and still serves in this distinguished position. The Bulkley & Horton Company was founded in 1870 by Charles Bulkley and Isaac O. Horton. The business went forward under a partnership until the year 1909, when the incorporation was accomplished, and from that time the organization has been known as the Bulkley & Horton Company. The interest now consists of nine departments and five well organized offices, with forty-six representatives, and during the year and one-half, ending June 30, 1923, the business handled amounted to \$8,000,000. It is considered by many that this enterprise is second to none in real estate affairs in Brooklyn, and it is certain that the concern leads progressive endeavor of vital and permanent importance to the civic body. Arthur J. Horton is vice-president of the concern, and Granville H. Rome, secretary. George S. Horton supervises two of the Brooklyn offices, Arthur J. Horton, the same, while Mr. Rome, who is secretary of the company, is in charge of the Jamaica office.

Fraternally, George S. Horton is prominent, holding membership in the Masonic Order, including all the bodies of the Scottish Rite. He also is a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Brooklyn and Long Island Chambers of Commerce, also the Queensborough Chamber of Commerce; is a member of the Brooklyn Real Estate Board; the Long Island Real Estate Board; New York State Association of Real Estate Boards, of which he is a former secretary; the National Real Estate Board; New York City Real Estate Board; and the Merchants' Association, of New York City. Mr. Horton is also treasurer and a member of board of governors of the Multiple Listing Bureau, Brooklyn Real Estate Board. He has just been elected on the executive committee

of The National Real Estate Board, Brokers Division, and takes active interest in all the real estate boards, serving on a large number of committees. Mr. Horton is well known in social circles, being a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, Montauk Club, Invincible Club, Quogue Field Club, West Hampton Country Club, and the Cold Stream Golf Club. He attends St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church.

George S. Horton married, April 20, 1910, Helen M. Magnus, who was born in Atlanta, Georgia, and they are the parents of two children: Helen M., and George S., Jr. The Hortons reside at No. 71 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and West Hampton Beach, New York.

ALFREDERIC S. HATCH—One of the oldest and best-known real estate men of the West End of Rockaway, Long Island, is Alfrederic S. Hatch, who for more than twenty years has been in that line of business and numbers among his clients some of the most prominent people of the community. Mr. Hatch is the son of John R. and Alma (Teff) Hatch, and was born in New York City, November 6, 1879. He was educated in private schools in New York City, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Hamilton College with the class of 1901. He moved to Rockaway Park, Long Island, and began to devote his attention to the real estate business. He was made superintendent of the West Rockaway Land Company, an important development concern, and remained in that position for seven years. His present partner, Adolph A. Gazan, was the sales manager of the West Rockaway Land Company during Mr. Hatch's incumbency as superintendent. In February, 1909, Mr. Hatch and Mr. Gazan formed a partnership and they together entered the real estate and insurance field, the firm making consistent progress, particularly in the West End, where they have done a large volume of business.

Mr. Hatch is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Long Island Real Estate Board and the Chi Psi fraternity of Hamilton College. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

DAVID MOREHOUSE—A distinguished figure in financial circles in Brooklyn is David Morehouse, who has been active in the world of finance in this borough for forty years and is now president of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank. Mr. Morehouse has risen to his present prominence from the ranks, and during his long and honored career has contributed in no slight degree to the progress and welfare of the community and its people. He is a son of Alanson John Morehouse, who was born in Spencertown, New York, and throughout his active career was identified with the United States Navy. He served in both the Mexican and Civil wars with the rank of warrant officer, and his death occurred in 1874. The mother, Sarah (Reill) Morehouse, was born in New York City, and survived her husband for thirty years, passing away at an advanced age in 1904.

David Morehouse was born in Brooklyn, September 16, 1859. Re-

ceiving his education in Public School No. 14, he was first identified in business affairs with A. B. Sands & Company of New York City, with which concern he remained, however, for only a short time. Next identifying himself with the firm of Powers & Weightman, of New York, he continued in that connection for nine years. Coming to Brooklyn in 1884, Mr. Morehouse associated himself with the East Brooklyn Savings Bank, in the capacity of clerk. He was later made assistant treasurer, filling this office when it was first instituted in the organization and succeeding to the treasurership some years later. He was the third treasurer of the institution and is now the seventh president. He was elected to his present office in 1921, and his able and discerning leadership of the institution places him among the important and permanently significant officials in the world of finance. Mr. Morehouse is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, and the Long Island Historical Society. His clubs are: The Brooklyn, the Bankers' Club, of Brooklyn, and the Cherry Valley, and he attends Garden City Cathedral.

David Morehouse married, in 1884, Josephine S. Mead, who was born in Brooklyn. Mrs. Morehouse, through her father, was descended from the Mead family of Greenwich, Connecticut.

MICHAEL FRANCIS WALSH—Legal circles in Brooklyn are recognizing the worth and promise of Michael Francis Walsh, who has now for some six years been active in his professional endeavors, and as an associate of Louis C. Wills, is achieving marked success in his chosen profession. Mr. Walsh is a son of Patrick Walsh, who was born in Ireland, and came to America as a young lad entirely alone. He established himself in this country without friends or influence, and gaining a foothold in the business world, later became a prominent member of the New York Fire Department, and is now (1924) active as a battalion chief of that body. The mother, Mary A. (Ryan) Walsh, was also born in Ireland and is still living. They are the parents of ten children, of whom six are living: Michael Francis, of further mention; Rev. Bernard, of Washington, District of Columbia; Jeremiah A.; Joseph P.; Mary F.; and Peter P., all residents of Brooklyn.

Michael Francis Walsh was born in Brooklyn, February 24, 1894. His education was begun in St. Paul's Parochial School, from which he was graduated in 1907. Then attending St. James's Academy, his graduation occurred in 1910, and from that time forward, for four years, took extension work at Columbia University. With this exhaustive preparatory study covered, Mr. Walsh entered Fordham University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1917, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws *cum laude*. Admitted to the bar of his native State in November of the following year, Mr. Walsh began practice, as at present, in association with Mr. Wills and has attained an outstanding position in legal affairs.

Interested in every phase of local or general advance, Mr. Walsh

is well known as a veteran of the World War. He enlisted in the United States Navy in October, 1917, and was stationed at the Third Naval District Headquarters, serving as chief petty officer and until his commission as ensign in the transport service. He was active until February, 1919, when he received his honorable discharge and resumed his civilian interests. He is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, of which he was Chancellor, and is now Deputy Grand Knight, of Columbia Council, No. 126, which is the largest in New York. He is a member of St. James' Alumni, Fordham Alumni, the Cruiser and Transport Association, and the Madison Club, also the Catholic Unity League. His chief leisure interests are tennis and baseball, and he participated in baseball, football, and field sports at St. James' Academy. His religious affiliation is with the Holy Name Society.

Michael Francis Walsh married, November 26, 1919, in Brooklyn, Catherine M. Dundon, who was born in Brooklyn, and is a daughter of John and Mary (O'Dea) Dundon. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh are the parents of one son: Francis Michael, born November 3, 1923.

HENRY STRUBE entered upon the duties of the postmastership of Long Island City in 1923, equipped with a business training that, taking into account the long-established firms of excellent repute with which he had been associated, was of the first order. His training in the schools, his broad outlook acquired in contact and co-operation with various business houses, and his widely-distributed general acquaintanceship with the public thus consequently secured, have all served in the augmentation of his value to his present position. Mr. Strube has a number of times heretofore been honored with public office, attained by his thoroughly business-like abilities, and such leadership has invariably been one of credit to his constituents. He is a son of Christian Strube, who was born in Berlin, Germany, and who for more than twenty years was engaged in the house-furnishing and the hardware business in Brooklyn, New York, and Margaret (Stromphen) Strube, who was born in Hanover, Germany, both parents having passed away some years ago.

Henry Strube was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, January 10, 1882. His elementary education was received in Brooklyn's public schools, and he made his special preparation for his life work in the course at Brown's Business College, Brooklyn, where he graduated. He received his first broad view of the business world during a period of office work in the employ of the Bradstreet Rating Agency in Brooklyn, after which for five or six years he was employed in the offices of wall paper firms both in Brooklyn and in Long Island City. He then became associated with fire-proofing concerns in New York City, and for twenty-two years he was connected with the executive department of the National Fireproofing Company, holding the office of assistant secretary in that concern. Resigning in August, 1923, he assumed the duties of the postmastership of Long Island City, Septem-

ber 1, 1923, upon his appointment by President Coolidge, being confirmed in that office on January 1, 1924. His assistant postmaster is James B. Keegan.

Mr. Strube has always been active in the interests of the Republican Party; he held the office of financial secretary of the Republican Club of Astoria nine years, and he has also served as the chairman of the club and as a member of its executive committee. During 1922 and 1923 he was president of the club, and he is at present a member of its board of trustees. From 1911 to 1921, he was a member of the County Committee, and during 1921 and 1922 he was chairman of the First Assembly District County Committee. Mr. Strube's fraternal affiliations are those of the Free and Accepted Masons, in membership with Advance Lodge, No. 635, of Long Island City, and of Long Island Lodge, No. 485, Loyal Order of Moose.

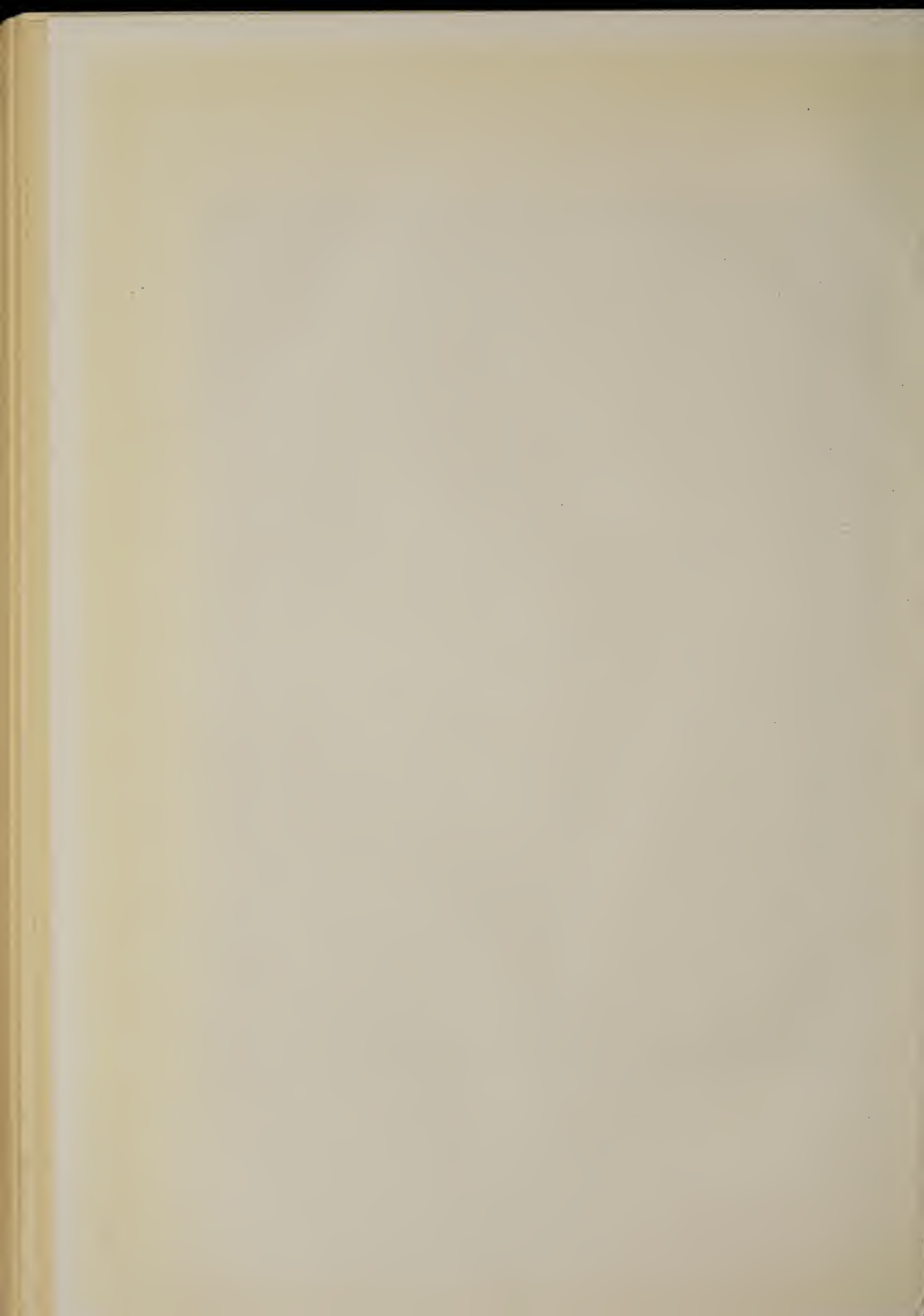
Mr. Strube married Susan C. Eberhard, a daughter of Ferdinand Eberhard, who for a number of years was associated with the East River Gas Company, and Susan Eberhard, neither of whom is now living. Mr. and Mrs. Strube are the parents of four children: Edith S. J., Dorothy A., Margaret E., and Henry D.

ALEXANDER VAN WAGONER—A distinguished figure in legal advance at the New York Bar is Alexander Van Wagoner, of Brooklyn, whose prominence has long been recognized in the profession in which he has now been engaged for thirty years. Mr. Van Wagoner is an able advocate and a progressive man, and in his constructive attention to the responsibilities placed in his hands his large ability is clearly demonstrated. He is a member of a very old family of Holland, and the immigrant of this family in America came from the town of Wegening, Holland, in 1660, locating in Bergen County, New Jersey. The homestead in Passaic, New Jersey, was built in 1764, and is still standing. In every generation of this family, from the pioneer down, the men of the name have borne a worthy part in the progress of the colonies or the young republic, and various members served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. In direct line from the pioneer, Peter H. Van Wagoner was born in Paterson, New Jersey, September 24, 1835, and died in the city of his birth, May 28, 1917. He was in the grain business in New York City for more than sixty years, and was a man universally honored and esteemed. The mother, Margaret Ann (Demarest) Van Wagoner, was born in Maywood, New Jersey, August 10, 1837, and died January 12, 1915. They were the parents of ten children, of whom eight are now living: Louis; Jemina; Catherine; Isabel; Alexander, of further mention; Margaret; Leslie; and Peter H.

Alexander Van Wagoner was born in Paterson, New Jersey, August 28, 1868. Receiving his early education in the local public schools, he was graduated from grammar school in 1882, from high school in 1885, and from Rutgers Preparatory School in 1886. Later attending Rutgers College, he was graduated from that institution in 1890, with



Alexander C. Kopylov.



the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and making his professional preparation at Columbia University, his graduation occurred in 1891, School of Political Science, degree of Master of Arts, and in 1893, School of Laws, degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the bar of New York State in May, 1894, Mr. Van Wagoner began practice at once and was active in New York City for one year. Then establishing his offices in Brooklyn, he has since gone forward here and has now for some years maintained his headquarters at No. 164 Montague Street. He has come to be regarded as one of the foremost men in his profession along general lines of legal endeavor and is recognized as an able and progressive spirit. Outside his professional work Mr. Van Wagoner maintains few affiliations, but is identified with the Inter-Collegiate Fraternity of Delta Kappa Epsilon, also the Phi Beta Kappa, and is a member of the board of governors of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club of New York City. Mr. Van Wagoner is a life-long Republican, and a member of Central Congregational Church, of Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman is pastor.

Alexander Van Wagoner married, in Brooklyn, Edith Arnold, who was born in Huntington, Indiana, daughter of Isaac and Susan (Loring) Arnold, her father now deceased, but her mother a resident of Huntington. Alexander, Jr., their only son, was born May 5, 1902, and is a graduate of Rutgers College, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Letters in 1924. The Van Wagoner family residence is at No. 495 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

EDWARD L. DE FOREST—As manager of the Corn Exchange Bank of Forest Hills, Mr. de Forest is prominent in local financial circles, and his broad experience in the metropolis in this line of activity, has given him a wide reputation in his chosen field. His activities in the civic life of the community place him among the leading citizens of the district, and he is one of the leaders in the club and social life of his residence town.

Mr. de Forest was born October, 1877, in New York City, son of Benjamin and Kate de Forest, and received his early education in the Westminster Boarding School. This was followed by attendance at Yale College, and later Columbia University, from which he received the degree of Civil Engineer, class of 1903. He however did not follow this field of endeavor, starting in the banking line in 1914, in association with the Corn Exchange Bank of New York City. His first position with this organization was in the capacity of purchasing agent, and so important were his services that he retained that position until 1920; however, in 1917, during a period of eight months, he acted as manager of the 72nd Street Branch, one of the business centers of the great city, and since 1921 he has been manager of the Corn Exchange Bank of Forest Hills. Mr. de Forest is active in the civic life of the community, doing all in his power for the advancement and welfare of the section. He is an independent Republican in his politics, and in his religious affiliation is a member of the Pres-

byterian Church. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce; the American Bankers, and the New York State Bankers Associations; and is a member of the Cherry Valley Golf Club.

Edward L. de Forest married, April 12, 1899, at New York City, Margie Blivel, daughter of Charles and Louise Blivel, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. de Forest are the parents of G. Knapp, born in May, 1906.

GEORGE C. SHELDON, of Jamaica, Long Island, in his connection with real estate titles, is well known throughout the professional world. He has been located in Jamaica for about eighteen years and has become an influence in the right direction in local professional affairs. Mr. Sheldon is a son of George D. Sheldon, deceased, who was born at Indian Orchard, Massachusetts, and who was active as a druggist throughout his lifetime. The mother, Zalia (Sleverson) Sheldon, was born in Cohoes, New York.

George C. Sheldon was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 25, 1876. His early education was received in the public schools of his birthplace, and later he attended Albany Law School. He was admitted to the bar in New York State in 1902, beginning practice in Troy, New York, the following year. He came to Jamaica in 1906 and from that time forward for twelve years was active in association with Clark & Frost, attorneys-at-law, then in 1918 established himself in practice independently. With offices at No. 360 Fulton Street, Jamaica, Long Island, he is still engaged in practice and is going forward to ever larger success. A Democrat by political affiliation, Mr. Sheldon has never accepted public responsibilities, but bears a constructive part in all worthy endeavors.

Mr. Sheldon married, in 1912, in New Jersey, Nettie S. Watkins, born in Syracuse, New York, a daughter of Sydney and Jeanette E. Watkins. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon are the parents of one child, Jeanette E., born November 11, 1913.

JAMES G. DE BEVOISE—Descended through his father's line from Karel DeBeauvais, the common ancestor of the De Bevoise family, a well educated French Protestant, who during the French persecution in 1620 emigrated to South Holland, and subsequently emigrated to America, arriving in New Amsterdam, February 17, 1659.

Descended through his paternal grandmother's line from Jonathan Edwards, the great American theologian and philosopher, who was born in East (now South) Windsor, Connecticut, October 5, 1703, Mr. De Bevoise comes of a long line of American ancestry, whose forebears exerted a strong influence in the formative years of the nature and character of our nation. On his mother's side he is of English descent, her birthplace was at Applegate, Westmoreland, England.

James G. De Bevoise was born in Brooklyn, New York, February 2, 1879, son of Frank and Margaret (Pawson) De Bevoise, his father,

a contractor, carpenter and builder, as well as a modeler in clay, born in Brooklyn, New York, August 19, 1851, and died in February, 1912. James G. De Bevoise, received his education in the public schools of Brooklyn, followed by High School and Manual Training school attendance. He then went to the New York Preparatory School, and the New York Law School. On January 1, 1906, he became associated with the law department of the United States Title Guaranty Company, in their Jamaica Office, remaining four years, he was then made manager of the Long Island City Office. After the reorganization of the company in 1912, he returned to Jamaica, where he was made assistant Secretary. In January, 1922, he was elected vice-president of his company in charge of the Jamaica office whose territory covered Queens, Nassau and Suffolk Counties, in which position he is today. Mr. De Bevoise takes a deep interest in the welfare of his community, and is affiliated with many organizations that stand for progress. He is a Republican in his politics, and serves at present as Captain in the 101st Cavalry at Brooklyn, formerly known as Troop C. He is a member of the Jamaica Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, the Progress Club, the Jamaica Real Estate Board, Cavalry Club, and fraternally he is a member of Jamaica Lodge, No. 246, Free and Accepted Masons; and a member of Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In his religious connection he is a member of the Congregational Church.

James G. De Bevoise married December 21, 1904, in Brooklyn, New York, Catherine B. Mac Lardy, born in Brooklyn, January 25, 1880, daughter of Donald and Jane (Sinclair) Mac Lardy. Her father born in Glasgow, Scotland; her mother also a native of that country. Mr. and Mrs. De Bevoise are the parents of a daughter: Helen C., born December 6, 1905, at Richmond Hill, Long Island.

CHARLES M. SORENSEN—"When men love their work they do it well . . . and the result is inevitable." These words of Mr. Sorensen practically tell the story of his career, which starting from a small beginning has led him to his present position as president of the C. M. Sorensen Company, Inc., builders of the Sorensen Tankless Air Compressor and Sorensen Professional Specialists' Outfits.

Charles M. Sorensen was born November 29, 1873, in Copenhagen, Denmark, son of S. L. and Antonia (Knudsen) Sorensen, his father connected with the Fire Department, and his parents both natives of Copenhagen, Denmark. The son was educated in the Public and Technical School of his own country, and emigrated to America in 1896. He located in New York City, and was employed in the manufacturing of surgical instruments from 1898 until 1901. He then took charge as superintendent of the Kny-Scheers Company, manufacturers of surgical instruments, and remained with them from 1901 until 1908. He started in business for himself in New York City, manufacturing surgical instruments and specialties, and from that date, 1908, up to the

present time (1924) he has moved steadily forward to a substantial success.

Mr. Sorensen has invented a number of surgical instruments, apparatus and equipment, and his Sorensen Tankless Air Compressor has won him wide repute. The story of his first undertaking, the mixture of hope, confidence and daring that prompted the step, then the growing concern, until the doubt was changed to surety, and hope and fear to knowledge and success, is the romance of his business success. The corporation today (1924) has a great building located at No. 444 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, covering 26,000 square feet of floor space, two blocks from Queensboro Plaza, and conveniently located for all subways, elevated or surface systems of cars. The decade and a half that have passed have been years of growth to the organization, and its humble beginnings have been lost in its present excellent building. Mr. Sorensen besides being president of this corporation is a director and president of the Archer Manufacturing Company of Rochester, New York. He is active in civic affairs, and is a Republican in his politics. In his native land he served in the Navy; the Artisans Union at Copenhagen awarded him a silver medal and high honors as a reward of merit.

Mr. Sorensen is fraternally affiliated with Mizpah Lodge No. 738, Free and Accepted Masons; and he belongs to the Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce; and of the National Chamber of Commerce; Douglaston Country Club; and Shelter Rock Golf Club. In his religious connection he is a member and a Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Elmhurst.

WILLIAM R. MOLLINEAUX, JR.—In banking circles on Long Island, William R. Mollineaux, Jr., is recognized as a man of influence and ability and in his work as assistant trust officer of the Bank of America he has a responsible and important position. He is a son of William R. Mollineaux, Sr., who was born in Merrick, Nassau County, and has been engaged in the flour milling and feed business throughout his active career. He owned the stream which was purchased by the city of Brooklyn for its water supply and which up to that time had been used for power purposes, by cardboard mills and flour mills. The elder Mr. Mollineaux is now a resident of Hempstead and is still active in flour milling. The mother, Elizabeth (Smith) Mollineaux was born in Freeport, and is also still living.

William R. Mollineaux, Jr., was born at Merrick, August 21, 1881, and received his early education in the local public and high schools, he also attended Bryant & Stratton Business College in Brooklyn, and upon the completion of his education, he identified himself with the Franklin Trust Company. Entering this organization in 1899 as messenger, he continued with the institution permanently and in 1918 was made assistant trust officer. In 1920, when the Franklin Trust Company and other organizations were merged with the Bank of America,



Florian Schneider

he was retained in the same office and is still ably fulfilling its duties. He has assumed few responsibilities outside the institution, but his interests include membership in the Free and Accepted Masons; and the Bankers Club of Brooklyn. His religious affiliation is the First Presbyterian Church, of Hempstead.

William R. Mollineaux, Jr., married, in 1905, Florence C. Duryea, who was born in Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Mollineaux are the parents of two children: W. Shelden; and Leroy Duryea.

FRANK F. H. SCHNEIDER—There is a German proverb to the effect that the skilled craftsman's work has a foundation of gold, and of this saying we are reminded when contemplating the expansion and great business and personal success of the founder and owners of the firm of F. Schneider & Sons, makers of furniture frames, located at Nos. 142-156 Nineteenth Street and 155-161 Twentieth Street, the owners of the firm being Frank F. H. Schneider and William Schneider. The firm was founded in 1871 by Florian Schneider, at No. 152 Nineteenth Street. He was a native of Germany, and until his death in 1917 was engaged as a manufacturer of furniture. He married Anna Maria Stetter, likewise a native of Germany, who died in 1918. He had a very small workshop and turned out hand-made furniture. The business was continued by Florian Schneider, but later was taken over by his two sons, Frank F. H. and William, who have continued the business ever since, developing it and bringing it up-to-date in every conceivable direction. At the present time this company owns two factories, located at the above named addresses, occupying 100,000 square feet. They employ three hundred hands and are the largest manufacturers of upholstered furniture frames in the East.

Frank F. H. Schneider was born on May 20, 1871, at Brooklyn, New York, and educated in the public schools and in business college. Having completed his studies, he became associated with his father and continued to work with him until 1895, when he became a partner in the business and has acted in this capacity ever since, with great success.

Frank F. H. Schneider is an Independent in politics, and in religion is a member of and attends the Lutheran Church.

Frank F. H. Schneider married, in 1895, Gertrude E. Bechtluft, a native of Brooklyn, and they are the parents of three children: Gertrude M.; Frederick F. W.; and Robert F.

William Schneider, the other partner of the firm, was born in Brooklyn, New York, on February 2, 1873. He received his early education in the public schools of his native place and afterwards took courses in a business college. Having been thus prepared, he entered the business of F. Schneider & Sons. In 1895 he was given a half-partnership and has acted in that capacity ever since.

In 1900 William Schneider married Laura L. Lake, of Brooklyn, New York, and they are the parents of two children: William F.,

and Laura Schneider. William Schneider and family are, like their relations, members and attendants of the Lutheran Church.

HENRY MINOR HEATH—The usefulness of Henry Minor Heath, of Brooklyn, is recognized in the world of finance of the metropolitan district for his long affiliation with banking affairs in this borough has carried him to a broadly noteworthy position. He is now active as vice-president and manager of the Bedford Branch of the People's Trust Company. Mr. Heath is a man of progressive spirit, always interested in the general well being and has done much for the prosperity of his community. He is a son of Henry and Frances (Minor) Heath, his father a native of New York City, and a successful lawyer until his death. Henry Heath was a veteran of the Civil War, having served with the rank of captain in Company F, 13th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. He was for many years a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. The mother was also born in New York City, and still survives her husband at an advanced age.

Henry Minor Heath was born in New York City, and received his education in the private schools of Brooklyn. On completing his studies he entered the business world, filling various positions until 1887 when he became identified with the Bedford Bank. Continuing with this institution until 1903, he was active as assistant cashier when the People's Trust Company absorbed the Bedford Bank. Mr. Heath was made assistant secretary of the new concern and continuing permanently with the organization, has risen to the office of vice-president. A number of years ago he was also made manager of the Bedford Branch of the People's Trust Company and still fills this largely responsible position ably and well. He is further affiliated as a director with the Brevoort Savings Bank. Mr. Heath is a member of the Royal Arcanum; the Bankers Club of Brooklyn; and St. Alban's Golf Club. He attends the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.

Henry Minor Heath married Julia W. Cuyler, who was born in Michigan, and they are the parents of two children: Cuyler; and Winifred Ledyard.

WILLIAM F. AUSTIN—Electrical advance is the field in which William F. Austin has achieved large and outstanding success. He has been identified with work of this nature for many years, first in special applications of electrical power and later as an electrical contractor, also in the public service. Mr. Austin is a thoroughly efficient and capable executive and his work has counted largely for the progress of the day. He is a son of Samuel and Maria (Clark) Austin, both now deceased, his father a veteran of the Civil War and practically throughout his entire lifetime a skilled mechanic in New York City.

William F. Austin was born in New York City, May 11, 1871. His classical education was limited to the public schools of the metropolis and as a young man he secured practical training in electrical affairs,

beginning in the theatrical end of electrical development. In those early years he went on the road with various theatrical enterprises, in the capacity of electrician. Later he was with the Thompson and Dundy interests at the Hippodrome and in Luna Park, and "Brewsters Millions." In 1912 he established himself as an electrical contractor and was active independently for about three years, he then merged his interests with Robert E. Moore, who came into the organization as a partner. In 1919, Marnia Pomares was also received as a partner and these three progressive men have gone forward as associates with large success. Their activities are largely in connection with the production of electric power and they are considered authorities in the development and equipment of power plants. Mr. Austin is active as treasurer and superintendent of construction in this interest and his work is counting largely for general advance along electrical lines. Politically he is an Independent and his only public service has been of a military nature. He served for seventeen years in the 47th Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, as a member of Company F, and received his honorable discharge with the rank of first sergeant. Mr. Austin is a member of the Masonic Order; also the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the former in Long Island City and the latter in Brooklyn. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and his religious affiliation is with the Episcopal Church.

MAJOR ARTHUR C. T. BEERS—As assistant cashier and purchasing agent of the Bank of America, of Brooklyn, Major Arthur C. T. Beers is active in financial circles in the metropolitan district and his work is counting definitely for the welfare of the institution. Major Beers is a veteran of the Mexican Border activities of recent years and also a veteran of the World War. He is a son of Henry C. Beers, who was born in Derby, Connecticut, and was active as an accountant until his death, which occurred in 1922. The mother, Emma (Treat) Beers, was born in Orange, Connecticut, and still survives the husband and father.

Arthur C. T. Beers was born in New York City, December 17, 1879. Receiving his early education in the public schools of the metropolis, he completed his studies at the New Haven High School, and in 1899 became identified with the City Bank of New Haven. Continuing in that connection until 1917, he has been identified with the Franklin Trust Company, of Brooklyn, since the World War. Entering this organization in 1919 as assistant secretary, he continued with the new institution following the merger of 1920 with the Bank of America and has since served as assistant cashier and purchasing agent. His work is that of the progressive and outstanding executive, his experience during former years and his wide survey of general conditions both contributing to his usefulness in a large degree.

Major Beers was active in the border trouble in 1916, with the rank of second-lieutenant of infantry, 2nd Regiment, Connecticut National

Guard, and on March 26, 1917, was called for service in the preparations of the country for participation in European activities. Transferred to the Federal service in April of the same year, he received his commission as first-lieutenant of infantry and was assigned to the 102nd, United States Infantry, 26th Division. Sailing, September 22, 1917, as a member of the first division to go overseas, he was promoted to the rank of captain in September of the following year, and in April, 1919, was commissioned major. Major Beers participated in the battles of Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne Forest, and was wounded in action in the Toule Sector during the defensive operations there. Placed on the Officers' Reserve Corps in April, 1919, he is still attached to the 77th Division, with the rank of major. He is a member of the Military Order of the World War; is vice-president of the Brooklyn Chapter, Reserve Officers' Association; is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic Order, including all bodies of the York and Scottish Rite, and the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He attends the Congregational Church.

Arthur C. T. Beers married, in 1903, Ruby J. Stevens, of New Haven, and they are the parents of two daughters: Janet and Betsy.

WILLIAM FITCH ATKINSON—In one of the most important lines of economic advance today William Fitch Atkinson, of Brooklyn, New York, holds a noteworthy position as general agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, a position which he has filled for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Atkinson is a man of natural ability and excellent training and gives to his activities in his chosen field of endeavor the energy and excellent judgment which count for success in every branch of business activity. He is a son of James Ford and Louise (Fitch) Atkinson; his father's career was in the realm of insurance, and for twenty-five years father and son were in partnership. The elder Mr. Atkinson was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the 23rd Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry.

William Fitch Atkinson was born at Appleton, Wisconsin, May 3, 1872. His education was received in the institutions of New York State, and he is a graduate of the Brooklyn High School, class of 1888, also Cornell University, class of 1895. Mr. Atkinson's first business experience was in the employ of Carter's Ink Company, with which concern he remained for some three years. Then, in 1898, he accepted his present position with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the present importance of this concern in the metropolitan district is largely due to his efficient endeavors and broad vision. Mr. Atkinson has taken an active interest in the civic and educational life of the city. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, trustee of Adelphi College, the Bureau of Charities and the Lip Underwriters Association of New York, member of the Crescent Athletic Club, Cornell Club, Tavern Club, Scarsdale Golf Club, and the University Club, of Brooklyn. His religious affiliation is with the Memo-



Mr. H. H. Hays

rial Presbyterian Church. He finds his recreation in golf and mountain climbing. His fraternity is Psi Epsilon.

Mr. Atkinson married, April 8, 1908, at Torresdale, Pennsylvania, Caroline Wood Bacon.

JESSE DANIEL MOORE—In the largely responsible position of United States Marshal, Jesse Daniel Moore is filling the important duties of this office ably and efficiently, his long experience in public life well fitting him for activities of this nature. Marshal Moore is a man of genial personality, whose broad appreciation of every phase of current progress, as well as the duties immediately devolving upon him, gives him wide influence for good in every circle in which he moves. He is a son of William R. Moore, who was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1810, and died December 26, 1870. He was an engineer by occupation, and was descended from early Colonial stock, prominent before the Revolution. The mother, Elizabeth (Lobshier) Moore, was descended from well known families of Switzerland, and died in 1886. They were the parents of five children, of whom the subject of this review is the only one now surviving.

Jesse Daniel Moore was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 13, 1862. His education was received in the local public schools, and he was graduated from Public School No. 4. Entering the business world in the employ of the firm of Marriott & McKenna, in their wrought iron works, Mr. Moore was active in that connection until the year 1906, when he was appointed deputy sheriff of Kings County. He has since been continuously engaged in the public service, filling this office for two years, then, for four years, acting as deputy State superintendent of elections. His next office was as a member of the United States Police, and on April 8, 1922, he was appointed United States Marshal. Meanwhile, for several years, Mr. Moore was a member of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, and in all that pertains to the progress of local affairs he bears a worthy and constructive part. He is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and the Thirteenth Assembly District Regular Republican Club, and fraternally is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jesse Daniel Moore married, in New York City, December 4, 1884, Martha A. Gates, daughter of William and Melvina (Martin) Gates, both her parents now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of six children: Jesse D., deceased; Martha, deceased; Russel C., deceased; Silas D.; Grace G.; and Winfield E. The Moore residence is at No. 155 Ainslie Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM OBERMAYER—In financial and industrial affairs in New York City, William Obermayer holds a noteworthy position as a trustee and comptroller of the Greater New York Savings Bank, also filling large official responsibility in various industrial corporations. He is numbered among the thoroughly progressive and noteworthy

present-day executives of the metropolitan district, and his endeavors are counting in a marked degree for the prosperity of the city and the welfare of its people. Mr. Obermayer is a son of Charles G. and Amelia (Moses) Obermayer, his father throughout his entire career prominent as a manufacturing jeweler in New York.

William Obermayer was born in New York City, May 15, 1879. His education was begun in Public School No. 10, and later attending New York Preparatory School, he entered the world of men and affairs in 1894 as a law clerk and student. He has never, however, practiced law, but in 1901 became identified with the Greater New York Savings Bank in a minor capacity, and has now been connected with this institution for some twenty-three years. His rise in the organization has been steady and has been based upon his eminent usefulness. He now fills the important offices of trustee and comptroller, thereby giving his work definite significance to the integrity and permanence of the institution. Mr. Obermayer is secretary and treasurer and a director of the Cranston Construction Corporation, in which he is affiliated with a group of broadly progressive business men of this city, and he fills the same relation also to the Fingerprint Machine Corporation. The activities of these concerns are contributing in a marked degree to present-day advance, and Mr. Obermayer is numbered among the leading men of this city.

A Republican by political affiliation, Mr. Obermayer has never taken more than the interest of the progressive citizen in public affairs except of a patriotic nature. He is a veteran of Company G, 23rd Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York. Fraternally, Mr. Obermayer is identified with Altair Lodge, No. 601, Free and Accepted Masons; Gilbert Council, Royal Arcanum; and Long I Grotto. A prominent member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, he is further affiliated with the Brooklyn Society of Arts and Sciences, Brooklyn Museum, also the Brooklyn Real Estate Board, and the Twelfth Assembly Republican District Club. He is a well known figure in club circles, holding membership in the Brooklyn Rotary Club, Garden City Country Club, Knickerbocker Field Club, Park Slope Masonic Club; also is a member of the American Automobile Association and the 23rd Regiment Veteran Association. His religious connection is with the Congregational Church, of Brooklyn, New York.

William Obermayer married, in Brooklyn, New York, June 3, 1908, Emma Eaves Williams, daughter of Ward and Mary (Mitchell) Williams, and they have one son: William, Jr., born November 10, 1911. The Obermayer residence is at No. 601 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, New York.

PLINY EVES—To have joined in actively with the business history of one of the most popular of manufacturing enterprises, almost from the time of its introduction upon the world market, is a source of much just pride to Mr. Eves, manager of the great Brooklyn agency of the National Cash Register Company. The interests of the celeb-

rated utility, known as the National Cash Register, have associated Mr. Eves with their managerial direction and salesmanship for more than thirty years, and as one of the results, his accredited title to a captaincy in that industry is acknowledged in every centre of population. Due to his lifelong specialty in this enterprise, his survey of its field is doubtless second to no other in this country.

Pliny Eves was born in Millville, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1868, and he received his preliminary education in the public schools of his birthplace. In preparation for his business career, he then graduated at the College of Commerce in Philadelphia, and afterwards took a clerical position for three years. He first joined the force of the National Cash Register Company in 1893, and for the six years that ensued he served in the salesmanship department, with his headquarters at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. The bounds of opportunity enlarging, in 1899 he received the appointment of sales agent, his offices then being at Scranton, Pennsylvania, and he so continued until 1910, when he was made a district manager at Buffalo, with charge of the sales of the register for New York State, exclusive of New York City and a portion of Pennsylvania. Two years later, in 1912, he was appointed to a western field, and with his headquarters in San Francisco, he was placed in charge of the business on the Pacific Coast. In 1915 he came to Brooklyn, and he has been in charge of the agency in that city since that date. The National Cash Register Company's Brooklyn agency was established in 1890, and today there are one hundred men in its direct employ who are working throughout Brooklyn and Long Island. The agency has placed ninety-five per cent of all the cash registers in use in Brooklyn, and in 1924 more business was done here than in any previous year.

Mr. Eves' fraternal affiliations are those of the Free and Accepted Masons, with membership in all the York and Scottish Rite bodies, including the Shrine; and he is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, and the Automobile Association.

Mr. Eves married, in 1894, May Dildile, of Jerseytown, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of Frances Marjorie Eves.

JOHN WALKER FULCHER—Having started in the banking business in the humble position of clerk, John Walker Fulcher today is manager of the Bank of Manhattan at Far Rockaway, Long Island, and has made a place for himself in the business and financial circles of that section of Long Island. He is a prominent worker in civic and commercial bodies, and closely identified with fraternal and social organizations. Mr. Fulcher is the son of Charles and Mary A. Fulcher. He attended the public and high schools of Far Rockaway, and at the age of twenty-seven, entered the employ of the Bank of Long Island as clerk and later as general bookkeeper, remaining with that institution from 1910 to 1920, or until the Bank of Long Island was merged with the Bank of Manhattan Company. Mr. Fulcher was retained by the old management as general bookkeeper and clerk for

a number of years, and previous to the merger, was appointed assistant manager. The merger effected, he was elevated to the position of manager of the new bank, succeeding in that office, Valentine W. Smith, who up to that time had been vice-president of the Bank of Long Island. Mr. Fulcher has continued ever since as manager of the Bank of Manhattan.

Mr. Fulcher is treasurer of the Far Rockaway Chapter of the American Red Cross, a trustee of the Fifth Ward Exempt Firemen's Association, Member of Cedar Point Golf Club, Maris Stella Council, Knights of Columbus; Far Rockaway Board of Trade, the Progress Society of the Rockaways, and the Queensborough Chamber of Commerce. He is a communicant of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Fulcher is married and lives with his wife and son at No. 68 Grove Street, Far Rockaway, New York.

T. WALTER MARTIN—In a vitally important and eminently progressive line of industrial activity, T. Walter Martin, of Brooklyn, holds a prominent position, and his work is contributing largely to the progress of present-day affairs in the iron and steel industry. As the head of the Martin Forge Company, Inc., Mr. Martin holds a distinguished position in the business world of Brooklyn and is going forward to ever larger success. He is a son of Charles Martin, who was born in Southampton, England, and was engaged in ship-building until his death, which occurred in 1890. The mother, Emily (Hayes) Martin, was also a native of Southampton, England, and her death occurred in 1912.

T. Walter Martin was born in Southampton, England, November 9, 1868. His education was received in the national schools of his native land, and upon completing his studies, Mr. Martin spent five years in the ship-building industry. Coming to America, he entered the employ of Samuel Martin, who was active as a blacksmith, and remained with him until 1894, when the present enterprise was founded. Mr. Martin not only established this business himself, but for a time he was the only individual connected with it, acting as owner, manager and operative. His knowledge of the handling of metals and his genius for mechanics, however, formed a capital of great importance, and his rise was steady. Doing a general line of steel forging, he developed a prosperous interest, and in 1909 he received into the business, as an associate, Samuel Martin, the firm name becoming the Samuel Martin Company. This partnership continued until 1922, when Mr. Martin's associate retired and T. Walter Martin, the founder, incorporated the interest under the title of the Martin Forge Company, Inc. T. Walter Martin is president and treasurer of this concern, and it is almost wholly through his genius and tireless endeavor that it has attained its present importance. At the beginning, the equipment included only one steam-hammer, while at the present time there are four. He began with about 800 square feet of floor space in a

rented building, while now the interest is housed in its own modern structure with about 6,000 square feet of floor space. They have their own power plant and employ about twenty-five people. The enterprise is not only one of the oldest in Brooklyn in its special field, but one of the most important. The work done is solely hand forging of the most delicate and exacting type. Mr. Martin was formerly president of the South Brooklyn Forge Company, and also president of the Douglas Dean Company, these interests having been parallel with his own activity, although in the duties connected with these other affairs he has never interrupted his progress in the above concern. Mr. Martin is treasurer of the Master Blacksmiths' Association, having filled this office since the year 1916. He is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, and fraternally is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons; also is a member of the Rotary Club. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

T. Walter Martin married, in 1892, Mary Long, who died in 1919, and their two children are: Ethel Emily, deceased; and Douglas Walter, who served in the United States Army during the World War.

THORNTON GERRISH—As vice-president of the Bank of America, Thornton Gerrish, of Brooklyn, holds a prominent position in local banking affairs. Mr. Gerrish is a son of William L. Gerrish, who was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and was active in Brooklyn for many years in the storage and warehouse business, continuing until his death, which occurred in 1917. The mother, Florence (Churchill) Gerrish, was born in Brooklyn, and died in 1911.

Thornton Gerrish was born in Brooklyn, July 17, 1879. Receiving his early education in the local institutions, he attended Brooklyn Polytechnic Preparatory School, then entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1901, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Upon the completion of his education, Mr. Gerrish entered banking affairs, identifying himself in 1901 with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York. After five years in that connection he came to Brooklyn and entered the Franklin Trust Company, as trust officer, continuing in that position until 1917, when he was elected vice-president. The Franklin Trust Company was merged with the Bank of America in 1920, and remaining with the new organization, Mr. Gerrish has still served as vice-president of the consolidated institution. He bears a part in many organized endeavors, looking towards the welfare and progress of the people. He is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; is trustee, secretary and treasurer of the Bank of America, Safe Deposit Company; and secretary of the board of trustees of the Polytechnic Preparatory Country Day School; a member of the board of regents of the Long Island College Hospital; a trustee and the treasurer of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society; and treasurer of the Brooklyn branch of the National Plant and Flower Guild. His social affiliations include mem-

bership in the Harvard Club, of New York; the Bankers' Club and the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn; and the Apawamis Club, of Rye, New York. He attends the Episcopal Church.

Thornton Gerrish married, in 1912, Madeleine Broun, who was born in Brooklyn, and they have one son: Thornton, Jr., born December 26, 1913.

BENJAMIN JOSEPH CONROY—The career of Benjamin Joseph Conroy has been identified with department store activities from the time of his first entering the business world, and by his own tireless endeavors, backed by the native ability which would achieve success in any field, he has won a high position. Mr. Conroy is a son of James and Elizabeth (Gardiner) Conroy, his father active as a builder and contractor throughout his entire career.

Benjamin Joseph Conroy was born July 15, 1864, and his education was acquired at St. Patrick's Academy, in Brooklyn. As a young lad he secured a minor position in one of the leading department stores of New York City, and in 1885 he became identified with Abraham & Straus, Inc. His record of thirty-eight years and more in the employ of this same concern were it told in detail would be a history of consistent endeavor, unswerving loyalty and tireless patience, for on these qualities any success is founded. Mr. Conroy is now controller for this great corporation, and his hand is a force for the economic advance of the organization. Mr. Conroy has few interests except of a business nature, finding relaxation in golf, yachting and motoring. His social affiliations are with the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, also of Brooklyn, and the Catholic Club, and he also is a member of the Brooklyn Museum and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Mr. Conroy attends the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Innocents.

Benjamin Joseph Conroy married, at St. Patrick's Church, in Brooklyn, New York, May 23, 1888, Teresa Louise Fitzsimons, daughter of John and Anne Fitzsimons. Mr. and Mrs. Conroy are the parents of three children: 1. James Gardiner, born August 1, 1889. 2. Florence Cecelia, born December 19, 1898. 3. Benjamin Joseph, Jr., born March 13, 1900.

MAX CARLETON BUNYAN, of Jamaica, Long Island, in the realm of the municipal executive, has won wide distinction and his service in various cities has contributed largely to the promotion of efficiency and of the introduction of the new methods in civic administration in different parts of the country. Mr. Bunyan has made a broad and minutely exhaustive study of administration and finance, and his activities have counted largely for the progress of his day. He is a son of Andrew and Myrtle (Roby) Bunyan, both native of Granville, Pennsylvania, the father born January 24, 1843, the mother, March 9, 1862.

Max Carleton Bunyan was born at Canton, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1892. Receiving his early education in the public schools of his



Benjamin J. Leirvoy.







W. H. Bryan

birthplace, and also covering the high school course there, he later attended Ferris Institute, at Big Rapids, Michigan, from which he was graduated in the class of 1911. The following year, Mr. Bunyan became accountant for the Murchey Machine and Tool Company, of Detroit, Michigan, where he was active for two years. Next serving as office manager for a similar period in the organization widely known as the Scharf Tag and Label Company, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, he then entered the automobile world. He was placed in charge of the time and pay-roll department of the Chevrolet Motor Company, at Flint, Michigan, where he was active during the year 1916-17. He then accepted the office of executive secretary of the Cumberland County Public Safety Committee, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and filled this position during the World War period (1917-18). During this time Mr. Bunyan also served as assistant secretary of the Carlisle Chamber of Commerce, then in May, 1918, was made secretary of that body, serving until September of the same year. The year 1919 was devoted to his activities as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Poughkeepsie, New York, then he was called to his present duties as secretary of the Jamaica Board of Trade, in which capacity he still serves. A Republican by political affiliation, Mr. Bunyan's only public service has been his military record, which began with his enlistment in Company L, 56th Regiment, 3rd Division, Pioneer Infantry, United States Army, American Expeditionary Forces. He was later transferred to Company A, 329th Machine Gun Battalion, 85th Division, and served in France for nine months. Fraternally, Mr. Bunyan is affiliated with Phoenix Lodge, No. 13, Free and Accepted Masons, of Ypsilanti, Michigan; Carlisle Lodge, No. 578, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania; John W. Mark Post, American Legion, of Jamaica; and he is also a well known figure in the Lions Club, of Jamaica. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church.

Max Carleton Bunyan married, in Flint, Michigan, January 20, 1920, Marjorie Ruth Farr, who was born in Flint, Michigan, January 1, 1895.

MELVILLE K. WEILL—In a vital branch of present day manufacture, Melville K. Weill, of Brooklyn, holds a leading position in this country, meeting the needs of various producers of food and other industries as well in the way of tin and other foils for packing purposes. His interests reach also into other branches of business activities and with headquarters in the famous Bush Terminal Building, the business is one of large and ever growing importance. Mr. Weill is a son of Armond C. Weill who was born in Alsace Lorraine, and was prominent in mining affairs until his death in 1915. A capitalist and a man of great ability, he exerted a strong influence for progress in his realm and was one of the widely known and largely important men of his day. The mother, Rebecca (Kaiser) Weill, was born in Mobile, Alabama, and still survives the husband and father.

Melville K. Weill was born in Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, Cal-

ifornia, May 14, 1887. Receiving his early education in the public schools of San Francisco, he attended school for a time in Mexico where the family resided during a period when special interests required the father's presence. From that country the family came to Boston and after completing his elementary studies in that city, he covered his preparatory course at Phillips-Exeter Academy, then entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology from which he was graduated in the class of 1909 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. For one year after the completion of his studies, Mr. Weill was identified with engineering activities, then entered the manufacturing world. In 1918 he became identified with the Beech Nut Packing Company, the internationally famous concern which produces ready-to-eat foods in great variety. Remaining with that concern until 1920, he then became associated with Bartlett and W. C. Arkell in the Beech-Nut Foil Company. Since that date Bartlett Arkell has been president of the concern; Melville K. Weill, vice-president and general manager; and W. C. Arkell, secretary. The product of the manufacturing plant is tin foil, composition foil, electrotypers' foil, florists' foil and tea lead. They also do printing and embossing. With factory at No. 148 Thirty-ninth Street in Brooklyn, they have main offices at the Bush Terminal Building and their business is one of very extensive and ever increasing importance. Employing 110 people, they occupy 35,000 square feet of floor space and the interest comprises the largest concern manufacturing foil in Brooklyn. Under the active leadership of Mr. Weill the business has developed very widely and he is recognized in business circles as a man of large ability. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity; the Phi Sigma Kappa Club; and his religious affiliation is with the Hebrew Temple.

Melville K. Weill married, in 1910, Helen I. Loeb who was born at El Paso, Texas; they are the parents of two children: Ruth Elizabeth; and Robert Loeb.

T. SCHENCK REMSEN—In the group of prominent and progressive bank officials in whose hands the economic security of the people of Brooklyn is safeguarded, T. Schenck Remsen is a widely recognized figure as vice-president of the Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn. Mr. Remsen is of Dutch ancestry and is a direct descendant of the family bearing that name, who emigrated to this country from the Netherlands on or about 1642, and settled in New York State. He is a man of natural ability, and in his consistent attention to the details of financial affairs as well as the more largely important responsibilities placed in his hands his own success has been achieved and the people have been definitely benefited. Mr. Remsen is a son of Jacob D. Remsen, who was born at Flatlands, Brooklyn, and was engaged in farming until his retirement in 1902. The mother, Laura (Oliver) Remsen was born at Amityville, Long Island, both are living.

T. Schenck Remsen was born at Flatlands, Brooklyn, July 4, 1877.

Following the completion of his elementary studies he attended Erasmus Hall Academy, and in 1895 became associated with the Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn, until 1904, when he resigned to accept the cashiership of the Prospect Park Bank, and in 1912 left to re-enter the Nassau National Bank, where he now is (1925). Thus for thirty years he has been active in the same interests, this record of faithful service representing tenacity of purpose and an unflinching devotion to duty. Entering the organization in the capacity of messenger he has risen through the various grades of responsibility and has won the highest confidence and esteem of every member of the organization. He now serves as vice-president of the institution and doing much for its continued progress and prosperity. Mr. Remsen is further identified with the world of finance as a trustee of the Flatbush Savings Bank, also filling similar office in the Midwood Trust Company. He is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; Bankers' Club; Hamilton Club of Brooklyn; Union League Club; Exchange Club; Kiwanis Club; the Holland Society of New York; and the St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island. He attends the Dutch Reformed Church of Flatlands.

GEORGE J. POSNER—It is well-nigh inevitable that prosperity and place become the reward of a business whose active ownership has the record of having made a life-long study of the possibilities and the increasing requirements of such business, this statement having its practical application in the case of the Interstate Corrugated Box Company, in Brooklyn, of which George J. Posner is the executive head. Mr. Posner has lived in New York State all his life, and he has devoted what may be termed the larger portion of his activities to a complete comprehension of his particular line of business, its manufacture, and its distribution. With allied and general tradesmen he is held in high esteem, and in the business and social circles of Brooklyn he is regarded as one who stands at the front both in the workmanship and the salesmanship of his product.

George J. Posner was born in New York City, January 15, 1893, and he received his education in the public and high schools of Brooklyn. Subsequently, his life's interests were directed solely towards his present vocation, as upon the completion of his education he associated himself with the corrugated paper products business. The Interstate Corrugated Box Company, of which he is the head, was established in 1915, at No. 2026 Pacific Street, in Brooklyn, the factory at that time employing about fifteen hands, and occupying some 15,000 square feet of floor space. Because of the steady increase in the volume of the business, the plant was removed, in 1918, to Nos. 738 to 750 Grand Street, when fifty hands were employed, and the company's manufactory was occupying about 30,000 square feet of floor space. Again, the material and prospective outlook was such as to call for further enlargement of the means of producing the manufacture of the concern, and in 1921 removal was secured to the present quarters, at No. 75

Front Street, where, with the use of 77,000 square feet of floor space, and the employment of about hundred and sixty people, the establishment is foremost in its line of business in Brooklyn. The officers of the company are George J. Posner and S. I. Posner.

George J. Posner is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons; and The National Containers' Association, of Chicago, the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; and the New York Credit Men's Association. He is an attendant at the Jewish Temple.

Mr. Posner married, in 1915, Sadie I. Goldberg, who was born in Philadelphia, and they are the parents of the following children: Florence, Muriel, and Cynthia Posner.

U. CONDIT VARICK—Banking is a type of commercial activity all by itself, and its abstract detached character which seems to soar above the world of concrete and tangible objects, dealt with in manufacturing, trade and commerce, has a great attraction to some minds, which, having early started in the banking business, continue in it throughout the years of manhood, and fitted out with a large and varied stock of experience aspire to and often attain leading positions in the banking world. U. Condit Varick, vice-president of the American Trust Company, is a typical representative of American banking, who from the time when, as a mere youth who had just left school, he became associated with this world and has ever since remained in it, reaping a high and just reward for his superior capacity and strength and singleness of purpose.

Mr. Varick was born in Morristown, New Jersey, a son of Jacob Storm Varick, born in Poughkeepsie, New York, who until his death in 1914 was engaged in railroading, a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served with the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a thirty-second degree Mason, and of Georgianna (Condit) Varick, born in Morristown, New Jersey, died in 1899.

Mr. Varick was educated in the public schools of Newark, New Jersey, and after leaving school entered the service of the Fourth National Bank of New York, remaining with them for ten years. He then accepted the post of national bank examiner for the Metropolitan District, continuing in that position for three years, when he left to become cashier of the Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn, New York. After three years' service in that position he accepted the post of assistant treasurer of the Lawyers' Title and Trust Company, remaining with the company from 1906 to 1919, when he attained the position of vice-president of the American Trust Company, and has acted in that capacity ever since. He is also director, secretary and treasurer of the Great South Bay Water Company. Among the many club and other associations of Mr. Varick may be mentioned the Brooklyn Club, the Bankers' Club, the Montauk Club, the Glen Ridge Country Club, the Holland Society of New York, and the St. Nicholas Society

of Long Island. Mr. Varick and his family attend the Presbyterian Church.

In 1900, Mr. Varick married Edith J. Cadmus, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, and they are the parents of a daughter, Virginia.

EMIL J. ABERLE—A progressive figure in Brooklyn is Emil J. Aberle, whose activities in the printing business have carried him to large prominence. His early experience and training have been of the greatest benefit to him in his more recent interests, and for the past eight years or thereabouts, he has been identified with the "Brooklyn Eagle," in the capacity of manager of the Commercial Job Printing Department. Mr. Aberle is a veteran of the National Guard, and in various interests bears a worthy and progressive part. He is a son of Jacob Aberle, who was born in Switzerland, and was engaged in business as an interior decorator until his death, at which occurred at a comparatively early age, in 1894. The mother, Margaret (Teuscher) Aberle was also born in Switzerland, and she survived her husband for about ten years, passing away in 1904.

Emil J. Aberle was born in Switzerland, January 3, 1872. Receiving his early education in the public schools of his birthplace, also in the high schools of his native land, in both the French and German languages, he came to New York as a young man and mastered the printing trade. This line of endeavor he has followed without interruption since, and for many years was active in leading job printing establishments in the metropolitan area. Forming his present affiliation in 1916, he has made his influence widely felt in the elevation of existing standards in the realm of commercial job printing. Artistic by nature, as well as a master of the craft, Mr. Aberle has done much to encourage the constant elevation of artistic ideals in the printing business as applied to commercial stationery, and his work is considered of outstanding importance in this realm today. He is perhaps best known through his development of the plant of the Brooklyn Eagle Commercial Printing Department, which he has brought to a high state of efficiency. Mr. Aberle is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, and of various trade organizations in the industry in which he is engaged, but is not widely affiliated with club or social life, his business activities largely absorbing his time and energies. In 1890 Mr. Aberle enlisted in the 71st Regiment, National Guard, of the State of New York, in which he served for a period of six years, ranking as top sergeant at the time of his discharge. He is deeply interested in all progressive endeavor, is affiliated with the Masonic Order, and attends the Episcopal Church.

Emil J. Aberle married, in 1894, Margaret Haase, who was born in Brooklyn, and died in 1919, leaving four children: 1. Ralph H., who served during the World War with the 27th Division, American Expeditionary Forces, and is now foreman of the printing establishment of Neumann Brothers, in New York. 2. Budd J., who also served in the 27th Division in France and received his honorable discharge

with the rank of corporal. He is now foreman of the composing room of the Commercial Printing Department of the "Brooklyn Eagle."
3. Madeline, wife of Frank J. Ellis, of Staten Island. 4. Florence.

HERMAN NEADERLAND—In the profession of retailing, Herman Neaderland directs the merchandising policy in the A. I. Namm & Son Department Store in Brooklyn. This institution now ranks as the third largest Department Store in Brooklyn, and among the big retail institutions in the world that conduct their business on a strictly cash basis. The whole of Mr. Neaderland's career has been devoted to this and related lines, both in insurance and advertising, and well-grounded in both strictly business relationships, he demonstrates in his present position the value of the trained executive and prudent counsellor. He has an unflinching interest in the civic and business concerns of Brooklyn, and besides he takes pleasure in devoting a considerable portion of his time to philanthropic work. He is a son of August Neaderland, an engraver by profession, and of Anna Neaderland.

Herman Neaderland was born October 5, 1886, in Brooklyn, and after attending the public schools, he graduated at Erasmus Hall, with the class of 1904, and took a course in Actuarial Science in the evening department of New York University. He then became associated with the Home Life Insurance Company, in New York City. In 1905, he entered the employ of A. I. Namm & Son, in the capacity of messenger for their advertising department. In 1922 he was made second vice-president of the concern. The establishment of A. I. Namm & Son has witnessed an unprecedented growth throughout all its departments within recent years, and a large addition is just now being added for present and future needs. Mr. Neaderland is of the Independent Republican interests in the political field, though he has never held public office. During the course of the World War, he was one of the most active business men in all calls for recruiting and drives service. He personally organized a number of important loan drives, and formed a recruiting station in his store. He served as chairman of many drives. His fraternal affiliations are those of the Free and Accepted Masons; and of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the New York Retail Drygoods Association; and a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and on its arbitration Committee.

He has for many years been a director in the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, the philanthropy which engages his particular attention being social service for Jewish Youth. In that field he has served as president of the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association of Bath Beach, and is now president of the Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst, with which it is merged.

Mr. Neaderland was married, in 1922, in Brooklyn, to Rae Goodman, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, lived most of her life in Brooklyn, and is a daughter of Louis and Rose Goodman, both of Brooklyn.



Herman M. Eastland



JAMES A. STEWART—A broadly prominent figure in present day advance in Brooklyn is James A. Stewart, who is active as vice-president of the Mechanics Bank. Mr. Stewart has been identified with this institution since the completion of his studies, now (1924) a period of thirty-three years, and while this record may readily be summed up in a few words, the long faithfulness and tireless endeavors which it represents would take many pages in the telling. Mr. Stewart is a son of John Stewart, who was born in Dundee, Scotland, and came to America as a young man, engaging in the granite business, continuing thus until his death in 1904. The mother, Jane Milne (Smith) Stewart, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and still survives the husband and father.

James A. Stewart was born in Brooklyn, October 23, 1875. Receiving his education in the local public and high schools, he entered the Mechanics Bank in 1891, in the capacity of junior clerk. His rise through the different grades of responsibility has been a matter of steady progress, and in his present position he commands the esteem and confidence of all. Mr. Stewart is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, a trustee of the Roseville Savings Bank of Brooklyn, and fraternally is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and St. Andrew's Society. His clubs are the Brooklyn and the Garden City Country. He attends the Presbyterian Church.

James A. Stewart married, in 1907, Vera A. Wilkes, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky.

GEORGE EVERETT HAND—Among the builders in the various Long Island communities, Mr. Hand has performed a useful service and achieved an enduring reputation in Smithtown from the fact that most of the structures of any importance whatever in that township are of his own workmanship. During the course of three decades, Mr. Hand has been indefatigable in the front rank of Smithtown's business men for the practical upbuilding of the town; and his construction work is indeed a worth-while monument to his life's plan of industry. He is a son of George E. Hand, who was born at East Setauket, and died in November, 1922, and of Emelia (Wells) Hand, who was born at Stony Brook, and is still living. Mr. Hand, Sr., who was a shipbuilder, held the position of internal revenue officer of Suffolk County, but resigned to accept an appointment by President Grover Cleveland as inspector of vessel hulls for the port of New York, which position he held for a number of years.

Mr. Hand was the man who condemned the passenger steamer "General Slocum."

George Everett (G. Everett) Hand was born May 9, 1867, at East Setauket, and he received his education in the public schools of his birthplace, and at Brooklyn. He at once gave all his energies to the contracting business, and since 1883 he has been one of the foremost builders on Long Island, since 1893 having given his special attention to building at Smithtown, where he has erected every public building,

including the town hall, the public library, the Union Free School Building, the Bank of Smithtown, and the New Bank of Smithtown. One of the organizers of the Bank of Smithtown, he is now its second vice-president and a member of its board of directors. In politics he votes an independent ticket. He is a member of the road committee of the Smithtown Association, and is one of the organizers and has been treasurer of the Volunteer Smithtown Fire Company for seven years. His religious fellowship is with the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Hand married, May 23, 1892, Jennie L. Smith, a daughter of Thomas R. and Lydia (Darling) Smith, both deceased, and they are the parents of Harry Stanley Hand, born January 3, 1893, who married Norma Smith. He is in the auto business in Detroit, Michigan.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN FIELD—In the supervisorship of the town of Huntington, Mr. Field is one of the most active officials in a community whose signs of advancement, both civic and material, are noteworthy as among the townships of its size in Long Island; and few others may be said to be so thoroughly informed as to Huntington's general status and its history. Born and bred here, he surveys from a broad viewpoint the varied interests and concerns that make for the life and progress of the section, as he has been associated as an officer with its public utilities, its educational matters, and postmaster-ship, and for a quarter of a century has shared in leading realty activities. As chairman of the board of supervisors of the county itself, Mr. Field assists in a highly responsible direction of affairs, and is esteemed for his administrative ability and business foresight. He is a son of George and Deborah A. Field, his father a farmer; both parents are deceased.

Abraham Lincoln Field was born October 21, 1870, in Huntington, and he attended District School No. 17 of that town, and the Huntington Union School. He first joined his interests with those of the retail grocery business, and today conducts a real estate, insurance, storage warehouse and auctioneer's business. He holds many offices in the gift of the people, and has held official place for years. He has been Overseer of the Poor for the town, and for twenty-five years was chief of the fire department; he was assistant postmaster of Huntington eleven years (1898-1909), and thirteen years member of the Board of Education of the Huntington Union School; and he is a member of the board of directors of the Bank of Huntington. Mr. Field has been supervisor of the town of Huntington since 1917, and since January 1, 1921, he has been chairman of the board of supervisors of Suffolk County.

Mr. Field's fraternal affiliations are those of Jephtha Lodge, No. 494, Free and Accepted Masons, of Huntington; Ellsworth Lodge, No. 449, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Huntington; Long Island Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Northport; Freeport Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Freeport. He is a member of the Huntington Station Republican Club,

and the Huntington Republican Club, and the North Shore Game Protective Association. He has just been elected president of the Suffolk County Council of Boy Scouts of America. Mr. Field is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Huntington.

Mr. Field married, December 10, 1891, at Huntington, Agnes M. Conklin, a daughter of William H. and Phebe M. Conklin, both deceased.

WILLIAM J. WASON, JR.—In banking as in other branches of business there are opportunities for advancement, and a young man possessed of energy and ambition will, after a time, be well on the road to promotion and success. William J. Wason, Jr., whose career illustrates that truth, was born in Port Jefferson, Long Island, December 7, 1872, and after attending public schools at Port Richmond, Staten Island, and completing his education in the Brooklyn Business College, entered the banking business in 1890, and has continued in it ever since (1924).

In 1895 he accepted a position as bookkeeper for the Kings County Trust Company, and in that concern has risen to the high post of vice-president and trustee of the Kings County Trust Company. Mr. Wason's family comes originally from Bridgeport, Connecticut, where his father was engaged in the hardware business, and his mother, Sarah E. (Connor) Wason, is still a resident. Besides being vice-president and trustee of the Kings County Trust Company, Mr. Wason holds the positions of trustee of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; director of the Flatbush State Bank, also is president and director of the Burns Bros.; and the Flatbush Holding Company; M. & K. Homes and Gardens Company. Mr. Wason attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, and among his club and fraternal affiliations are the following; Brooklyn Club, Union League Club, Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Cortelyou Club, Bankers' Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Free and Accepted Masons, all bodies of York Rite, also the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

William J. Wason, Jr., married, in 1897, Jennie M. Stephens, of Mariners Harbor, Staten Island, and they are the parents of three children: Dorothy J., Mildred E., and William J., 3rd.

BENJAMIN NEWTON BLYDENBURGH, trustee of the town of Northport, Long Island, and for a long time a prominent citizen there, was born at Kings Park, Long Island, June 19, 1874. His parents were John W. and Ann Eliza (Newton) Blydenburgh.

Benjamin N. Blydenburgh was brought up on his father's farm, and received his education in the public school of King's Park. After leaving school he learned telegraphing, and for eleven years was operator at Point Eaton for the Western Union Telegraph Company. Then he became manager for the White Star Gravel Company, which was then engaged in a dredging job at Eaton's Neck. In 1910 he went to Northport and bought an interest in the Northport Ice Company. Mr.

Blydenburgh was a Republican in politics, and he immediately became one of Northport's most active and respected citizens. For ten years he was assessor of the town of Huntington. He was prominent in Alcyone Lodge, No. 695, Free and Accepted Masons; Asharokan Chapter, No. 288, Royal Arch Masons; Huntington Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Huntington Commandery, Knights Templar; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Long Island Encampment, No. 180, and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He held membership in the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Blydenburgh married, in Northport, in February, 1890, Edith Angeline Ireland, daughter of Walter B. and Lavinia (Wood) Ireland. Their children are: John W., Lavinia W., Gordon W., and Dorothy.

HARRY BERGEN—Business abilities and undoubted resourcefulness for the successful promotion of whatever line of endeavor he may have chosen for transient or permanent vocation have been distinguishing features of the undertaking of Mr. Bergen, whose general agency in Brooklyn and Long Island for the Eagle Indemnity Insurance Company is an outstanding headquarters in its special field. His industry and concentration of effort have brought him to the fore as a leader both in business and civic circles, and he holds membership with many prominent groups associated for the general advancement of the community.

Harry Bergen was born in New York City in 1890, and he received his education in the public and the high schools of his birthplace. Upon completing his education in the schools, he was employed in the New York post office for five years, when, having trained himself for a new line of work, he took the position of finger-print expert in the New York City magistrate police courts, at the same time giving practical talks concerning finger-print detection and elucidation, and writing a book upon the subject. He thus continued for five years, and in 1919 he became associated with the insurance business, at first in the agency for the Fidelity Casualty Company, of New York, where he remained one and one-half years. In 1921 he was associated with John Beilman, in a general agency for the New Amsterdam Casualty Company, under the firm title of Beilman & Bergen, which partnership existed until March, 1924, when, disposing of his interest in that company, he established a business under his own name, with offices at No. 135 Remsen Street, where he not only handles the general agency of Brooklyn and Long Island for the Eagle Indemnity Insurance Company, which is a subsidiary of the Royal Indemnity Company, and the U. S. Merchant and Shippers Insurance Company, of the Crum & Forster Fleet of fire companies, but supplies surety bonds and other kinds of insurance. Mr. Bergen votes the Democratic ticket, and he is active in the interests of that party. In 1920 Mr. Bergen was a candidate for the State Senate, but due to the attention necessary for the conduct of his business, he was forced to abandon the campaign.



Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Samuel B. [unclear]

Lewis Historical Pub. Co.



No one was more wide awake to the calls and activities of the World War in Brooklyn than Mr. Bergen, whose chairmanship of the parades and band committees during that period is well remembered, and who was one of the leading men of the hour in the Liberty Loan and all other drives. His fraternal affiliations are those of the Free and Accepted Masons, in his membership with all the bodies of that organization, including Scottish Rite (thirty-second degree) and Shrine, and of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Bergen holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce, the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Science, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Michael Regan Association, the Sixteenth Assembly District Democratic Club, the Brooklyn Brokers' Association, and the Wayne County Country Club.

Mr. Bergen married, in 1913 in Jersey City, Estelle Blutman, of Brooklyn, and they are parents of the following children: Helen Wilmer, and William. The family residence is at No. 38 Orange Court, Brighton Beach, Coney Island.

HOWARD L. KETCHAM—The success of Howard L. Ketcham is founded on practical training along the special lines of his present activity, the ability of the natural executive, and the close attention to affairs and conditions which govern his work. As manager of the banking department of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, he holds leading rank in his chosen field of endeavor in Jamaica. Mr. Ketcham is a son of John Avery Ketcham, born in Orange County, New York, and has been active in the lumber business in New York State. The mother, Frances (Smith) Ketcham, was born in Chemung County, New York. His parents are still living.

Howard L. Ketcham was born at Lockwood, Tioga County, New York, July 7, 1888. Receiving his early education in the local public and high schools, he later attended Saint Regis Falls Academy, in Franklin County, New York, then took a special course in finance. Mr. Ketcham began his career in banking affairs at Saint Regis Falls, as an employee of the First National Bank of that place; later, he accepted the position of assistant cashier of Tupper Lake National Bank, New York, a position which he filled two years. He then participated in the organization of the Redwood National Bank, of Redwood, New York, which he served as cashier for five years. He then became active as a bank accountant in New York City, also filling other responsible positions in the field of accountancy; in September, 1919, he became identified with the Title Guarantee & Trust Company of Jamaica. Serving as mortgage salesman until January of 1921, he was at that time made manager of the banking department, in which capacity he still ably serves. He is a member of the Board of Trade, which he serves as chairman of the membership committee. His fraternal affiliations are, Woodhull Lodge, No. 982, Free and Accepted Masons, of Jamaica; Jamaica Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Ogdensburgh Commandery, No. 54, Knights Templar; and Media Temple, Ancient

Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Lions International, Kew Gardens Country, and the Jamaica. He attends the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES F. DEEHAN—Successfully engaged in surveying and allied interests in Jamaica for many years, James F. Deehan has been active in practice for thirty-seven years and stands among the leaders of his field in this section. He has had to do with much of the important development and expansion of the suburban districts of Long Island, and his work has been constructive in a large degree. He is a son of Timothy and Jane (Dolan) Deehan, his father, who was a farmer of Richmond Hill, is now deceased, the mother is still living.

James F. Deehan was born in Richmond Hill, September 29, 1868, and received his early education in the local public schools, later attending Richmond Hill High School, then completing his studies at St. John Preparatory School, Brooklyn. In 1887 Mr. Deehan opened his own office in Richmond Hill as a surveyor, succeeding Martin V. Johnson who established the interest in 1832. Mr. Deehan's activities extend into Woodhaven and other nearby communities, and he holds a prominent position in his chosen realm. He is now serving as city engineer of Jamaica, and his work is contributing largely to the general advance. An Independent in political affiliation, Mr. Deehan has never been interested in public honors, preferring to leave leadership in political affairs to others. His interests are few outside his work, and he is a member of the Surveyors' and Engineers' Club of Jamaica. He attends St. Benedict Church of Richmond Hill.

ALPHEUS M. MANGAM—Prominently identified with present day advance as cashier and manager of the Globe Exchange Bank, Alpheus M. Mangam holds a broadly noteworthy position in the progress of financial affairs on Long Island. His work is eminently constructive and in his excellent judgment and forward looking attitude the economic security of the people is safeguarded. Mr. Mangam is a son of Henry L. Mangam who was born in New York City and was active in business until his death in 1900. He was a veteran of the Civil War in which he served in the United States Navy. The mother, Henrietta E. (Bollenbach) Mangam, was born in Brooklyn, and died 1921.

Alpheus M. Mangam was born in Brooklyn, December 25, 1885. Receiving his education in the local public schools, he entered banking activities in the employ of the New York National Exchange, otherwise known as the Irving Bank. Remaining for a period of eighteen years, Mr. Mangam rose to an important position in that connection, then in 1920, participated in the organization of the Globe Exchange Bank. He has continued with this institution since, bearing a leading part in its development and success and now serving as cashier and manager. Mr. Mangam is well known in military circles, having enlisted with the rank of private in 1906 in the Old 23rd Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York. He served until 1912,

when he received his honorable discharge, but in the home activities of the World War he bore a leading part. Mr. Mangam is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; the Bankers Club of Brooklyn; the Williamsburg Luncheon Club, and Anchor Lodge, No. 149, Free and Accepted Masons, Plainfield, New Jersey; Long I Grotto; New York Credit Men's Association; Exchange Club of Bedford, Brooklyn, New York. He is a member of the Central Congregational Church.

Alpheus M. Mangam married in 1909, Margaret Robertson, born in Easton, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of two sons: Charles R.; and Everett L.

PHILIP A. BENSON—In the responsible position of secretary of the Dime Savings Bank, of Brooklyn, Philip A. Benson is bearing a leading part in present-day advance, and his work is contributing to the prosperity and well-being of the people. His natural ability and practical experience in business affairs give him an excellent equipment for his present work, and his name is one of significance to the general progress. He is a son of Edward A. Benson, who was born in Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York, and was engaged in real estate and insurance affairs until his death in 1907. The mother, Georgianna (Whann) Benson, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, and still survives the husband and father.

Philip A. Benson was born in New York City, December 17, 1881. His education was begun in the public schools of New Utrecht, in Kings County, and he also attended the public schools of Brooklyn. Later entering New York Preparatory School, he made his professional preparations at the evening classes of New York University and was graduated from the School of Commerce from that institution in 1911. Receiving the degree of Bachelor of Commercial Science in that year, he devoted further time to special study in accounting and in 1912 received the degree of Certified Public Accountant. Before the completion of his education, Mr. Benson became associated with the Realty Association of Brooklyn (1906), and five years later was made assistant treasurer and secretary of this company. In 1917 he identified himself with the Dime Savings Bank, of Brooklyn, in the capacity of assistant secretary, and was eventually elected secretary, which position he now holds. The real estate field still claims a share of Mr. Benson's attention, and for a number of years he has served as lecturer on this subject in the New York University, also lecturing at Columbia University, in connection with the work of American Institute of Banking, on real estate. Mr. Benson is a member of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants; the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; the Bankers' Club of Brooklyn; the Holland Society of New York; the St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island; and the Brookville Country Club. He attends the Grace Reformed Church.

Philip A. Benson married, in 1911, Louise Melville, of Brooklyn,

and they are the parents of four children: William M.; Robert E.; Philip A., Jr.; and Evelyn.

ALBERT H. TAG—A representative figure in present day advance in the world of banking is Albert H. Tag, whose position as manager of the Brooklyn Trust Company's Bedford office places him in high rank in financial circles. He is a son of Casimir Tag, born in New York City, and was active in banking affairs until his death, which occurred in 1914. The mother, Hannah M. (Ockershausen) Tag, was born in New York City, and still survives the husband and father.

Albert H. Tag was born in Brooklyn, December 12, 1885. Receiving his early education in the local schools, he prepared for his higher studies at the Polytechnic Preparatory School, then entered the Polytechnic Institute from which he was graduated in the class of 1906, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Covering a year of Post Graduate work, he received the degree of Master of Science, from the same institution the following year. On the completion of his studies, Mr. Tag entered the employ of the Devoe & Reynolds Company, and later was variously engaged until 1918. He then identified himself with the Brooklyn Trust Company with which concern he has since been active, now filling the responsible position of manager of its Bedford branch. Mr. Tag is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; fraternally is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons; also retaining his affiliation with the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. He finds his chief leisure interest in out of door pursuits, and is a member of the Rumson Country Club. He attends the Episcopal Church.

Albert H. Tag married in 1911, Claire Van Wynen, who was born in Brooklyn.

RICHARD WILLIS GOSLIN—An active and useful career spent in insurance advance is the record of Richard Willis Goslin, who now stands among the most influential men of his day as superintendent of the Prudential interests in the Flatbush district. Mr. Goslin has been with the same concern for more than thirty years, and during this entire period has been engaged in constructive and intensive endeavor in this particular realm of progress; thus he has attained an outstanding position in insurance affairs and is acknowledged an authority in every branch of life insurance.

The Goslin family has been in America for more than two hundred years, having come from England as pioneers with William Penn. The family settled in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and in every generation has borne a noteworthy part in the professional, commercial and industrial advance of the Republic.

Ellis Goslin, father of Richard W. Goslin, was born in Bristol, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1836, and died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1907. He was a carriage manufacturer by occupation. He always held to the Quaker faith, of which his ancestors for so many



Richard W. Foster



generations had been adherents. He married, Mary Jane Hall, born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 16, 1840, and died at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1906.

Richard Willis Goslin was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1873. He received a practical, although limited, education in the public schools of his birthplace, and at the age of fourteen years entered the employ of Jonas Long, of Wilkes-Barre, then a prominent dry goods dealer of that city. Remaining with Mr. Long until his twentieth year, Mr. Goslin, on March 18, 1893, identified himself with the Prudential Life Insurance Company of America, as agent in the Wilkes-Barre district. He was promoted to assistant superintendent in the same district on February 25, 1895, and continued there until 1908, when he was transferred to Troy, New York, as a superintendent. Filling this responsible office in the Troy district until February 16, 1914, Mr. Goslin was then transferred to the Brooklyn district in the same capacity, where he continued, with offices at No. 32 Court Street, Brooklyn, until December 1, 1923. He was then transferred to the Flatbush district, one of the largest and most important fields of the Prudential concern. His offices are now located at No. 922 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and from this center he covers a heavily-populated territory, which, in the nature of the case, would require the attention of a man of large ability and broad experience. Mr. Goslin holds a leading position in insurance affairs in the metropolitan area, and commands the esteem and confidence not only of those immediately connected with him in the Prudential organization, but of every cotemporary in this and other fields of advance. Mr. Goslin is individually interested in various financial institutions as a stockholder, including the United States Title Guaranty Company, People's Trust Company, Equitable Trust Company, also the Dime Bank of Wilkes-Barre, the Home Title Insurance Company, and the Lambert Motor Company of Brooklyn.

In his special field of insurance, Mr. Goslin has been recognized as a writer of ability, and has contributed at one time or another to the "Brooklyn Citizen" and other dailies, as well as to the strictly insurance periodicals. In his graphic and forceful style, which combines logic with an excellent command of English, Mr. Goslin's argument for the monthly income policy, published in the "Brooklyn Citizen," included the following:

It can be made to be your anchor to windward, the best thing in your scheme of financial progress. It helps you to save money in a simple, easy way, and you can get your cash in after life when it is often apt to be greatly needed.

The cheeriest days of your life should be spent when your wage-earning period is over, when past thrift and foresight have made old comforts remain, and when all the little necessities of life are provided for.

Mr. Goslin is affiliated with the Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons; Troy Lodge, No. 141, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; is a member of the executive committee of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York; a member of the Brook-

lyn Chamber of Commerce, and the Flatbush Chamber of Commerce. He has endorsed all worthy endeavor along any line of advance. During the World War he acted as vice-chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of Brooklyn, and also as chairman, representing the insurance division. Mr. Goslin is affiliated with St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

Richard Willis Goslin married, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1901, Estella Blair, born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1877, a daughter of Brice S. and Florence (Davenport) Blair, both parents now deceased, her father formerly one of the largest contractors of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. and Mrs. Goslin are the parents of three sons: 1. Brice Blair, born February 21, 1903. 2. Richard Willis, Jr., born October 21, 1912. 3. Robert Hall, born February 3, 1915, all living.

HENRY STANTON MOTT—Innumerable are the instances of young men starting life on a small scale at the bottom of the ladder of commercial prosperity and success, who, impelled by the energy of striving for better things, a larger scope of work and interest, fuller and more varied life, have sooner or later arrived at the goal they have set themselves in their youthful days.

Henry Stanton Mott, a native of Northport, Long Island, who occupies leading position in connection with several financial concerns, is the type of business man, who no matter where and how he had started life, would have worked his way up through all obstacles and difficulties, which are a hinderance only to the diffident and mediocre, but act as an added spur to men of grit, enterprise and commercial vision. Born on March 25, 1855, as a son of James A. Mott, a native of Centerport, Long Island, and captain of an inland coasting vessel, and Mary (Suydam) Mott, also born in Centerport, Mr. Mott received his education in the public schools of his native place and Brooklyn, and with this equipment and an honest and energetic will to give a good account of himself and prove a success in life, he purchased a country store in partnership with A. C. Tillotson, and conducted it under the firm name of Tillotson & Mott. He soon found his way into the real estate and insurance business, and having continued in it for eighteen years, in 1891, started a private banking firm of his own, under the firm name of Henry S. Mott, Banker. This concern later was merged into a larger one, under the name of the Bank of Northport. It then underwent another change. Having grown in the amount of business transacted and general importance to the community, it was merged into the Northport Trust Company with Henry S. Mott as director and president. Mr. Mott also occupies other leading financial positions, being a director of the First National Bank of Huntington, president and director of the Citizens' National Bank of Northport, and a director of the Commercial Bank, Trust and Title Company, of Miami, Florida. In politics, Mr. Mott is a member of the Republican Party, and has held the position of justice of the peace

of the town of Huntington, Long Island; collector of taxes and member of the school board; and is vice-president of the Northport Water Works Company. His fraternal and club associations include membership in Alcyone Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the American State Bankers' Association; and of the Northport and Independent Yacht clubs. In religion he is a keen and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and superintendent of the Sunday School, and president of the board of trustees of his church.

Henry S. Mott married, in 1876, at Northport, Long Island, Camilla A. Wood, a native of Brooklyn, New York, daughter of Albert A. and Margaret E. (Baldwin) Wood. Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Mott are the parents of six children, all born at Northport: 1. Charles S., who married Sarah Fribley, and they have two children: Vera Frances and Audrey. 2. Mary S., married John H. Diefenbach. 3. James A., who married Florence Dempsey. 4. Harry T., who married Emma Call, and they have two children: Clarence and Harriett. 5. Camilla V., married Howard T. Lefferts. 6. Kenneth L., married Effie Clarke. Mr. and Mrs. Mott have a beautiful home on Woodbine Avenue, where they entertain extensively.

COLONEL EDWARD A. SIMMONS, who has lived all of his life in Brooklyn, excepting three years when as a boy he was with his parents in Kansas and Colorado to which places his father went in search of health, left school at the age of fourteen to help support his widowed mother. His first job was with A. D. Matthews & Sons, then the third largest dry goods store in Brooklyn, where he started at \$1.50 a week. Some three months later, in September, 1889, he entered the employ of what is now the Simmons-Boardman Publishing Company, No. 30 Church Street, New York City, at \$5 a week.

With the Simmons-Boardman Publishing Company Colonel Simmons served successively as assistant to the news editor, advertising clerk, advertising salesman, secretary, treasurer, vice-president and finally president, having acquired ownership of a majority of the stock in 1912. At the time Colonel Simmons started to work with the company of which he is now the head, it published one paper, the "Railroad Gazette," now known as the "Railway Age." In addition thereto it now publishes the "Railway Mechanical Engineer," "Railway Engineering and Maintenance," "Railway Electrical Engineer," "Railway Signal Engineer," "Marine Engineering and Shipping age" and "The Boiler Maker," together with most of the standard books on transportation by rail and water.

While climbing the ladder in the Simmons-Boardman institution, Colonel Simmons started three other concerns, the American Saw Mill Machinery Company, the American Saw Works and the American Machine Tool Company, all of Hackettstown, New Jersey, and of each

of which he is now the executive head. The American Saw Mill Machinery Company, the largest manufacturers in America of portable saw mills and other wood-working machines, built some 2,000 machines for use by the American Expeditionary Forces in France and Belgium and received a citation for their efficiency. The American Machine Tool Company was organized in 1916 primarily to help supply Great Britain with lathes and other metal working machines for war purposes, of which she was then badly in need.

Colonel Simmons was born in the Bedford Section of Brooklyn, March 20, 1875, and now lives at No. 1625 Ditmas Avenue, Flatbush.

Colonel Simmons is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Knights Templar, and belongs to Kismet Temple, Long I Grotto and the Sojourners' Club; and is a member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Also, he is an associate member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and an affiliate of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and belongs to the following clubs: Engineers' Club, Railroad Club, Bankers' Club, Army and Navy Club of America and Automobile Club of America, New York City; Musconetcong Country Club of Hackettstown, New Jersey; Engineers' Country Club of Roslyn, Long Island; The Union League, Philadelphia; the Congressional Country Club, Washington, D. C.; the Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, New York; the Atlantic Yacht Club, Hamilton Club and Knickerbocker Field Club of Brooklyn.

Although forty-three years old, and the head of a family as well as the chief executive officer of four corporations at the time of our entry into the war, Colonel Simmons volunteered his services in connection with the engineer regiments which were later recruited for service with the American Military Railways in France. At the same time the Construction Division which functioned as a separate corps, although without a distinct insignia, was being formed, and men of Colonel Simmons' ability, a combination of organization and direction and engineering knowledge, were needed. Thus it happened that instead of going overseas after being commissioned a major in the Quartermaster Corps on February 19, 1918, he was ordered to report to the Chief of the Construction Division and was at once assigned to the job of officer in charge of building the hospital at Fox Hills, Staten Island. Later he was placed in charge of all new army construction work in and around New York Harbor, excepting the Brooklyn Army Base, which was then about half finished. In October, 1918, it was decided that Colonel Simmons' application for overseas' service would be passed through channels for completion, but on November 21, ten days after the armistice had been signed, the papers were returned by the Adjutant General's office with the indorsement "due to existing conditions, the Department has adopted the policy of disapproving all requests for transfer." Colonel Simmons now holds a commission of that rank in the Officers' Reserve Corps. He was promoted from major to lieutenant-colonel and colonel, respectively, on his war record.

Colonel Simmons belongs to the New York Chapter of the Military Order of the World War; the New York Post of the Society of American Military Engineers; is Past Commander of Kings County Post, No. 500, and Past County Commander of Kings County of The American Legion, and is now Commander of Construction Division Post, No. 10, of that organization.

In 1914 he married Ida Boone Rines and has three children: Aline, age eight, Doris, age six, and Elizabeth, age one and one-half years (1925).

JOHN F. CARSON, D.D., LL.D. is the pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1860. His education was in the public school and in the West Philadelphia Academy. In 1881 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1885 from the Reformed Presbyterian Seminary of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. At his graduation five churches had invited Mr. Carson to become their pastor, Brooklyn, New York; Northwood, Ohio; Newark, Ohio; Alleghany, Pennsylvania; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Carson accepted the call to Brooklyn because he believed it opened the larger opportunity.

On May 20, 1885, Mr. Carson was ordained to the ministry and installed as pastor of the Brooklyn Church. During these years Dr. Carson has been invited to accept the pastorate of churches in Baltimore, Chicago, Minneapolis, Newton, New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Washington, D. C., but has declined all invitations because of the large opportunity for service that his Brooklyn Church gave and because of the unwavering devotion and loyalty of the people of the Brooklyn Church.

Dr. Carson has been conspicuous in the councils and work of the Presbyterian Church, United States of America. He was chairman of the National Service Commission of the Presbyterian Church during the war. He has been a member of the important boards of the Church, and is now a member of the Church Election Board and of the Board of Foreign Missions. In 1912-1913 he was moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the highest ecclesiastical distinction that can be bestowed upon a Presbyterian minister. For several years Dr. Carson was chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment, receiving his commission from Governor Roosevelt. He is a director in several of the educational and charitable boards of this city, and a member of the Brooklyn Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is the president of the Stony Brook Assembly, a religious and educational society on Long Island, and is president of the Stony Brook School for Boys, a flourishing preparatory school at Stony Brook, Long Island.

HOBART CARSON FASH, known on Long Island as the leader and organizer of the commuters' fight against higher railroad rates, lived at No. 1615 Avenue I, Brooklyn.

Mr. Fash was a thirty-second degree Mason, one of the outstanding

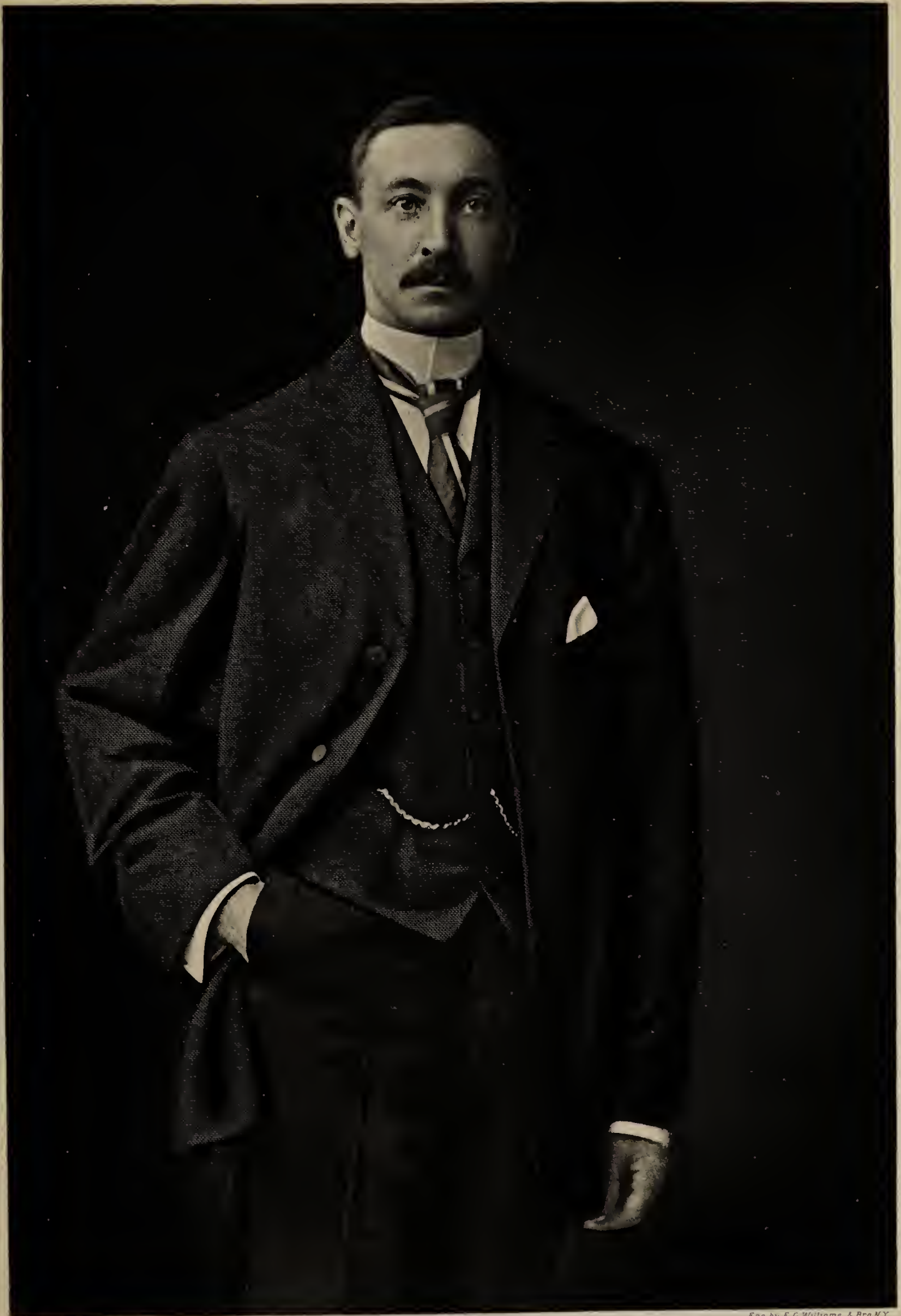
Masons of Suffolk County, and Past Master of Amityville Lodge, No. 977. He was the Master of that lodge at the time it obtained its charter, and was historian of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. He made his home in Amityville for several years. Mr. Fash was the organizer of the Long Island Commuters' Association which carried on the fight against the proposed increase of Long Island commutation rates from 20 to 40 percent and he lived to see a partial victory of the cause in the failure of the Pennsylvania Railroad to increase the terminal rent. He was familiarly known as the "Paul Revere" of Long Island.

He was a writer and publicity man, born in Brooklyn, and educated in the common schools. On his mother's side his family went back to Revolutionary days and an ancestor, Ebenezer Carson, was an aide to General Washington. He was of the oldest Knickerbocker strain on the father's side, the family line extending back to the days prior to Peter Stuyvesant.

At one time he helped edit the financial sections of the "New York Tribune" and the "Herald." He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and prominent in civic work in Amityville. He died February 19, 1925.

HENRY HAMILTON MASTERS—In an industry that of recent years has returned to its former prestige in America, shipbuilding, Henry Hamilton Masters spent the active years of his life. Of English birth and educated in his native land, his American residence dated from 1901, and from that time until his passing in 1924 he filled a place of increasing importance in consulting engineering and surveying aspects of shipbuilding. He ranked among the leading authorities in his field and the knowledge and skill that were his were translated into vessels that have contributed toward the restoration of the American flag to its rightful place upon the sea.

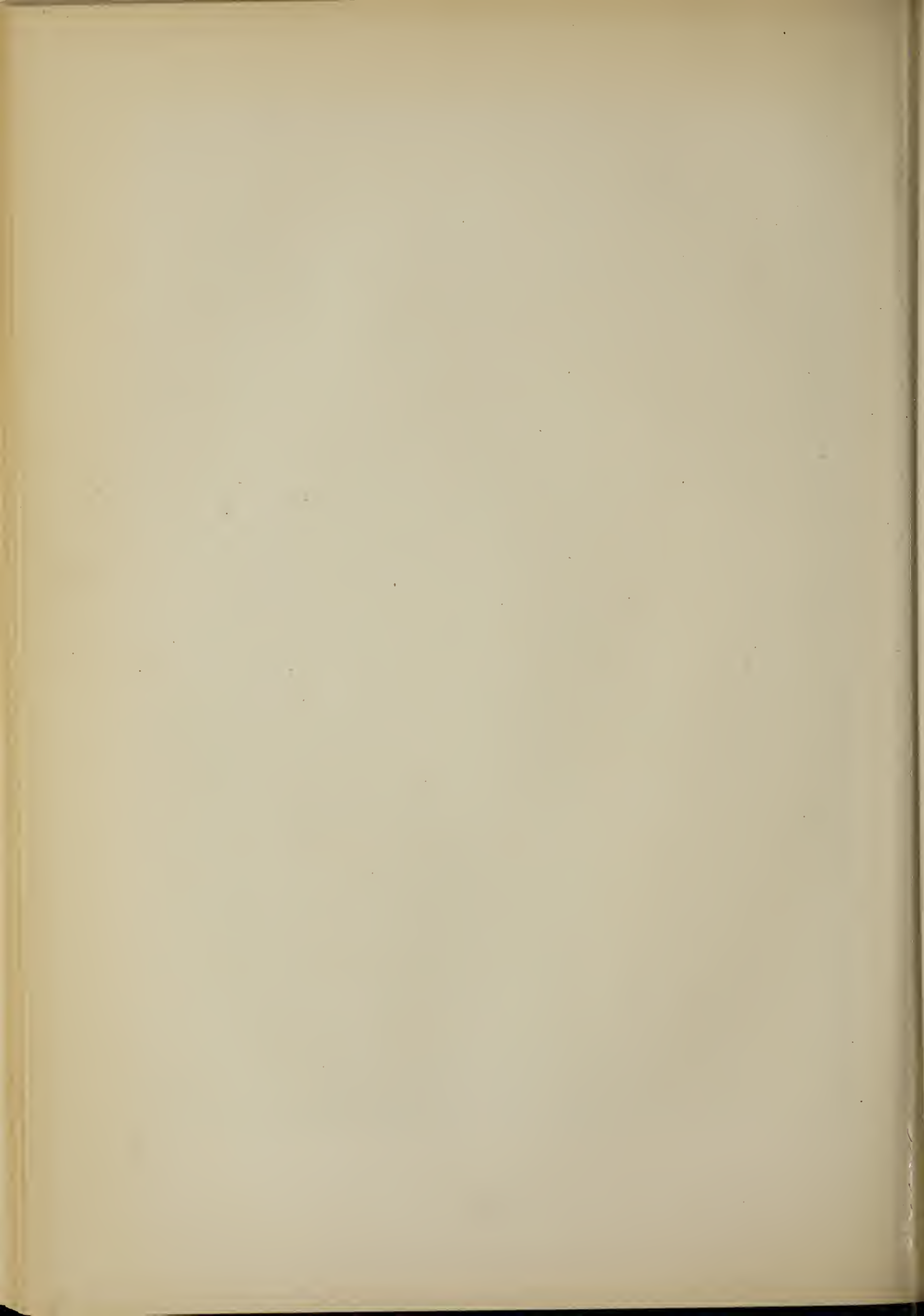
Henry Hamilton Masters was born at Rock Ferry, Cheshire, England, June 11, 1869, son of Francis Hamilton and Elizabeth (Lutwyche) Masters. After attending private schools in Rock Ferry, he began the study of engineering, determined upon marine engineering as the field of his life work, and completed his course at sea, where he spent several years gaining that knowledge of his calling which study of theory and principle alone could never give. He possessed an especial talent for drafting, a professional qualification which always was valuable. One of his associations was with the Mersey Engine Works, African Steamship Company (Elder, Dempster & Company), and at the time of his resignation he received from his co-workers a dressing case as a gift indicative of their respect and esteem. Mr. Masters came to the United States February 2, 1901, established as a consulting engineer and surveyor of shipbuilding, and soon acquired reputation and a following in the metropolitan shipbuilding district. Of particular local interest was his supervision of the construction of the steamship "Benjamin B. Odell," named in honor of former Governor Odell, of



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Henry "The Astron"



New York, a vessel familiarly known from its daily Hudson River trips.

In 1906 Mr. Masters entered the Booth American Shipping Corporation, Incorporated, as superintendent, and he was also identified with Alfred Holt & Company in the same capacity until his death. He was a member of the Institute of Naval Architects and he was frequently called upon for expert engineering testimony in the arbitration of disagreements, his advice and recommendations, recognized as the impartial and incorruptible findings of an authority, in almost every instance forming the basis of settlement. Mr. Masters' ability and efficiency in his chosen line of endeavor brought him advisory connections with many world-known shipping interests, among the number the Cunard Steamship Company, the Quebec, White Star, Bell Brothers, Merritt & Chapman, Mather & Company, Johnson & Higgins, Joseph Lowrey, and the Isherwood lines, with all of which he was intimately connected during his career and throughout the late World War, his activities afterward, and up until the time of his death, being confined to the Booth and Holt interests.

Henry Hamilton Masters was married on October 2, 1905, to Grace Evelyn McKenzie, daughter of John Edward and Annie (Porter) McKenzie, of Wickford, Rhode Island, great-granddaughter of Admiral Porter, an Englishman who came to America, espoused the Colonial cause, and fought against Great Britain in the Revolutionary War.

Henry Hamilton Masters' death occurred February 5, 1924, cutting short in full course a career that had placed him in the forefront of his profession in his adopted country. The memory of him which survives is that of a man worthy of all respect and confidence in practical affairs as in private relations, a gentleman who found in his home and in his friendships opportunity for the expression of an earnest devotion and a sympathetic understanding of his fellows. Henry Hamilton Masters is deserving of that highest tribute of human endeavor—that he found his place of greatest usefulness and there met every demand made upon him.

The death of Henry Hamilton Masters called forth countless expressions of sympathy and condolence, Mrs. Masters receiving telegrams and letters from all parts of the world. William Cunningham, the secretary of Booth & Company, Inc., wrote as follows:

I was very much shocked and grieved to hear of the loss you have sustained, and on behalf of the staff here, as well as myself, I am writing to you to express our profound sympathy for you in your great sorrow.

The Booth Steamship Company, of Liverpool, conveyed their deepest sympathy through the American offices, and Alfred Holt & Company expressed their sorrow as follows:

It was with deep regret that we heard of the death of Mr. Masters. We had in all respects formed a very high opinion of him and we are sure his loss will be felt keenly by all with whom he came in contact, either direct or through your goodselves in his capacity as Superintendent Engineer.

CHARLES LOTT SCHENCK—The name of Charles Lott Schenck is well known throughout the banking circles of Long Island and the

Metropolitan area. As a financier his ability, judgment and efficiency is unquestioned, and he occupies an important place in the present day world of finance.

Charles L. Schenck is a descendant of a family long prominent in the history of Long Island, being a representative of the seventh generation removed from Johannes Schenck, the founder of the Long Island branch of this family. In every movement which resulted in progress and advancement the family of Schenck was closely identified.

Charles Lott Schenck was born at New Utrecht, Kings County, Long Island, in 1870, a son of the late Dr. Teunis Schenck, a successful physician and surgeon, and Sarah E. (Lott) Schenck. His early education was acquired in the local public schools, following which he entered and was graduated from the old Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. Upon the completion of his schooling, Mr. Schenck decided upon banking as the profession in which his ability would best find suitable expression, and with this end in view he embarked upon his career as a teller of the People's Trust Company. For a period of more than thirty years he has been connected with this bank, and by steady application to the business at hand he has advanced himself to the office of vice-president, and in addition holds membership on the board of directors. Meanwhile, his connections and affiliations with other banking concerns and financial institutions have increased in number until at the present time (1924) in addition to holding the vice-presidency and a directorship with the People's Trust Company, he is also a trustee of the Greater New York Savings Bank, a director of the Brooklyn and Canarsie Realty Company, a member of the Executive Counsel of the American Banker's Association, and the chairman for New York State of its State Legislative Counsel. Formerly, he served as treasurer of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, of which body he is still a member, and during the late World War he was an active member of the Brooklyn Liberty Loan Committees.

Mr. Schenck is past chairman of Group VII, of the New York State Bankers' Association; a member and past president of the Bankers' Club of Brooklyn; present trustee and treasurer of the Holland Society of New York; and a member of the executive committee of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Other societies, clubs and social organizations in which he holds membership are as follows: Society of Colonial Wars; Kings County Historical Society; Brooklyn Club; Hamilton Club; Cherry Valley Club; Brooklyn Museum; Brooklyn Institute; the Society of Arts and Sciences of New York; the Dutch Church Club; the Rotary Club; and the Polytechnic Alumni Association. He is also a member and past-president of the Saint Nicholas Society of Nassau Island (1917-1918). A unique fact in connection with this society is that the Schenck family has supplied the organization with three of its presidents. Dr. Peter L. Schenck, an uncle of Charles L. Schenck, served from 1906 to 1909;

while a brother of Charles L. Schenck, Willard P. Schenck, served in the same capacity from 1914 to 1915.

Charles Lott Schenck married, 1903, in Brooklyn, New York, Anita M. Simonson, a daughter of Charles D. and Emilie Simonson, residents of Brooklyn, New York. To Charles Lott and Anita M. (Simonson) Schenck has been born one son, John Cornell Schenck.

GEORGE HADDEN—Among the men prominent in banking and real estate circles in Brooklyn George Hadden also was vice-president of the Brooklyn Union Publishing Company, and publisher of "The Brooklyn Standard-Union." Mr. Hadden was long connected with the Hamilton Trust Company, and when that institution was merged with the Chase National Bank he was placed in charge of the branch with the title of assistant vice-president of the Chase National Bank. He was also a trustee of the Union Dime Savings Bank, a director of the Livingston Realty Company, the Brooklyn Union Publishing Company and treasurer and a director of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange. He was also a trustee of the estate of William Berri, president of the Brooklyn Union Publishing Company.

Mr. Hadden was a veteran of the Twenty-third Regiment, and was actively interested in the Boy Scout movement in Brooklyn, being treasurer of the Brooklyn Council. He was a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Anglo-Saxon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Royal Arcanum, the Iowa Society and the Brooklyn, Montauk, Crescent Athletic, Hamilton, Hempstead Country and the Brooklyn Riding and Driving clubs.

He lived at No. 1716 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, and left a widow, Mrs. Clara Weston Hadden, and a son, Weston Hadden.

CHARLES A. BOODY—In Brooklyn and in the entire Metropolitan area the name of Charles A. Boody is well and widely known, for his name is synonymous with integrity, ability, and efficiency in local banking and financial circles. Mr. Boody has achieved success and attained his present position by unremitting hard work and by constant application to the study of the many and varied phases of monetary matters. Today, as president of the People's Trust Company, as a director of other banking institutions, and as a director of many industrial organizations, he stands in the very first rank of Long Island's financiers and business executives.

Charles A. Boody was born in Brooklyn, New York, August 23, 1870, a son of David A. and Abbie (Treat) Boody. His father was born in Maine, but removed to Brooklyn, New York, and there has been actively engaged during his long and useful life as the senior partner of the Boody-Mc Lellan Company.

Charles A. Boody received his early education in the Polytechnic Preparatory School, following which he entered and was graduated from the Polytechnic Institute. In 1889, upon the completion of his education, he at once embarked on his career by entering the employ

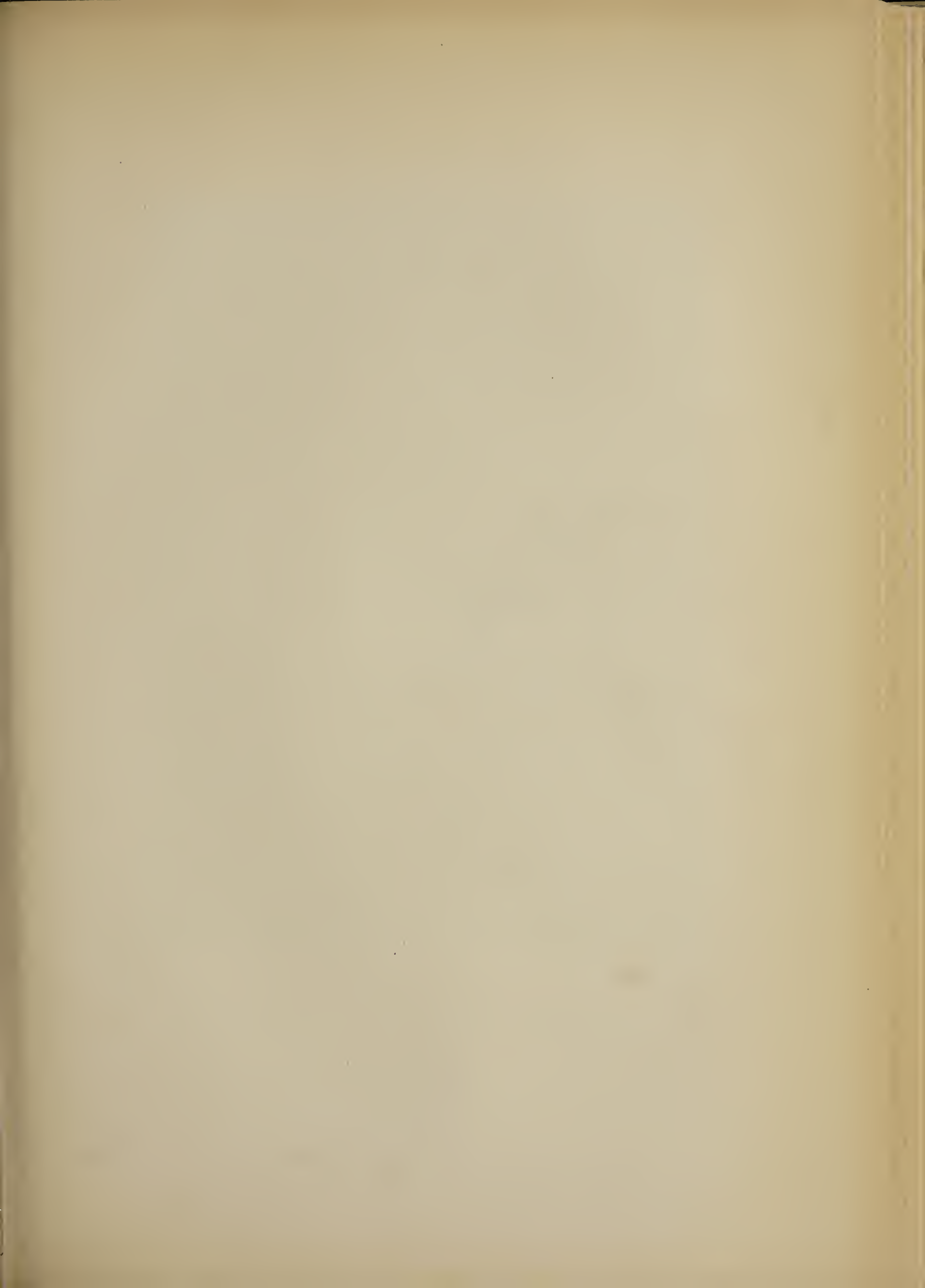
of the People's Trust Company in the capacity of clerk. He was appointed assistant secretary in 1892. His ability and efficiency in this office brought him the appointment of secretary in 1903, and in 1907 he was made president of the People's Trust Company, in which capacity he has ably served since, and at the present time (1924) is discharging the duties devolving upon this highly important office. To this able executive the People's Trust Company owes much of its progress during the last two decades. He is a director of the American Surety Company, a director of the Guardian Life Insurance Company, and of the United States Title Guarantee Company and the South Brooklyn Savings Institute. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Great South Bay Water Company, the Brooklyn Edison Company, the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation, the New York Rapid Transit Corporation, the Nassau Electric Railroad, and the Brooklyn-Queens County Railroad.

Politically, Mr. Boody has been an Independent. His clubs include, among others, the following: Hamilton Club, Excelsior Club, Bankers' Club of New York City, Engineers' Club of New York City, Engineers' Country Club, the Garden City Golf Club, the Cold Stream Golf Club, and the Seaview Golf Club. He is also an active member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Boody is a golf enthusiast, and, when the exigencies of business allow, is to be found on the links of one of the above named organizations, participating in this ancient and deservedly popular Scottish game.

Charles A. Boody married, in Brooklyn, New York, in 1893, Maud Gurney, a native of Brooklyn, and a daughter of Richard and Clara (Nichols) Gurney. To Charles A. and Maud (Gurney) Boody has been born one child, a daughter, Constance, born February 20, 1907. The family residence is at No. 103 Willow Street, Brooklyn, New York.

COLONEL H. EDMUND BULLIS was for two years industrial secretary of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce when he was called into service by the War Department, and left Brooklyn, February 1, 1925, to take up his duties with the general staff of the United States Army at Washington, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He became an assistant to General Hugh A. Drum, in charge of the Operations and Training Division of the general staff of the War Department. Colonel Bullis represents the interests of the organized Reserve Corps in Washington and is responsible for the preparation of the Reserve Corps budget, which is included in the Army Appropriations bill. During the summer months he inspects various reserve officers training camps throughout the United States.

Colonel Bullis arranged the itinerary and made plans for the entertainment of the Premier, Edouard Herriot, on his recent visit to the United States in 1924. For a number of years he has been active in helping to promote more cordial relations between France and





W. J. Allison

the United States. He also had charge in 1922 of the trip to America of the Chinese High Commission.

Before coming to Brooklyn, Colonel Bullis had been in business for a number of years in the far East, with headquarters in Manila. He has traveled extensively in twenty-eight different countries, and a few years ago was honored for his exploration work in Borneo by being made a fellow of the Royal Geographic Society of London. In 1921 he was sent on a special mission to Indo-China, Siam, Federated Malay States, Java and the Straits Settlements by Governor Leonard Wood of the Philippine Islands.

Colonel Bullis was born in Manlius, New York, July 24, 1888, and was graduated from Cornell University in 1909. He saw active service over-seas during the war, has written freely about his travels and studies in foreign lands, and has been in great demand as a speaker wherever his talent in this direction has been known. He is actively interested in many New York clubs, including the Circumnavigators, S. A. R., Patriots and Founders, Brooklyn Rotary, Kings County Historical Society, Long Island Historical Society, and is an officer of the Sojourners' Club, Brooklyn Reserve Officers' Association, and Huawi Club of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church.

Colonel Bullis was brought to Brooklyn to reorganize the Membership Department of the Chamber of Commerce and afterward was made industrial manager. In the latter capacity he represented the Brooklyn Chamber at many hearings and meetings.

Colonel Bullis married Miriam Payne, of Brooklyn, July 7, 1923. Colonel and Mrs. Bullis live at Chevy Chase, D. C.

WADE HAMPTON ALLISON—The career of Wade Hampton Allison, of Brooklyn, is of more than passing interest to any record of Long Island, and as president of the Permanent Mortgage Corporation, with offices at No. 98 Livingston Street, he stands among the leaders of progress in financial affairs. Mr. Allison is a man of broad and practical experience, who has approached his responsibilities constructively from the beginning and has become one of the substantial and honored men of his day. He is a son of George Monroe and Mary Elizabeth (Sadler) Allison, his father a farmer. Mr. Allison, was only seven years old when his father died.

Wade Hampton Allison was born in Granbury, Texas, January 4, 1879. Receiving a practical education in the public schools, he attended a typical "Little Red School House," of which so few are now left. Mr. Allison's natural grasp of affairs and keen interest in every phase of passing events with which he comes in touch have formed the most important influences, without doubt, in his educational equipment and he gained his early experience as a salesman in a retail and wholesale hardware and implement enterprise. Active for six years in that connection, he then established a grocery store as an independent dealer, conducting a retail interest. In connection with that enterprise he acted as agent for the International Harvester Com-

pany, but after fifteen months of experience was induced to accept a flattering opportunity to sell the entire business. The next few years Mr. Allison devoted to travel as a representative of leading business concerns, and during this period he made a special study of finance in general and the mortgage business in particular. Locating in Brooklyn in 1917, he established his present interest, becoming president of the corporation which he has led to more than usual success. Mr. Allison's broad familiarity with conditions in many parts of the United States, and his close study of those phases of international relations which affect the financial world, have been strong assets in his favor in his present activities, and it is as a man of broad vision, and indeed as an authority, that he is regarded in his present realm.

Mr. Allison is interested in every branch of progressive endeavor, and is fraternally affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he holds the thirty-second degree, also is a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is further a member of the Crescent Club; the Brooklyn Club; the Rotary Club; the Kings County Terrace Club; the Cold Stream Golf Club, and the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. He attends the Baptist Church.

Wade Hampton Allison married, in Granbury, Texas, on August 9, 1895, Fanny V. Flake, daughter of Martin Van Buren and Mary Sue (Williams) Flake, and they are the parents of two daughters: Corrie Irene, who married Gregory Stidd; and Mary Sue. The family residence is at No. 1921 Avenue K, Brooklyn.

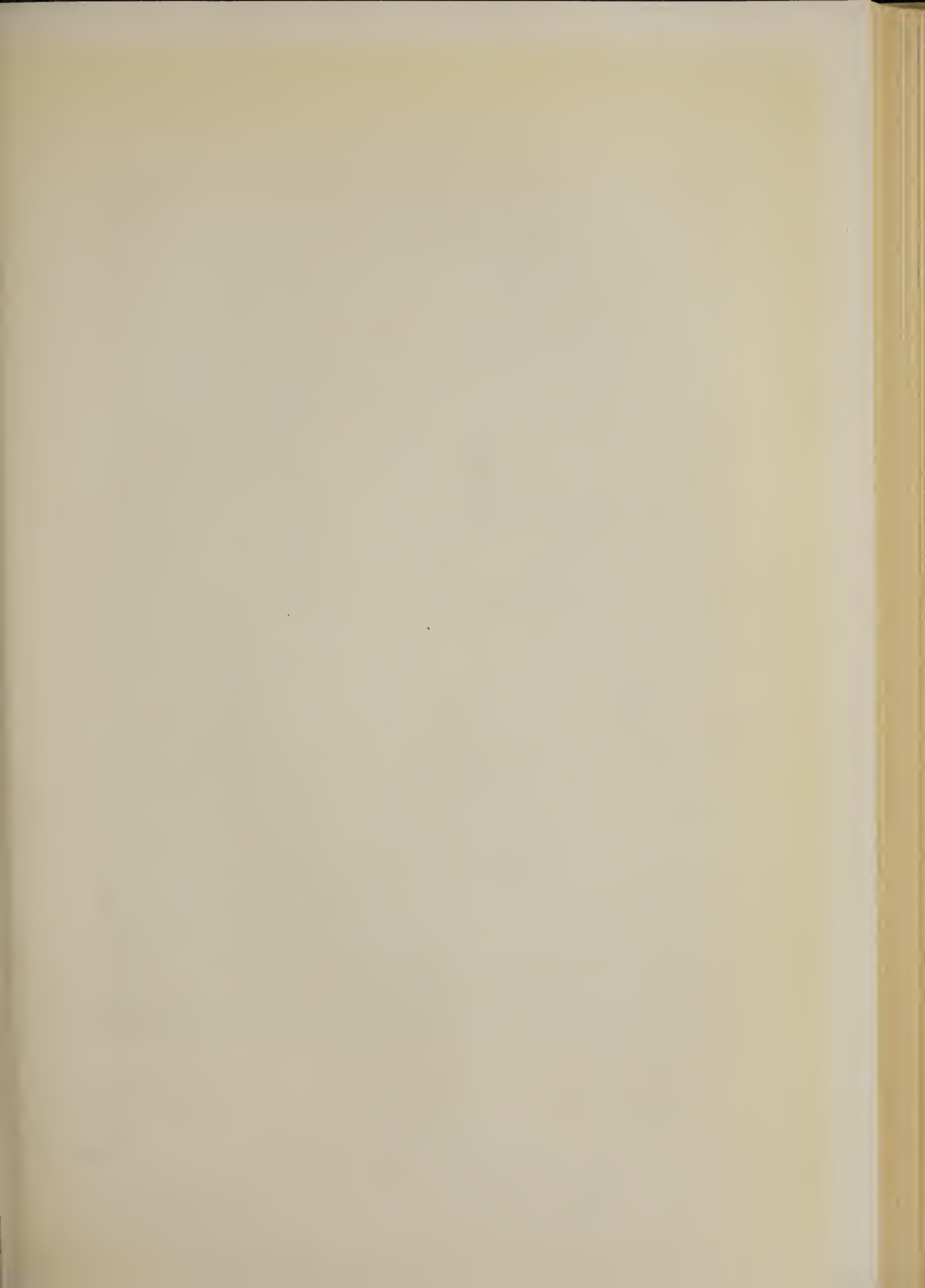
HAL B. FULLERTON, director of Agriculture for the Long Island Railroad, furnished his own autobiography which follows:

I was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 15, 1857. Father a scion of Bostonese and Harvard nobility, mother the fifteenth child of the French and Spanish pioneers of Cincinnati. Education assorted, running from an abandoned back district log cabin, through *early Western* schools to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of Cincinnati. In these various halls of learning I learned to learn, and having lived nigh most the Biblical limit, and travelled frequently and swiftly, I have picked up and stored away a conglomeration of assorted knowledge, in the early days of the Pennsylvania oil country, the multifarious doings of early days in Texas, and a foreign finish through consorting with descendants of the Aztecs, Toltecs, Yaquis, Yuquetecas, and even *Chicemeccas*, with a slight intermingling at times, the reverse of elevating association with assorted Americans, Englishmen, Swiss, French, Bavarians and Saxons scattered about all sections of Mexico from the Rio Grande to Central America.

Having had brief sojourn in Canada, New Brunswick, and the West Indies, and having reached early manhood and a fair degree of maturity, I felt justified in coaxing a Long Island girl of Saxon, Bohemian Gypsy, Holland Dutch and Welsh ancestry to marry me, was raised in Jephtha Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and was coaxed to give up the export business which I knew thoroughly, and tackle railroading, of which I knew nothing all the same year.

I have had the honor to serve under five extremely high grade men recognized in the world as big enough to handle the most intricate railroad problem known to man and have been trusted with the handling of various lines of territorial development foreign to the regulation railroad lines.

In 1905 the courageous far seeing President, Ralph Peters, turned over the job to my life partner and myself of definitely discovering whether Nature was right about the extraordinary plant producing capabilities of Long Island and her teachings were worth





W. K. Kilham

following, or the much easier, entirely contrary notion based on Colonial Day's superstition and modern theory, notions and guesses of the impractical.

Starting in 1905 in the "Scrub Oak" waste of the North Shore of the Blessed Isle we cleared by dynamite and proved Nature one hundred per cent right and all mankind dead wrong by successfully raising three hundred varieties in 1906. This being credited entirely to a mysterious, occult knowledge on our part that there was only this specific eighteen acres capable of sustaining plant growth in the four hundred odd thousand acres of idle area on the Island, the Railroad's Agricultural Department was dated to try to repeat in the "Pine Barrens" in the Central Section along the Main Line of the Long Island Railroad.

This debt was promptly accepted by the Big Chief and ourselves, and in 1907, after clearing by dynamite and the use of nothing in the way of fertility introduction beyond that practiced by Adam, Noah, my pioneer granddad and others, we have successfully produced crops from 982 varieties and strains of tree, bush and vine fruits as well as the entire line of vegetables produced anywhere in the United States or Europe and quite a number from Asia, Africa and the various Indies.

CHARLES DUNCAN LEVERICH was for almost half a century director of the Bank of New York, of which his father, Charles P. Leverich, was the head during and after the Civil War. Charles Duncan Leverich made his home in his country seat of Fairview, Corona.

Mr. Leverich retired from active business in 1907, but until that time, beginning in 1876, he had been director of the Bank of New York and of the Bank of New York and Trust Company, which was a consolidation of the Bank of New York and the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company. He remained an honorary trustee of the merged company until his death.

Mr. Leverich was reputed to be many times a millionaire. He was for a long time active in Wall Street as member of the firm of Charles D. Leverich & Brothers. He was also a trustee of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and of the American Bible Society, and a director of the Atlantic Safe Deposit Company. He left three daughters. Mrs. A. Schuyler Clark, of No. 161 East Sixty-fifth Street, Manhattan; Mrs. John Moore Perry, of Elmhurst; and Mrs. John T. Harrison, of No. 105 Jagger Avenue, Flushing, when he died on February 19, 1925.

WILLIAM J. GILLILAND—Rising through a series of graded positions from that of clerk to the vice-presidency and management of the Home Title and Insurance Company, has been the history of the career of Mr. Gilliland, who stands very high in the esteem of the citizens of his community.

William J. Gilliland was born August 20, 1888, in Albany, New York, son of David and Elizabeth (Strain) Gilliland, his father a medical doctor, and a native of Scotland, died in 1914; his mother was a native of Greene County. William J. Gilliland was educated in the public and high schools of Catskill, New York, then attended the Brooklyn Law School, and the St. Lawrence University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1912. He was admitted to the bar of New York State, on June 20, 1920, but began his career by entering the employ of the Home Title Insurance Company in 1910, as a clerk.

He remained in this position two years, when he was promoted to the closing department, in which capacity he served for three years more; he then was made head of this department, and in 1918, was made assistant secretary of the Home Title Insurance Company. In 1921 he was placed in charge of the Jamaica office, and in February, 1923, was made vice-president and manager of the organization, which positions he still fills. His ability and efficiency have done much towards the progress of his organization, and he has brought the same powers to bear upon any work that he does for his community.

He is president of the Long Island Real Estate Board; a member of the Jamaica Board of Trade; of the Queensboro Chamber of Commerce; and he is a member of the University Club of Brooklyn; the Lions Club of Jamaica; his college fraternity, Delta Theta Phi; and Lawyers' Club of Brooklyn. In his religious connection he is a member of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn, New York.

William J. Gilliland married April 23, 1919, at Brooklyn, New York, Dorothy Yates, a native of Brooklyn, and daughter of Frank W. and Anna (Avery) Yates.

GEORGE SOLMS—A special degree of financial leadership requiring of Mr. Solms his experienced counsel have secured within but a few years the place and preferment that share the responsibilities of the presidency of the Richmond Hill National Bank. A thorough knowledge of local conditions and demands, joined with a faculty of precedence in banking enterprise, qualify Mr. Solms for the place that he occupies in this community.

George Solms was born in New York City May 21, 1869, and there received his education in the public schools, fitting himself for his career with a special business and commercial course. The Richmond Hill National Bank, on April 9, 1920, chose Mr. Solms as its president, **and he has held that office to the present.** He is a member of its board of directors, and is also a member of the American Bankers' Association, the Richmond Hill, Board of Trade, and the Queensboro Chamber of Commerce.

CORD MEYER—To write of Cord Meyer in a history of Long Island is to pen the record of a native whose energies and talents were ceaselessly devoted to projects of enduring worth. In private enterprise and in public life he shaped a career that stands as an inspiring monument. Cord Meyer was born in Newtown, Queens County, October 9, 1854, son of Cord Meyer and member of a family of five children, the others being: John N., Christian M., Elizabeth, and Anna C. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, and until he was fourteen years of age he attended the Brook School, Maspeth, Long Island, later attending Public School No. 47, on East Twenty-Third Street. He then matriculated at the College of the City of New York, where he was under the preceptorship of the famous educator, Professor Doremus.



George Adams



In 1874 Cord Meyer left New York University at his father's request and began a business career, which proved eminently successful not only for himself, but his associates and his community.

He was first employed in a small manufacturing corporation, the Acme Fertilizer Company, which was subsequently absorbed by the American Agriculture Corporation. Mr. Meyer quickly moved forward to an executive position, always maintaining the connections and friendships formed in the varied walks of life with which he came in contact. His interest in his own community, combined with an ability to lead, widened the scope of his activities into the field of politics. It was said of him that "he enjoyed a wide popularity as man among men, politician and citizen of ideals, and numbered few enemies."

His first notable political accomplishment was to prevent a leader of Long Island City from extending his influence over Queens. In 1884 he became a member of the Democratic State Committee and through this an ardent supporter and friend of Grover Cleveland. The "New York Evening Post" wrote of this friendship that "All his friends knew that in Mr. Cleveland's first administration Mr. Meyer might have had almost any office for which he considered himself fitted. The fact that he held steadily aloof from office-seeking not only strengthened him in his own county, and in the State, but it convinced Mr. Cleveland of his entire sincerity in party work, and did much to knit closer the friendly relations that had been established between them." His friendship for Roswell P. Flower, formed prior to Governor Flower's election to office, grew to a real intimacy that included many shooting trips together to the Robins Island Club, in Peconic Bay. Although requested to accept his party's nomination for various political posts, including that of governor, he continuously refused these, with the one exception of when he was nominated for Secretary of State in 1893. He was defeated for this office, though running 50,000 ahead of the ticket. In the party itself he was not a member of any faction, always maintaining an independent attitude for the defense and support of those policies which appeared to be best for the interests of the State, Nation or County. The two major policies to which he gave his support were the direct primary and the income tax. In 1906 he resigned the chairmanship of the New York Democratic State Committee when the convention nominated W. R. Hearst for governor. This action of the party he condemned in no uncertain terms. He attended every Democratic State Convention as delegate from 1876 to 1906; served on the Democratic State Committee for several years; was a delegate to a number of the National conventions; and was a foremost member of the Queens County Democratic Committee during the early eighteen-eighties, and received a testimonial signed by most of the National Democratic leaders of the day.

Mr. Meyer's business career, like his politics, was conducted with the same fine qualities of independence and thoughtfulness for others as characterized his politics. His interests were numerous; starting with the fertilizer business, he coöperated with his father, Cord Meyer, Sr.,

in the sugar refinery of Dick & Meyer, also formed Wall Street connections through the brokerage house of C. L. Rathborn & Company. It was not till after his father's death, June 10, 1891, that he began to develop enterprises of his own, the first important one of these being his purchase of a large tract of land from the Lord Estate in Newtown. Although his plan for the development of this property as a residential district under the name of "Elmhurst" was almost universally condemned as fantastic, he succeeded in forming, out of his family's resources, a company, which, through the construction of streets, laying of sewers, bringing in of trolley connections and the constructing of modern dwellings, opened the way to the present vast development of Queens County as a residential district for New Yorkers. This concern, The Cord Meyer Company, is still in operation under the presidency of his brother, Christian M. Meyer, who is assisted by three of Cord Meyer's sons, Charles G., J. Edward, and George C. Meyer.

For the purpose of supplying Elmhurst with water, and at the request of residents in the surrounding community, he founded, with his associates, the Citizens' Water Supply Company, of Newtown. This organization, under his guidance, grew from a small concern owning a single station with a pumping capacity of 500,000 gallons to a plant of nine stations with a daily consumption of approximately 18,000,000 gallons, having water sources with a yield of 50,000,000 gallons, supplying residents of Queens, Great Neck and Long Island City. In this enterprise, as well as in all others, his brother, Christian M. Meyer, collaborated. Later, his son, J. Edward Meyer, took over the management of the company, becoming president on the death of Cord Meyer. Both Charles G. and George C. Meyer, two other sons, worked with J. Edward in its operation. In 1922 a part of the concern was acquired through condemnation proceedings by the city of New York.

In 1904 Cord Meyer began the development of Forest Hills by the Cord Meyer Development Company. The keenness of his foresight and the justification of his policies are well recognized and substantiated by the success of this and his other undertakings. From the time of its inception the direct management of this concern was in the hands of his son, George C. Meyer.

The brief recital of the above accomplishments well illustrates the benefits resulting to the community in which Cord Meyer lived. That his ability was appreciated and well recognized outside his native county of Queens may be found in a resumé of his Wall Street connections. Beginning with a brokerage concern, he became one of the leading spirits in the Continental National Bank, and when this institution was merged with the Hanover National Bank, became a member of its board of directors. The Hanover National Bank, after the consolidation, erected on the site occupied by the adjoining buildings of each bank the present Hanover National Bank Building, corner of Pine and Nassau streets. Another important consolidation in which Cord Meyer played an active part as a director was the merging of the Colonial Trust Company and the Trust Company of America. During

the serious panic of 1907 he participated in the now famous conference held in J. P. Morgan's library, and was one of those who contributed toward the guarantee fund that broke the crisis. Also, for many years he was a member of the executive committee of the Home Insurance Company, together with Cornelius N. Bliss and Elbridge G. Snow. In addition, Cord Meyer was an organizer or executive officer in the Cord Meyer Company; Acme Fertilizer Company; Dick & Meyer Sugar Refineries; Cord Meyer Development Company (Forest Hills); Lake Charles Rice Milling Company; Trust Company of America, now merged into the Equitable Trust Company; The Colonial Safe Deposit Company; Newtown Railway, and Maspeth Development Company. He was a director or trustee of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, now part of the United States Steel Corporation; the Atlanta & Birmingham Railroad Company; Kings County Trust Company; Western New York and Pennsylvania Traction Company; St. Paul's Mining Company; Lanyon Zinc Company; American Agricultural and Chemical Company; Hanover National Bank; and the Trust Company of America.

In spite of these interests his principal aim was the advancement of Queens County in every way possible within his powers. It was in this county he was born, raised and began his work as a pioneer. At the time of his death the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle" wrote that "he was a national figure in politics and business and a foremost citizen of Queens."

Although many calls were made on his time, he found opportunity to indulge his love for sports. Of these he was most fond of shooting, and with the zest and enthusiasm that was part of his personality he became an excellent shot in the field. Later in life he took up yacht racing, and the victories of his boat "Altair" bear excellent testimony of his helmsmanship. Mr. Meyer was a member of the following organizations and clubs, in addition to various civic and political bodies: The New York Yacht Club; New York Athletic Club; Automobile Club of America; City Midday Club; Robins Island Club; Larchmont Yacht Club; Manhasset Bay Yacht Club; Manhattan Club; The National Democratic Club; Croton Club; Flanders Club; Indian Harbor Yacht Club; The Hanover Club; Turf and Field Club; Riding and Driving Club; and the Niantic Club.

Cord Meyer was married, at Maspeth, Long Island, on October 9, 1878, to Cornelia Maria Covert, a daughter of Charles Garrison and Elizabeth (Welch) Covert. Cord and Cornelia Maria (Covert) Meyer had issue: 1. Charles Garrison, born September 21, 1879. 2. John Edward, born April 5, 1881. 3. George Christian, born November 3, 1884. 4. Robert Benson, born September 28, 1891. 5. Cord (3), born November 15, 1894.

Of the five sons who survive him the three elder have devoted themselves to the carrying forward of their father's plans. Charles Garrison, who attended Columbia University, and was for a time a partner in the brokerage firm of Meyer & Livingston, has developed his father's

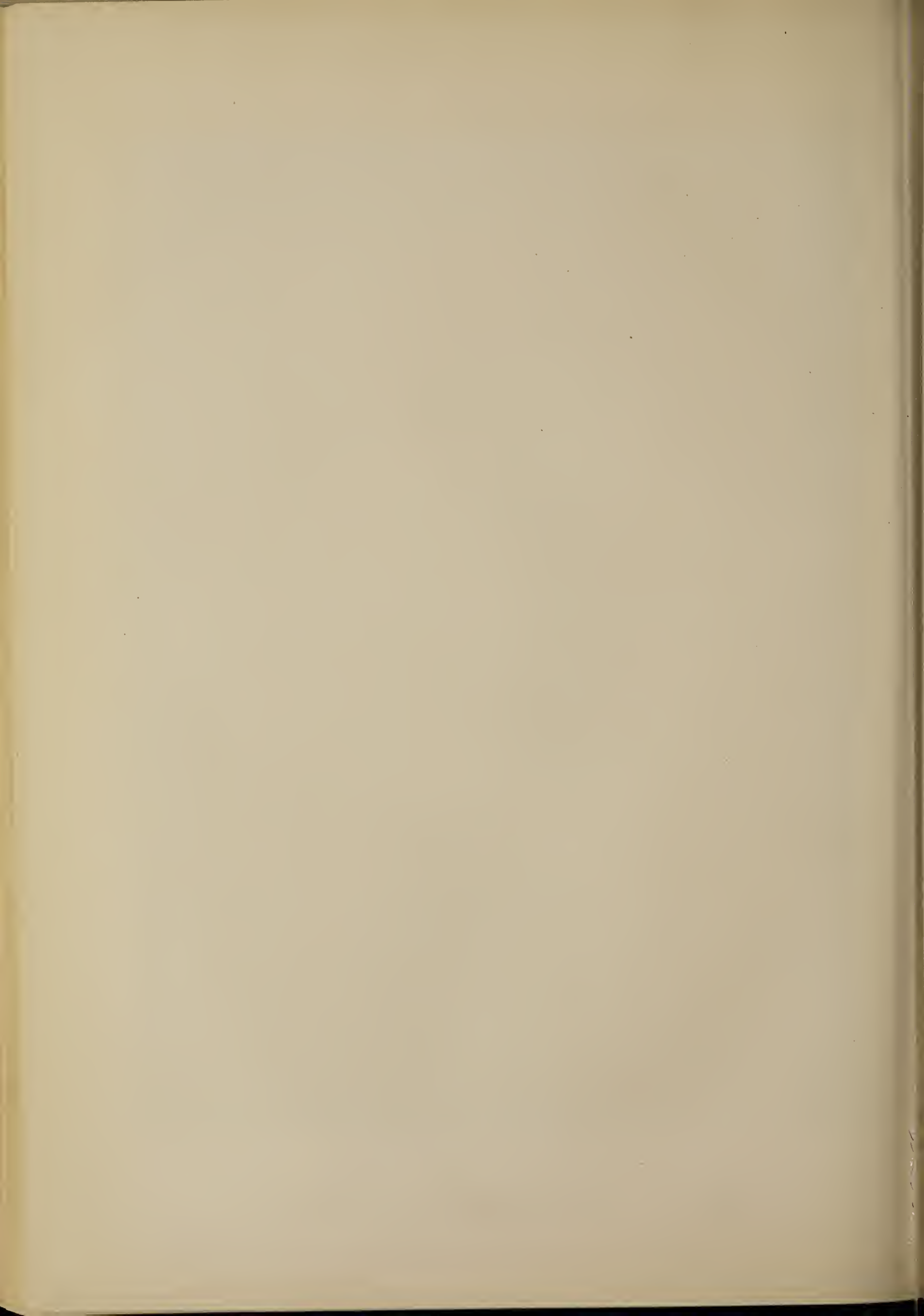
downtown interests. John Edward, starting with the Citizens' Water Supply Company, when he was graduated from Yale University, became president of this organization at the time of his father's death and has since remained in that capacity. George Christian, upon graduation from Yale, became manager of the Cord Meyer Development Company, and together, with this property and others, has devoted his time to real estate. During the World War he was first lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps. The two younger sons, Robert Benson and Cord (3), both graduated from Yale University, and served respectively in the Naval and Air Forces of the United States abroad. The former is now with W. R. Grace & Company, the latter a secretary in the United States Diplomatic Service.

HENRY ISHAM HAZELTON—The editor of the "Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens; the Counties of Nassau and Suffolk," was born in Esperance, Schoharie County, New York. His father was Major John Frank Hazelton, born in New Hampshire, and his mother, Harriet Eloise (Isham) Hazelton, daughter of Alfred Huntington Isham, of the Connecticut family. His father was in the Civil War, first as a captain of Wisconsin volunteers, then in General Grant's army, taking part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg; later on the staff of General Joseph Warren Keifer, commanding the Third Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Potomac. He was brevetted for gallantry in the battle of Sailors Creek, fought on April 6, 1865, three days before General Lee surrendered at Appomattox. His brothers, Gerry W. Hazelton and George Cochrane Hazelton, both represented Wisconsin districts in Congress in the seventies, and both lived to more than ninety years, the former in Milwaukee, the latter in Washington.

Mr. Hazelton accompanied his parents to Italy as a boy, his father being appointed consul at Genoa, remaining for five years. He attended the Ecole Suisse, and the Collegio Convitto dei Barbieri, a naval preparatory school, where he had as classmates two grandsons of General Giuseppe Garibaldi, the sons of General Canzio and Garibaldi's daughter, Teresita. He completed a course in the Collegiate Institute at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, where his father likewise was American consul. After two years teaching school he joined the staff of the "Albany Journal," and a year later, in his twenty-third year, was editor of a daily newspaper in Derby, Connecticut. After two years he became night editor of the "New Haven News" and passed on to the "New York World." He was on the "New York Times" and the "New York Tribune," and was telegraph editor of the "Press" for ten years; was an Albany correspondent and wrote feature and magazine articles. He was for two years in New Orleans, going thence to Camp Beauregard at Alexandria, and to Chicago, where he wrote the propaganda for Italy during the World War. After the rout of the Italian army at Caporetto, the Italian newspapers made savage attacks upon the Catholic Church. Fearing a reaction he sought out and obtained the aid of the Catholic church authorities for Italy in the United States. At the time of the



Henry Isham Hazelton



peace treaty negotiations he obtained introductions which led to an amicable conference between the envoys of the church and Premier Orlando in Paris which paved the way for the cordial relations which exist between the Catholic Church and the Government of Italy today. In this Monsignor Francis C. Kelley, president of the Catholic Church Extension Society of the United States, now Bishop of Oklahoma, represented the Vatican. His articles on the Fiume question were quoted in the debates on the ratification of the Peace Treaty in the United States Senate. In celebration of the Allied victory, Mr. Hazelton edited a Winged Victory Edition of the "Herald and Examiner," Walter Howey being its managing editor, and 25,000 copies were dropped on the Loop from air planes loaned by Major General Leonard Wood just launching his own candidacy for president. At a dinner that evening (April 19, 1919) General Wood was the guest of honor and the five flyers were seated near him. In the Harding presidential campaign Mr. Hazelton directed the foreign language bureau of the Republican National Committee at Chicago headquarters. He was in Washington for the Arms conference of 1921-22, assisting the Italian Embassy, and returned to New York at its close. He has taken part in membership and fund raising campaigns since that time until a year or so ago when he undertook the history he has just completed. He lives in Sheepshead Bay.

DR. HENRY VAN DYKE, son of Henry Jackson and Henrietta (Ashmead) van Dyke, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1852. He was graduated from the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, in 1869, and, entering Princeton, received his diploma with the A. B. degree in 1873. The university conferred the A. M. degree three years later, and in 1884 the D. D. degree. In preparation for his work in the pulpit, he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, and graduating from there in 1877, took a course for two years at the University of Berlin. He was ordained in 1876, and three years later became pastor of the United Congregational Church at Newport, Rhode Island. In 1882 he accepted a call to the Brick Presbyterian Church in New York City. He ministered in that pulpit until 1900, resuming his work in 1902 and 1911, without salary. He had been in 1902 and 1903 moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in America.

In 1900 he became Professor of English Literature in Princeton University. The appointment as United States Minister at The Hague was tendered to him by President Wilson in 1913. He served there during the World War that broke out between the German-Austrian Alliance and the French-English-Russian Alliance in 1914. In September, 1916, he asked to be relieved of his post in order that he might have more freedom to speak and write his mind. At the request of President Wilson, he continued his official duties until early in 1917. During the year 1918, Dr. van Dyke served voluntarily in the United States Navy, as chaplain with the rank of Lieutenant-Commander.

Dr. van Dyke's literary work and work in the church have attracted world wide attention, many colleges honoring him with scholarship degrees. Harvard conferred the D. D. degree in 1894, Yale in 1896, Union in 1898, Washington and Jefferson in 1902, Wesleyan in 1903, Pennsylvania in 1906, and Geneva, Switzerland, in 1909 conferred the LL. D. degree. The University of Oxford conferred upon him its highest degree, D. C. L., in 1917. The French Government promoted him on January 1, 1919, to commander in the Legion of Honor.

Dr. van Dyke has been a trustee of Princeton University, preacher to Harvard, Lyman Beecher lecturer at Yale, and in 1908 was American lecturer at the University of Paris. He was president of the Holland Society in 1900 and 1901, and of the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1909 and 1910. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, and of the French Société des Gens de Lettres.

Dr. van Dyke has contributed much to the literature of the day. He is the author of "The Reality of Religion" (1884), "The Story of the Psalms" (1887), "The National Sin of Literary Piracy" (1888), "The Poetry of Tennyson" (1889), "Sermons to Young Men" (1893), "The Christ Child in Art" (1894), "Little Rivers" (1895), "The Other Wise Man" (1896), "The Gospel for an Age of Doubt" (1896), "The First Christmas Tree" (1897), "The Builders and Other Poems" (1897), "Ships and Havens" (1897), "The Last Word" (1898), "The Gospel for a World of Sin" (1899), "Fisherman's Luck" (1899), "The Toiling of Felix, and other Poems" (1900), "The Poetry of the Psalms" (1900), "The Ruling Passion" (1901), "The Blue Flower" (1902), "The Open Door" (1903), "Music and Other Poems" (1904), "The School of Life" (1905), "Essays in Application" (1905), "The Spirit of Christmas" (1905), "Americanism of Washington" (1906), "Days Off" (1907), "The House of Rimmon" (1908), "The Spirit of America" (1909), "The White Bees and Other Poems" (1909), "Collected Poems" (1911), "The Sad Shepherd" (1911), "The Mansion" (1911), "The Unknown Quantity" (1912), "The Lost Boy" (1914), "The Grand Canyon and Other Poems" (1914), "The Red Flower" (1917), "Fighting for Peace" (1917), "The Valley of Vision" (1919), "Golden Stars" (1919), "Camp Fires and Guide Posts" (1921), "Companionable Books" (1922), and is editor of "The Gateway Series of English Texts," "Select Poems of Tennyson" and "Little Masterpieces of English Poetry" (six volumes).

Dr. van Dyke's club memberships are with the Century, University, Players, Authors, National Arts, Princeton, Franklin Inn, Ste. Marguerite, Salmon, San Francisco Fly-Fishers and Santa Catalina Tuna.

Dr. van Dyke married, December 13, 1881, Ellen Reid, of Baltimore, Maryland.

FREDERICK EUGENE FARNSWORTH—Among the bankers and public men of Long Island is Frederick Eugene Farnsworth, general secretary of the American Bankers' Association. He was born

in Detroit, Michigan, December 2, 1852, the son of Leander L., and Frances (Higgins) Farnsworth.

He received a public school education in Detroit. He was in the shoe business in Detroit from 1867 to 1883; was cashier of the Union National Bank, Detroit, from 1898 to 1903; general manager of the Great Northern Portland Cement Company, Marlborough, Michigan, 1903 to 1907; secretary and general secretary of the American Bankers' Association from October 1, 1907, to 1919, city assessor, city of Detroit, 1891-97; officer of the Detroit Light Guard; on the staff of General I. C. Smith, commanding the Michigan National Guard, with the rank of captain; on the staff of Governor Cyrus G. Luce, of Michigan, 1887-1891, with the rank of colonel. He was a corporator of the Detroit Museum of Art and its secretary for twenty-five years, until 1907. He was secretary of the Michigan (Republican) Club, 1887 to 1897. He is now president of the Combustion Specialties Corporation of New York; a director of the West Florida Company; New York City Dehydrating Company, Incorporated; treasurer of the Security Mortgage and Underwriting Corporation, and the First National Bond and Mortgage Company; president of the Michigan Society of New York, 1911-1913; a director of the Huntington Hospital Association; president of the Huntington Association; member of the France-America Society, Incorporated, and the American Hellenic Society, Incorporated; a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Knights Templar and Knight of Pythias. His clubs are the Pilgrims', the Bankers' of New York; the Detroit of Detroit, and the Huntington Yacht.

Mr. Farnsworth married Henrietta Bloomfield Clarkson, of Jackson, Michigan, December 2, 1891. His home is at Huntington.

MORRIS PATTERSON FERRIS—A man who had traveled extensively, whose outlook upon life was broad, whose sympathies with humanity were deep and sincere, lawyer, genealogist, author, public servant, such is the rich record of memory that is left behind by the life of Morris Patterson Ferris. A patriot in the highest sense of the word, he was affiliated with more patriotic organizations "than any other man in the United States." Mr. Ferris' life was devoted to his country, his fellowmen, and his home, the latter the true foundation stone of the nation's edifice, and his domestic life and love of rural surroundings, and the great out-of-doors, were the dominant notes of his career, around which everything else harmonized.

Morris Patterson Ferris was born October 3, 1855, in the famous Seventh Ward of New York City, New York, youngest son of Isaac Ferris, D. D., LL. D., third chancellor of the University of New York and at that time pastor of the old Market Street Church, now known as the Church of the Sea and Land, and described as formerly "one of the most fashionable churches of New York." Mr. Ferris was educated at Chapin Collegiate School, and entered the University of New York when he was but fourteen years of age, and graduated with the highest honors in 1874. He then entered the Law School, and received his

degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1876. He traveled extensively before settling down to the practice of his profession in 1877, when he became a member of the firm of Taylor & Ferris, remaining identified with this legal concern for thirteen years, and having complete charge of the large business when his partner, John A. Taylor, was corporation counsel for Brooklyn. He was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, and a member of its Executive Committee, and corresponding secretary during 1881-1884; he traveled abroad during 1883. Mr. Ferris was the treasurer and counsel of the Society of American Authors during 1898-1906; secretary of the Sons of the Revolution in New York, 1899 to 1906; member of the Council, Order of Foreign Wars, 1899 to 1902, and 1904 to 1907; registrar and commissary, Veteran Corps of Artillery, Society of the War of 1812, 1895 to 1906; charter member and first attorney general of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America; founder and secretary of the New York State Historical Society, 1899 to 1903, and trustee 1899 to 1912; on the staff of the grand marshal at the inaugural parades of Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft; member of the Grant Monument Dedication Committee and of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Committee; member of the Advisory Council, Daughters of the Cincinnati, and designer of the Society's Insignia; president of the Yonkers Historical and Library Association; member of the Long Island Historical Society; president of Lake Sunapee Regatta Association; founder and first president of the Garden City Club; member of the Lawyers' Club and the Delta Phi Fraternity; at one time member of the Arkwright, the Ardsley and St. Andrew's Golf clubs; he also belonged to the New York Historical Society and the American Historical Association; the Westchester Bar Association; Nassau County Bar Association; Nassau County Historical Association; Nassau County Association; the Westchester Monument Association; State Museum Association; National American Flag House and Betsy Memorial Association; member of "The Round Table," 1897; member of the local Advisory Committee, Selective Draft during the great World War; and member of the Alumni Association of New York University. He was introduced to H. H. Rogers as the "man who belonged to more Patriotic Societies, and knew more about them than any one in the United States," and he is a quoted authority on Long Island history. He was appointed counsel to the Sapello Rod and Gun Club in 1898; and was appointed by the mayor at the request of General Fred D. Grant to receive the Grant Memorial, in 1897. He was a member of the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers in 1895; vice-president of the Alumni Association of the Chapin Collegiate School, New York, in 1902; member of the Yonkers Board of Trade during his residence in Yonkers; member of the Lake Sunapee Protective Association; of the Huguenot Society; Lake Sunapee Yacht Club; Lake Sunapee Fishing Association; elected a member of the Dry Goods Club, April 24, 1897; member of Manor Hall Association of Yonkers, 1901; member of the Delta Phi Club, and Alumni Association, of the University of New York. Mr. Ferris joined the Society

of Colonial Wars on December 8, 1893, as a descendant of Nicasius de Sille, member of the council of Director-General Stuyvesant of New Netherland. He served on the council of the Society from 1903 to 1905; was on the membership committee, and did particularly valuable service to the society as secretary of the Lake George Celebration Committee, editing the interesting report of the committee. In 1883 Mr. Ferris prepared a most exhaustive history of the early church on Long Island. At his own expense he published "Sleepy Hollow Church Records." He also published the Ferris Genealogical Chart; his last work was "Notes on the Messenger and Hendrickson Families." He was an astute genealogist, and had in preparation an exhaustive history of the Ferris Family. He was also a frequent contributor to the daily press. At the time of his demise he was counsel for the People's Bank. Mr. Ferris died October 26, 1918, at his home in Garden City, Long Island, and is survived by his widow and daughter and two sons.

Morris Patterson Ferris married in 1879, Mary Lanman Douw, daughter of Colonel John de Peyster Douw, of Poughkeepsie, New York. Mary Lanman (Douw) Ferris was born at Poughkeepsie, New York, May 22, 1855, and was educated at Cook's Collegiate Institute, Poughkeepsie. She was the founder of the Daughters of the Cincinnati; had charge of the restoration of the Van Cortlandt Mansion, Van Cortlandt Park, New York; edited the "Calendar of Wills" for the Colonial Dames of the State of New York; editor of "The American Author," 1901-1904; contributor to magazines and newspapers since 1874; engaged in genealogical and historical work since 1880; author of many brochures and Dutch rhymes; edited "Dutch Nursery Rhymes" for the Holland Society, 1890. While at school she was editor of the "Tyro and Alumnae Quarterly." She wrote for several years "Random Recollections" for the "Oyster Bay Pilot" under the pen name of Volckert Janszen.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferris were the parents of three children: 1. Mary Van Rensselaer, who married (first) Joseph Banks Roberts, son of the Hon. James A. Roberts; their children are: Dorothy Van Breested E. Douw, Morris Ferris, James de Peyster, and Margaret Livingston. Mary (Van Rensselaer) Roberts married (second) Arthur A. Ferguson, and had Anne Schuyler. 2. Morris Douw, educated in Westminster School and Columbia University, receiving his A. B. in 1905, then entering the Columbia University Law School. He is a member of the firm of Hunt, Hill & Betts, counsellors-at-law, and proctors in admiralty, specializing in shipping and marine affairs. He was secretary of the National Association of Importers, 1907-18; manager of the Contract Division, United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, 1918-19; director of the Somma Shops, Inc., Panama Engineering Company; voting trustee Deep Sea Fisheries, Inc., director, 1919-20. Seamen's Service Center; member Delta Phi, Phi Delta Phi (legal) fraternity; Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, associate member and on council, Maritime Law Association of the United States. He is a Republican in politics; and his clubs are the following: The

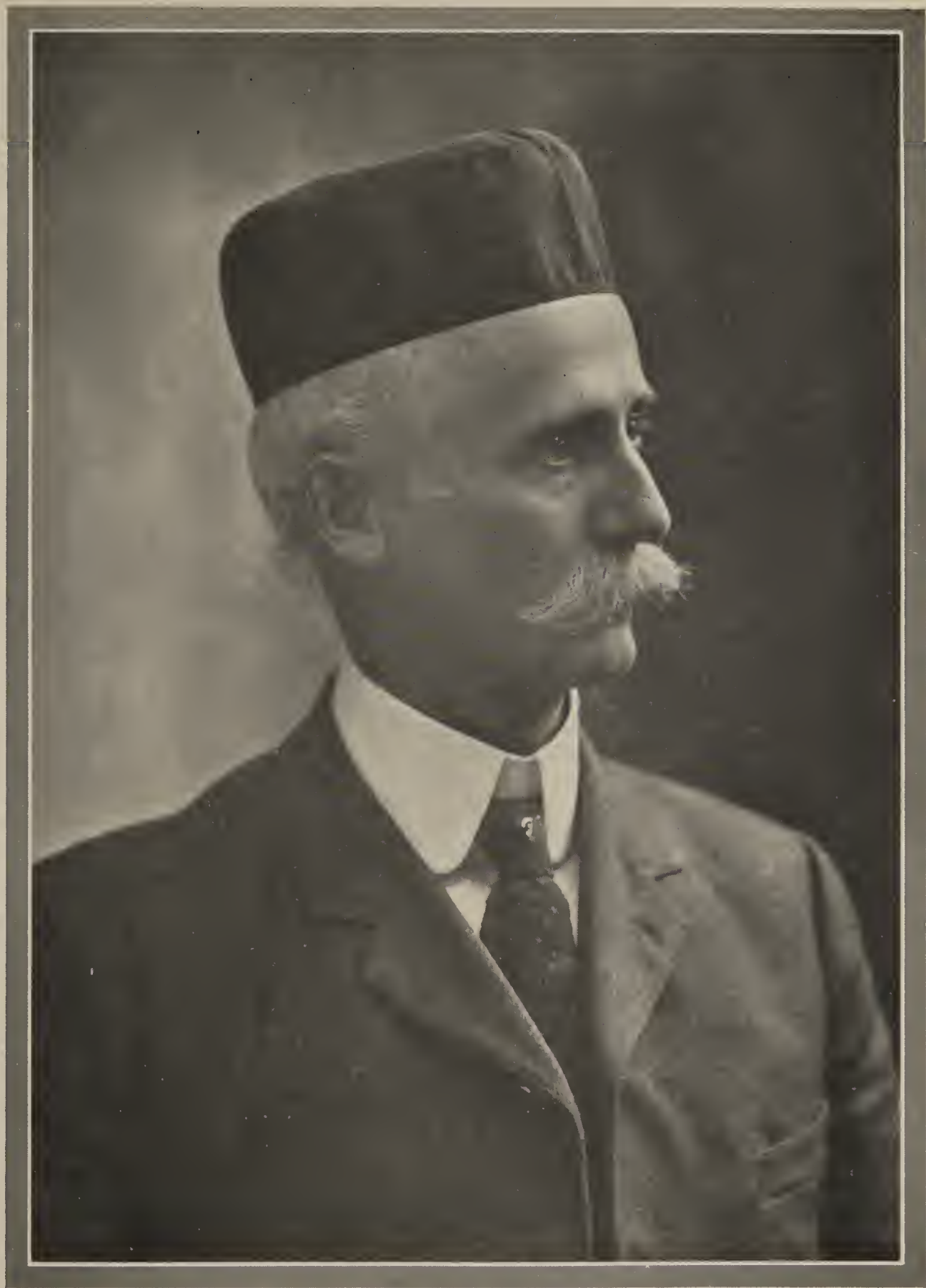
Rockaway Hunting, Cedarhurst Yacht, of which he is a director; the Lawrence Beach Club, of which he is governor; Columbia University; and Whitehall. He also is a member of the Sons of the Revolution; and the Down Town Association. Mr. Ferris is the author of "Analysis on Selecting Waterfront Property," 1920. Morris Douw Ferris married Dorcas Oakley, daughter of Thomas Williams, of New York and Lawrence, Long Island; their children are: Dorcas Oakley, and Morris Douw. 3. Van Wyck, who married Elizabeth Gouverneur Morris, daughter of Major William Gouverneur Ramsay, of Wilmington, Delaware, vice-president of the du Pont Powder Works, and their children are: Mary Douw, Anne Ritchie, William Ramsay, and Morris Patterson (2).

Morris Patterson Ferris, whose honorable character, tact, and skill were conceded even by his professional peers, as well as by the general public with whom he came in contact, united with courteous manners, a large fund of common sense, wisdom and discretion, that rendered him a safe adviser on legal matters as well as on other affairs of an important nature. He earned the loving esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and his memory is cherished in the hearts and minds of all who knew him.

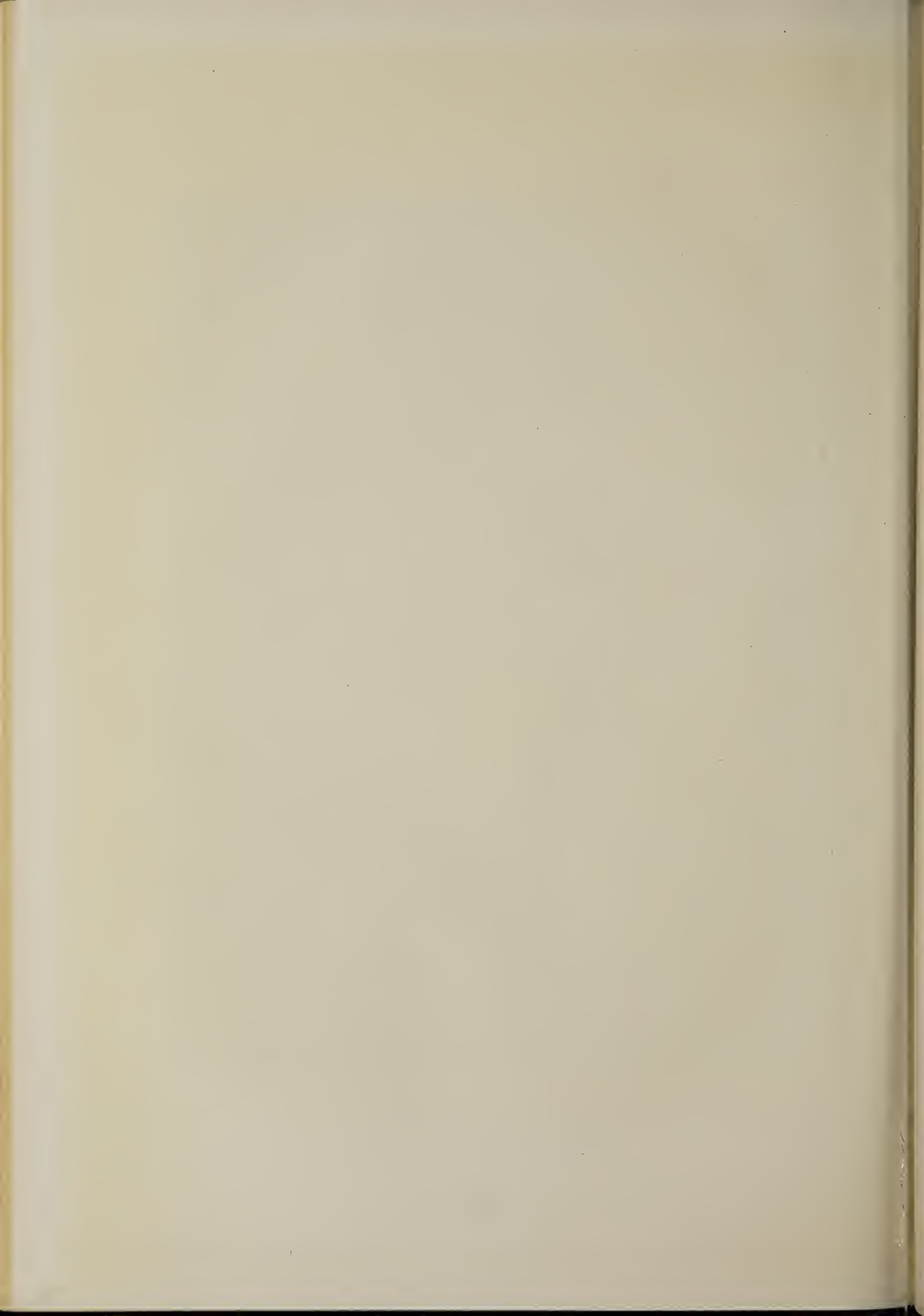
SILAS CARMI WHEAT—In the world of the educator the name of Silas Carmi Wheat is one widely recognized for the importance of his work in his special field. His research regarding mollusks was a lifelong interest, and comprised in its permanent form, as prepared by him, one of the most valuable contributions to natural history ever made in this particular field. Mr. Wheat was a man of brilliant mentality and always devoted to his work, giving to its most insignificant detail the devoted attention and constructive effort of the true scientist. His death, in the seventieth year of his age, was a loss to the progress of his time, although his life thus well rounded out formed a record of high achievement, worthy indeed, and wholly commendable.

The origin of the name Wheat cannot certainly be stated, but it was undoubtedly derived from the grain. In England the family chose for the insignia on their arms the garb or Wheat-sheaf, with ears, this choice unquestionably evidencing the fact that they felt honored by their right to the name of the food grain. The Saxon name of Wheat dates back to the year 1250, but the Norman (French) form, *du Blé* ("the Wheat") was found in Normandy as far back as 1180, and in County Stafford, England, in 1192.

(I) Moses Wheat, the pioneer of this family in America, is believed to have been born in England about 1614. He came with his brother to America and settled on a ten-acre "home-lot" in Concord, Massachusetts, which indicated the fact of his previous marriage. His brother returned to England, but Moses remained permanently in this country, taking the freemen's oath May 18, 1642. He became a large landowner, and died in Concord, May 6, 1700. His wife's Christian name



Silas C. Wheat



was Tamzen or Thomasine, but her surname is not found in old records.

(II) Joshua Wheat, youngest son of these parents, was born, it is believed, in Concord, Massachusetts, between 1651 and 1655, and his death occurred December 15, 1708. He resided for a time at Lynn, Massachusetts, also in Concord and Groton, in the same State, purchasing land in Groton in 1679. This land he exchanged with his brother, John, for land inherited by John from the father, and on the same date, December 19, 1701, deeded half the land to his eldest son, Samuel. Joshua Wheat served in the West Regiment Garrison, enrolling March 17, 1692. He married, in Lynn, June 10, 1675, Elizabeth Mansfield, granddaughter of Robert Mansfield, of Lynn, and daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Needham) Mansfield. Her death occurred February 3, 1704.

(III) Dr. Samuel Wheat, second child and second son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Mansfield) Wheat, was born July 31, 1677, and died in 1735. He was a well known physician, and resided successively in Concord, Newton, Watertown, Needham, Cambridge, and Roxbury. He was also undoubtedly absent from the country for some time (probably on account of his health, though possibly active in professional work during that period), for probate records of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, state, under date of August 1, 1735, that the widow recorded herself "Mary Wheat of Watertown, widow of Dr. Samuel Wheat, late of Bermudas in the West Indies." Dr. Samuel Wheat married, (first) Lydia, surname unknown, who died April 6, 1720, at forty-four years of age, and is buried at Dedham. The doctor married (second) in Needham, November 8, 1720, Mary Chadwick, who outlived him.

(IV) Solomon Wheat, son of Dr. Samuel and Lydia Wheat, was born, probably, in Watertown, Massachusetts, some time between 1701 and 1712. It is shown by old records that he was a "rolling stone," and in early life went to Connecticut and was at Saybrook in 1735, at Windham the following year, at Ashford in 1739, at Windham again in 1752. Returning to his native State in 1753, he was at Mendon in that year, in Uxbridge in 1759, at Hopkinton in 1762, at Needham and Westford in 1770; later, however, he was again in Connecticut, at Chatham, in 1797. He owned a house and land in Providence, Rhode Island, 1759 to 1762. Dr. Solomon Wheat married (first) Ann Ripley, daughter of Joshua and Hannah (Bradford) Ripley, of Windham, Connecticut, granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Hobart) Ripley, also granddaughter of Major William and Alice (Richards) Bradford, of Plymouth. Dr. Solomon Wheat married (second) February 17, 1747, in Windham, Connecticut, Margaret Green, popularly known as "Peggy."

(V) Dr. Solomon (2) Wheat, son of Dr. Solomon and Margaret (Green) Wheat, was born about 1752, undoubtedly in Windham, Connecticut, and died in March, of 1841. He studied medicine with his father in Westford, Massachusetts, and practiced in Connecticut, but following his emigration to New York State he devoted his time prin-

cipally to religious activities as a Baptist preacher and evangelist. He traveled on horseback throughout Connecticut, preaching wherever listeners gathered. Family tradition mentioned his services as a surgeon in the patriot army of the Revolution. In 1774 he lived at Westford, Massachusetts, removing in 1781 to Chatham, near Glastonbury, Connecticut, then in 1834 (with his wife) to Franklin, Delaware County, New York. The closing years of their lives were spent with their son, William. Dr. Solomon (2) Wheat married, in Concord, Massachusetts, October 31, 1769, Hannah Richardson, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Read) Richardson, of Westford. She was baptized in 1750, and died June 6, 1842.

(VI) Captain William Wheat, second child and second son of Dr. Solomon (2) and Hannah (Richardson) Wheat, was born January 19, 1772, probably at Westford, Massachusetts, and died in Franklin, Delaware County, New York, March 7, 1868. Very early in life he went away to sea and at the age of eighteen served as mate. His vessel was stormbound off the Bahamas, and the captain was terror-stricken. William Wheat took command and saved the ship. He followed the sea until 1809, despite the depredations caused by the British "Right of Search" and French "spoilation." Six times his vessel was searched by the British, and once he was held for ransom by the French, released only after America had destroyed three French men-of-war. At that time the cargo, however, worth \$40,000 was seized and never restored. This meant ruin financially, and in the fall of 1811 he became a resident of Franklin, Delaware County, New York, removing thence from Marlboro, Connecticut. Captain William Wheat married, in 1792, Mary, or Polly, Bolles, who died in 1839, and was a daughter of Joshua and Eunice (Shepard) Bolles, also descended from Joseph Bolles, an early settler of Wells, Maine. Her maternal line traces back to Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth, the distinguished "Mayflower" passenger. The Bradford line descends from Governor William and Alice (Carpenter-Southworth) Bradford, their son, Major William and Alice (Richards) Bradford, their daughter, Meletiah, becoming the wife of John Steel; Bethia Steel, their daughter, was the wife of Samuel Shepard; and their son, John Shepard, who married Rebecca, was the father of Eunice Shepard, who became the wife of Joshua Bolles.

(VII) Silas Wheat, son of Captain William and Mary (Bolles) Wheat, was born in Franklin, New York, June 24, 1793, his death occurring at his birthplace on December 6, 1888, at the age of ninety-five years. As a young man he was active as a teacher at Owego, New York, instructing sixty pupils. In 1814 he cleared a plot near his father's home, and in 1816 took his wife to a log house on that plot, subsequently building two houses, each finer and better. He was a member of the sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Militia; was commissioned ensign, March 22, 1816, lieutenant, March 4, 1817. He married, in 1816, Eunice Dewey, who was born February 24, 1794, and died November 26, 1857, daughter of Aaron and Sibyl (Cadwell) Dewey,

and a descendent of Thomas Dewey, who came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, from England in 1633.

(VIII) George Washington Wheat, son of Silas and Eunice (Dewey) Wheat, was born April 1, 1821, in Franklin, New York, where he died June 23, 1908. He was educated in Delaware Literary Institute of Franklin and afterwards taught for some time; also enlisted in the Franklin Light Infantry, in which he served for seven years successively as corporal, orderly and ensign. His life was chiefly spent on the farm cleared by his father, and he and his wife, for more than forty years, were leaders in church and school work in the community. He married, February 20, 1850, Alice Eliza Gay, born July 28, 1824, and died March 4, 1893. She was a daughter of William and Almira (Benton) Gay, who settled in this section, coming from Connecticut about 1820, and was descended from the immigrant ancestor of this family in America, John Gay, who came from England in 1630, settling in Watertown, Massachusetts. George Washington and Alice E. (Gay) Wheat were the parents of eight sons, as follows: 1. William Dwight, born December 4, 1850, who married Louis Orene Leach. 2. Silas Carmi, of further mention. 3. A son, born December 28, 1854, who died when an infant. 4. Walter Dewey, born January 8, 1856; married Lizzie A. Conkling. 5. George Gay, born December 17, 1857, who married Eva Stella Jenner. 6. James Edgar, born April 10, 1860, married Luna Murphy. 7. Francis Irving, born January 27, 1862, who married Catherine Belle Pierce. 8. Charles Sumner, born August 26, 1864, married Lydia Frances Hall.

(IX) Silas Carmi Wheat, second child and second son of George Washington and Alice E. (Gay) Wheat, was born in Franklin, New York, December 11, 1852, and his death was very sudden, occurring September 1, 1922. Named in honor of his mother's uncle, Carmi Benton, he was educated in the district schools of his native town, and in Delaware Literary Institute, from which he was graduated in 1876. After many years of teaching, he received from New York University, in 1898, the degree of Master of Pedagogy. Meanwhile, his early experience in the realm of the educator was in the State of New Jersey, where he taught from 1874 until 1890, with the sole exception of the year 1876. He first served as principal of the public school at Summit, New Jersey, later going to Madison, New Jersey. In 1894 he was appointed a teacher in Public School No. 55, of Manhattan, and from that time until his death he was a resident of Brooklyn. Continuing active as an instructor until 1910, Mr. Wheat was at that time president of the New York Men Teachers' Association, and his influence for the progress of education in America was a large force, the strength and impetus of which is still vitally felt in metropolitan educational circles.

It was, perhaps, however, in the realm of the scientist that Mr. Wheat's work will be most widely recognized and longest remembered by generations to come. He wrote many articles for scientific papers

on various topics connected with natural history, and as a member of the Long Island Historical Society did much for the encouragement of the study and for the preservation of records along this line. His interest in science was world-wide, and he was long an honored member of the Conchological Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Through his writings on this and allied topics he became widely recognized abroad as a scientist of more than usual significance to this branch of study and research. His work entitled "Report of Mollusks of New Jersey" was prepared for the State Museum at Trenton, and he wrote a similar treatise for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences on the mollusks of Long Island. He was president of the Department of Microscopy of this institute for some years and his high enthusiasm in scientific research was an inspiration to all who came in touch with his activities in this connection. Other literary work from Mr. Wheat's pen included a complete genealogical record of the Wheat family, in which he traced three hundred and seventy-four American ancestors of English descent, of whom more than seventy-five were immigrants reaching this country between the years 1620 and 1660; of these, three were named in the charter of the colony of Connecticut by King Charles. He had nearly completed a second volume of Wheat genealogy, tracing other divisions of the line founded by Moses Wheat, from which he himself sprang, as well as several independent branches not descended from Moses Wheat. In addition to the above-mentioned affiliations, Mr. Wheat was a member of the New York Entomological Society, the Brooklyn Entomological Society, and the Brooklyn Conchological Club, and fraternally he was identified with Kings County Lodge, No. 511, Free and Accepted Masons. Devoutly religious in spirit, he was for many years a member of the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

Silas Carmi Wheat married, in Summit, New Jersey, on December 26, 1876, Josephine A. Wright, daughter of Seaman and Mary Scribner (Romaine) Wright, who survives him, as do also their three children: Nina Ethel, born March 24, 1878; Grace Alice, born July 18, 1880; and Howard Irving, born May 28, 1884.

(The Wright Line)

The Wright family, of which Mrs. Wheat is a member, has for many years been established in Oyster Bay, Long Island, and traces directly back to Thomas Wright, in County Norfolk, England, where the head of the family was lord of the manors of Tindall and Rouse. Thomas Wright lived during the reigns of Kings Henry VI; Edward IV; Edward V; Richard III; and Henry VII, this period reaching from 1422 to 1509.

John Wright, son of Thomas Wright, died in 1541, leaving three sons: Robert; Nicholas, of whom further; and Edmund.

Nicholas Wright, second of the sons of John Wright, married Anne Beaupre, who survived him and lived until 1579.

Nicholas (2) Wright, second child and second son of Nicholas and

Anne (Beaupre) Wright, married, February 18, 1559, Ellen Gilbert, and they were the parents of two sons, Nicholas (3), of whom further; and William.

Nicholas (3) Wright, elder of the sons of Nicholas (2) and Ellen (Gilbert) Wright, married (first), November 15, 1582, Margaret Jeffers, and (second), September 21, 1594, Margareta Nelson. It is believed that the second wife was the mother of the three sons who came to America, finally settling in Oyster Bay, Long Island.

When Peter Wright and his two brothers, Anthony and Nicholas (4), came to America they located in Saugus, now Lynn, Massachusetts, landing in August, 1635. Two years later they went to Sandwich, in Plymouth County, there acquiring land and becoming leading figures in the progress of the settlement. In the spring of 1653 all three brothers joined the party of the Rev. William Leverich, on the sloop "Desire," plying between Barnstable and Oyster Bay, Long Island. The second of these brothers, Anthony, lived and died a bachelor, the youngest, Nicholas (4), who was born about 1609, married Ann, surname unknown, and many of his descendents have become prominent in American history.

Peter Wright, eldest son of Nicholas (3) and Margareta (Nelson) Wright, was born in County Norfolk, England, some time in the last decade of the sixteenth century. Eventually locating in Oyster Bay, he became a leading member of the Society of Friends, both himself and his daughters becoming noted for their religious zeal. He was one of the original purchasers of the town site and the only one who remained permanently. He died in Oyster Bay at some time between December 13, 1660, and September 14, 1663. His wife, Alice ———, later married Richard Crab, a prominent Quaker, and died February 24, 1685.

Adam Wright, ninth child and sixth son of Peter and Alice Wright, was born March 20, 1650 (old style), and died between 1696 and 1698. He lived for many years in Cedar Swamp, Long Island, and married Mary Dennis, daughter of George Dennis, her death occurring July 22, 1698.

Adam (2) Wright, son of Adam and Mary (Dennis) Wright, denominated himself in his will "Yeoman, of East End of the Great Plains in the bounds of Oyster Bay," mentioning a wife, but her name is unknown. His death occurred in 1749.

Thomas Wright, fourth child and second son of Adam (2) Wright, was a prominent miller, and in the prime of life removed to North Castle, in Westchester County, New York. He married Mary ———. His death occurred July 8, 1786.

Captain Thomas Wright, youngest of the four children of Thomas and Mary Wright, was born in 1794-95 in the locality of Rye, New York, known as "Saw Pits," and died at an early age, about 1829. He served as chief officer of a boat plying between New York City and Port Chester until his death. He married, in 1811, Mary Seaman,

daughter of Isaac and Phebe (Lyon) Seaman, esteemed citizens of Rye. Her birth occurred March 17, 1789.

Seaman Wright, or, as recorded in some histories, Isaac Seaman Wright, son of Captain Thomas and Mary (Seaman) Wright, was born December 9, 1824, at Port Chester, and died at Summit, New Jersey, August 14, 1913. In early life he formed the habit of using his mother's family name as his Christian name, dropping the Isaac. He became a largely prosperous contractor and builder, operating early in life in New York City, but becoming resident of Summit, New Jersey, about 1857 or 1859. He was a worthy and eminently honored citizen and a well known member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Seaman Wright married, June 17, 1849, Mary Scribner Romaine, of New York City, who was a daughter of John Varick and Elizabeth (Russell) Romaine, the date of her birth June 15, 1834, and of her death March 8, 1915. The children of these parents were six in number, as follows: 1. Mary Elizabeth, born September 11, 1850, wife of Jeremiah Bliss Coggeshall. 2. Almira Cecelia, who was born June 4, 1852, and died February 16, 1858. 3. Josephine A., who was born April 13, 1854, and became the wife of Silas Carmi Wheat (see Wheat IX). 4. Sarah Emily, born January 21, 1858, died January 22, 1863. 5. Lillian Russell, born January 31, 1862, wife of Frederick Charles Kelley. 6. Seaman Lincoln, born January 23, 1866, who married Elizabeth Jackson.

SAMUEL PARKES CADMAN was born in Wellington, Shropshire, England, December 18, 1864, son of Samuel and Betsy (Parkes) Cadman. He received his education at Richmond College of London University, London, and came to this country as a young man. From 1895 until 1901 he was pastor of the Metropolitan Temple in New York City, since which time he has been pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn. He is also ex-chaplain of the Twenty-third Regiment of the New York National Guard. In 1898 he received his degree of D. D. from Wesleyan University, of Connecticut, and also from Syracuse University, New York; his degree of S. T. D. from Columbia; and his D. H. L. from the University of Vermont in 1913. He is a trustee of the Hartford Theological Seminary, of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science, Adelphi College, and Union Missionary Training Institute, and is director of the Congregational Home Mission Society, and the Brooklyn Clerical Union. He is the author of "Charles Darwin and other English Thinkers," published in 1911; "The Victory of Christmas," "The Religious Uses of Memory," "Life of William Owen," "The Three Religious Leaders of Oxford," and "Ambassadors of God." He has also written for some of the periodicals, and in a series of articles, each by a different writer, on "World Restoration," he was the one chosen to express the Protestant viewpoint, and in his "Protestantism and the World's Necessities" gave a broad summary of the influence of the early religions, and the mission of Protestantism today and in the future. He proclaimed that it has a mission to guard the ethical and religious truths which enrich every poli-

tical heritage; that both sets of claims of the individual upon the State and the State upon the individual are conditioned by the fact that man's obligations as a spiritual being must be duly honored. He states that while the State is a body of persons recognized by each other as having rights, and having a constitution for the maintenance of those rights, and is thus more important than any citizen, it cannot be indifferent to the rights of any single citizen; and he further declares that the greatest immediate service which Protestantism can render the world is to redress the balance between church and State, calling the church the congregation of God's faithful people upon the earth, who unreservedly accept the spirit, the life, and the teachings of Jesus Christ as their standard of belief and practice, and if Theocracy, as taught by the Bible, is the one lasting foundation of Democracy, he continues, that State is blessed which applies Biblical precepts to belated and brutal conditions of old time internationalism. Dr. Cadman is president of the Federal Council of Churches, to which office he was elected in 1924.

Dr. Cadman married, in October, 1888, Lillian Esther Wooding, of Buxton, England, their residence being at No. 2 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, New York.

WILLIS D. VAN BRUNT—Favored in the fulfillment of the purpose of his career by his training to which he gave most zealous attention, by an inherent interest in civic affairs and their progress and development, as well as by great observation from travel in this country and abroad, Mr. Van Brunt, president of the Southampton Water Works Company, has made a wide yet thorough range of study of the status of the utilities of the township, of many of whose organizations he is an official, and in particular has he shared in the history and procedure of the water works, of which he is the executive head. Long Island born, and Southampton bred in his business life, he has entered most thoroughly into affairs that move forward to expansion and the broader public welfare. He is a son of Franklyn N. and Emily Asenath (Norton) Van Brunt.

Mr. Van Brunt is a descendant of a noble Dutch family which had been seated in Holland for many generations prior to the advent in America of the immigrant ancestor. The heraldic device borne by the early Dutch family is as follows:

Arms—Or, semé of billets azure; over all a lion rampant gules.

(I) The common immigrant ancestor of this family was Rutger Joesten Van Brunt. Unlike most Dutch names, Van Brunt does not appear to have been derived from a town or place in Holland, but to have been a proper name, and this leads to the conclusion that it is Rutger, son of Joost Brunt. He was probably of the family to which Jan Brunt, schoolmaster of Leyden and publisher of a series of arithmetics, belonged. Be that as it may, the common ancestor of the Van Brunts of Long Island came from the Netherlands in 1653 to seek his

fortune in the New Netherlands in America, and after a tarry in New Amsterdam, being a farmer by occupation, he found land on which he settled, in the town of New Utrecht, on Long Island, in 1657. He was evidently a man of wealth, as his real estate holdings in the newly-begun village of New Utrecht were extensive, and he was counted among the most influential men of the new town. In the conveyance of these lands his name is recorded as Rutger Joesten, which anglicized would be "son of Rutger," and Rutger must have been a baptismal name, as it is frequently recorded "Rut." Besides his purchases, he received on the settlement of the village of New Utrecht a double lot as a double dwelling house-lot, and in a further division of common lands of the town he received several large plots at Yellow Hook, which became known as Bay Ridge, which remained for generations in the Van Brunt family. Rutger Joesten Van Brunt assisted his neighbors in preparing a public entertainment on February 6, 1660, to Director General Stuyvesant and his fiscal, Nicasius de Sille, who visited the place officially in order to impress on the residents the propriety of erecting suitable dwellings, employing in each family an able-bodied man-servant able to bear arms, and to develop the village with stout log palisades, the crafty and far-seeing Dutch director-general having in mind evident troubles with the English, as the value to them of their Dutch possessions became apparent, and with the English settlements at Flushing, Oyster Bay, Jamaica and Newtown, which settlements severally were restless under the Dutch yoke. It was not long before the advice of Stuyvesant was found to have been good, as in 1663-64, Captain John Scott, at the head of one hundred and fifty followers made up of discontented Englishmen from the towns, marched upon the Dutch settlers through Brooklyn, Flatbush and New Utrecht and frightened the quiet Dutch farmers by a show of warlike determination. At New Utrecht Captain Scott dismounted the small cannon that had been placed in the block house at the suggestion of Stuyvesant to frighten off the Indians, and, mounting it at a porthole that looked toward the quiet village, from it fired a salute that the Dutchmen took as an actual signal of real war. One of the party entered the house of Rutger Joesten Van Brunt, threatened Tryntje Claes, his good wife, by presenting a sword at her breast, and the fury this overt act produced brought all the Englishmen into her house, and they soon quieted her fears by disarming the ungallant assailant. Rutger Joesten Van Brunt, on the establishment of the court of schepens, December 22, 1661, was one of the three men appointed to that office, and he held the position of schepen probably up to 1666. He held the office of opsienders (overseer) created by the English in 1665, during the years 1678-80 and 1685, and probably a much longer period. His assessments recorded include, 1675: 1 poll, 5 horses, 4 cows, 13 sheep and 1 hog, valued at 144 pounds, and 72 morgens of land, valued at 144 pounds. In 1683: 2 polls, 200 acres of land, 8 horses, 24 cows; 1693: 2 slaves, 100 acres of land, 4 horses, 12 cattle, 5 house plots, 1

house, 1 barn, 1 mill, 1 brewery. In the census of 1698 he is entered: 1 man, 1 woman, and 5 slaves. He died prior to 1713, intestate, leaving his grandson, Nicholas, his heir-at-law.

He married (first), in 1657, Tryntje Claes or Claesen, widow of Stoffel Harmensen, cloth shearer, who was killed by the Indians in 1655, leaving his widow and one son twelve years old. The year of the birth of Tryntje Claes or Claesen was 1618, and in 1688 she is recorded as having paid twelve guilders to the church fund. The date of her death is not recorded. He married (second) Gretian, but there is no record of issue by this marriage. Issue, by first wife: 1. Nicholas Rutgersz. 2. Cornelis Rutgersz. 3. Joost Rutgersz, of whom forward.

(II) Joost Rutgersz Van Brunt served as supervisor of the town, as elder of the church, and rose from a lieutenantcy to a colonelcy in the army. (III) His son was Rutgert Bood Van Brunt, who carried on the proud traditions of the family by serving as supervisor and by becoming an officer in the army. (IV) He had a son, John Van Brunt, who was accidentally drowned in 1751. (V) His son was Jacob Van Brunt, who resided on a four-hundred and twenty acre tract of land at East Setauket, known as "Van Brunt Neck." He died in 1813, leaving a son (VI) John Van Brunt, who inherited and resided at "Van Brunt Neck," dying there in 1814, one year after his father's death. (VII) His son was Jacob Van Brunt, who was accidentally drowned in 1860. (VIII) He had a son, Franklyn N. Van Brunt, a sea captain, who, together with his wife, Emily Asenath (Norton) Van Brunt, and their youngest child, was drowned at sea in 1860. Their children were: Frank B.; Willis D., of whom forward; and Louie.

(IX) Willis D. Van Brunt, second son of Franklyn N. and Emily Asenath (Norton) Van Brunt, was born August 28, 1860, in Brookhaven town, and he received his education in the public schools of his birthplace. In Patchogue, he thoroughly learned the tinsmith and the plumber's trades. In 1880, he moved to Southampton and purchased the business of Elias Terry, which he conducted for twenty years, disposing of the plant at the end of that period. He lost no time in acquainting himself with the trend of village civic interests, and his business abilities brought him into association with general town government. For awhile he served as village trustee, and afterwards, for ten years, he was president of the village. He is a member of the board of directors of the Southampton Bank, and a trustee of the Riverhead Savings Bank, while for years he was a member of the Board of Education and served as president of the board. He is a director of the Southampton Ice Company as well as of the Southampton Water Company. The latter company was organized in 1892, and its officers are: President, W. D. Van Brunt; vice-president, J. W. F. Howell; secretary, E. H. Foster; treasurer, F. H. Corwith; superintendent, Fred Greene. The company instituted the water service for Southampton in 1894, with the pneumatic system, the plant being lo-

cated in a forty-acre tract, one-half mile north of the village, the water being drawn from driven wells ninety-three feet below the surface. The system, operated on the metric plan, has twenty-five miles of mains, and the present capital of the company is \$100,000. The plant has a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons per day, and there are over one thousand meters in use. Mr. Van Brunt, though president of the company, was not one of the organizers, the incorporators having been: S. H. Wales, Robert Plyphant, Robert Waller, P. F. Chambers, A. L. Morton, Edgar A. Hildreth, Edward H. Foster, Henry A. Fordham, Edward Huntting, all but the last four named of New York City.

Mr. Van Brunt's fraternal affiliations are those of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

Willis D. Van Brunt was married, at Patchogue, New York, on October 31, 1881, to Laura E. Wicks, of Patchogue, Long Island, a daughter of Joel and Sarah (Jane) Wicks. Laura E. (Wicks) Van Brunt was born January 16, 1858; and died July 1, 1918, having borne her husband a daughter, with died in infancy, and one son, Elmer Willis Van Brunt.

(X) Elmer Willis Van Brunt, a representative of the tenth generation of the ancient Dutch family of Van Brunt in America, was born at Southampton, New York, on October 4, 1882. He was graduated from Yale College with the class of 1905, and is a farmer by vocation. He was married, at New Suffolk, New York, on November 29, 1906, to Caroline Seely, of Laurel, born in 1880, a daughter of William and Caroline (Nelson) Seely. Elmer Willis Van Brunt and Caroline (Seely) Van Brunt are the parents of four children, as follows: Willis D. (2), born September 26, 1907; Rulif Seely, born January 2, 1909; Ellen Caroline, born September 12, 1914; and Emily Robbins, born December 7, 1916. Thus Willis D. (2) Van Brunt, named for his grandfather, is a representative in the eleventh generation of the American Van Brunts, a lineal descendant of Rutger Joesten Van Brunt, the progenitor of this ancient Dutch family in the New World.

GEORGE J. RYAN—Queens is the home of George J. Ryan, president of the Board of Education of the City of New York. Mr. Ryan was educated in the public schools of Long Island City, St. Gabriel's Academy and St. Francis-Xavier College. He is a member of the advisory board of Brooklyn College, a trustee of St. John's Long Island City Hospital, and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn and Queens; a member of many charitable organizations; vice-president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in Queens; member of the executive committee of Queens Council of Boy Scouts; trustee of the College of the City of New York; a member of the State Constitutional Convention from Queens in 1915; Queens Fuel Administrator during the World War; in the real estate business about thirty years; director of the Long Island City Savings Bank; the Long

Island Finance Corporation, Jamaica; member of the advisory board of the Corn Exchange Bank, Long Island City. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Queens; the Catholic Club, New York City; Colon Council, Knights of Columbus; Queens Council, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Oakland Golf Club.

Mr. Ryan was elected president of the Board of Education of the City of New York in 1922, having been a member of the Board since 1918. He brought to the educational system of the greater city the business training, sympathetic knowledge of childhood, and unquestionable determination to make the city's educational system the finest in the world. He is married, has two children, and makes his home in Flushing.

MATTHEW STEEL—Formerly attached to the research, scientific and experiment departments of the United States Department of Agriculture, at one time on the faculty of the University of Missouri and that of Columbia University, Dr. Matthew Steel, at present professor of biological chemistry in the Long Island College Hospital, is a leader in the medical field of Long Island and Greater New York City. Dr. Steel, who occupies a high place among professors who prepare students for the medical world, is also a prominent writer on medical, physiological, biological, chemical and other subjects relating to these, and he is an acknowledged authority in his field.

Professor Matthew Steel was born in Bushmills, Ireland, June 3, 1879, of Scotch-Irish-English ancestry. His father was Samuel Alexander Steel, a native of Bushmills, who died in El Paso, Texas, December 23, 1909, after a life of vigorous farming, ranching and devotion to other active work, and his mother, Eleanor (Fryer) Steel, a native of Stroud, England, died in August, 1880, at the age of thirty-seven years. Of the six children of their union three, including Professor Matthew Steel, survive, the others being Eleanor Maude, and Richard Francis.

Dr. Steel began his education in the primary classes of the National school in Bushmills, which he attended between the ages of five and seven. This was after Dr. Steel's first visit to America. His father had taken him when he was still an infant to De Soto, Missouri, but when a short time later Mrs. Steel, the mother, died, he was taken back to Bushmills, where he lived with his grandmother for about four years, during which time he attended these classes. When he was about seven years old, his father, who had continued to live in the United States and had married again, returned to Ireland for his children, whom he took to the ranch he had purchased near Las Cruces, New Mexico.

An accident, which brought on ill health, interrupted Dr. Steel's early education, and it was not until he was fourteen years old that he returned to school, but during his years of illness he was tutored at home to some extent by his stepmother, but most of the time his father kept him roaming over the foothills of the semi-desert of the neighborhood of the ranch, assisting the Mexican-Indian herders to look

after the cattle. Thus he achieved two-fold things: He regained his health, and acquired, under the guidance of the Indians, invaluable knowledge of plant and animal life in the desert. One of his teachers was Tiburcio Chacon, an ex-scout of General Winfield Scott's army in the Indian wars, and Dr. Steel recalls that this ex-scout, who could neither read nor write, had a knowledge of natural history that might be welcomed by many university professors.

Dr. Steel completed his public school education at about the age of eighteen, and he subsequently entered the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, from which he was graduated in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the years 1901 and 1902 he pursued post-graduate studies and received the degree of Master of Science. As an under-graduate and graduate student Dr. Steel had specialized in mining-chemistry, but he did not take a mining problem for his graduate thesis, with the result that the heterodox procedure changed the current of his whole life. For, following the suggestion of one of his professors, he took for his thesis "The Ash Analysis of Some New Mexico Desert Plants," and a few months later this paper on his research led to his appointment as scientific aid in the United States Department of Agriculture, and as his duties took him to Washington, D. C., he left the mining realm and region never to return. When the World's Fair was held in St. Louis, Missouri, he was sent by the government to take charge of one of its exhibits for three months.

In 1904 Dr. Steel was appointed assistant chemist at the Rhode Island Experiment Station, and he held this post through 1905, and during part of 1905 and all of 1906 he was a soil expert in the United States Bureau of Soils. In 1906 Professor Steel became a graduate student in Columbia University, and in 1908 he received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy from that institution. The last year of his graduate studenthood in the University, he was an assistant in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the university, and from 1908 to 1910 he was instructor in biological chemistry there. In 1910 he returned to the United States Department of Agriculture, and in that year and in 1911 served as chief chemist of the coöperative research laboratory of the dairy bureau of the Department and the University of Missouri, whereat the laboratory was stationed. From 1911 to 1912 Dr. Steel was assistant professor of biological chemistry in the Medical School of the University of Missouri. In 1912 he came to the Long Island College Hospital and for two years was assistant professor in chemistry there. Since 1914 he has been professor of organic and biological chemistry.

Professor Steel is a member of the American Chemical Society; the American Society for the Advancement of Science, in which he was elected a Fellow in 1920; the American Society of Biological Chemists; the American Federation of Societies for Experimental Biology; the Society of Sigma Xi; the Alpha Chi Sigma fraternity (chemical); and the Kappa Psi medical fraternity.

Dr. Steel has written several papers on his work and research in his field of activities. With three other attaches of the United States Department of Agriculture he wrote a paper on "Concerning the Functions of Sodium Salts (in Fertilizers)" for the annual report of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station. His works also included articles "On the Use of Bone Ash with the Diet in Metabolism Experiments on Dogs" for the "American Journal of Physiology" in 1907; "On the Chemical Nature of Paranucleoprotagon, a New Product of the Brain," for the same journal in the same year, "Some Notes on the Efficiency of the Folin Method for the Quantitative Determination of Urinary Ammonia" for the "Journal of Biological Chemistry" in 1908; "A Study of the Influence of Magnesium Sulphate on Metabolism" in the same journal in the same year; "An Improvement of the Folin Method for the Determination of Urinary Ammonia Nitrogen" for the same journal in 1910; "The Absorption of Aluminum from Aluminized Food" for the "American Journal of Physiology" in 1910; "The Elimination and Retention of Arsenic as Determined by the Koch-Norton Method" for the "Journal of the American Chemical Society" in 1914; "A Study of the Influence of Electricity on Metabolism" in the "Medical Record" in 1916; "Sanitary Studies of Baking Powder; the Determination of Aluminum in the Presence of Iron and Organic Matter," in the "Bio-chemical Bulletin" in 1916. Professor Steel is the author, also, of a "Laboratory Manual of Organic Chemistry for Medical Students," published by John Wiley & Sons in 1916, and revised and enlarged in October, 1920, and of an unpublished text on "Physical and Colloidal Chemistry for Students of Biology and Medicine."

During the World War, which took many of the faculty from the Long Island College Hospital, Dr. Steel was obliged to carry the professorial and laboratorial work of three members of the college hospital's teaching staff.

Professor Steel married, November 2, 1910, Edna Gertrude Hearn, born in New York City, the daughter of the late John and Julia (Duffy) Hearn, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Margaret Eleanor, born September 27, 1911. 2. Edna Jane, born August 23, 1917. The family residence is in Hempstead, Long Island.

CARLL SMITH BURR—One of the well and widely known men of Long Island today is Carll Smith Burr, who is prominent in the industrial, financial, commercial, political and fraternal circles of the metropolitan area. He has also been especially prominent in the raising of blooded stock, both cattle and horses, and among his many large stock farms may be mentioned the well known "Indian Head Stock Farm."

Mr. Burr is a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of the Colonial family of Burr, the American progenitor of which was Benjamin Burr, who is said to have come to the New World in Winthrop's fleet in June, 1630. He settled in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1635. The male

line descends from him as follows: Thomas (2), Joseph (3), Isaac (4), Morris (5), Smith (6), Carll S. (7), and Carll Smith (8).

Carll Smith Burr was born September 26, 1858, a son of Carll S. and Emma F. (Case) Burr. The father, Carll S. Burr, was born April 30, 1831, at Commack, Long Island, a son of Smith and Huldah (Soper) Burr. He lived at Commack and devoted practically his entire life to the breeding and higher development of horses, in which he was very successful. The genealogist and historian, Mr. Todd, has written of his career as follows:

His (Carll S. Burr) developing stables at Commack included about forty head of the most valuable trotting families in this country. In 1873 his patrons were so numerous that he refused 112 horses. This branch of his business was distinct in its character, the higher education of the horse at the trotting gait alone being sought. Mr. Burr's patrons included Robert Bonner, W. H. Vanderbilt, Charles Backman, ex-Governor Leland Stanford and others. Some of the greatest celebrities of our day have been sheltered at the Burr Stable, prominent among them being "Maud S.," queen of the trotting turf. In connection with Mr. Charles Backman, Mr. Burr owned the trotting gelding "Prospero," which was sold for \$20,000 at three years old in 1873. The breeding establishment, known as the "Indian-Head Farm," included 350 acres and included about forty royally-bred horses. Mr. Burr so conducted this business that he enlarged and perfected its results and added dignity to its practice.

He was a Republican in politics and was often proposed as the nominee for different offices in this county, and was waited upon by a committee which begged him to run for Congress, but he refused. He was an active member of the "Suffolk County Republican Committee." He was a delegate to the Gubernatorial Convention at Saratoga which nominated Folger for Governor, and was a delegate from his district to many Congressional conventions. Mr. Burr and his wife entertained, under their hospitable roof, many notables. Among others may be mentioned Chester A. Arthur, former President of the United States; ex-Governor Leland Stanford (later United States Senator) of California; William A. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the navy; William H. Vanderbilt; Robert Bonner, etc. At the Centennial celebration in Huntington, July 4, 1876, he was a member of the Executive Committee, having charge of ceremonies.

Carll S. Burr was married, November 26, 1857, to Emma F. Case, a daughter of Franklin and Sarah (Douglas) Case, and to them were born the following offspring: 1. Carll Smith, of further mention. 2. Tunis B., born April 3, 1860. 3. Edward E., born March 24, 1863, and died January 8, 1865.

Carll Smith Burr received his early education in Commack District School No. 10 and the public schools of Northport and Huntington, following which he entered and was graduated from the Flushing Institute, of Flushing, Long Island. Upon the completion of his scholastic work he engaged in business with his father, mastering the details of that business in such a careful and comprehensive manner that it was said of him that he had few superiors. He became chairman of the horse department of the Long Island Live Stock Fair Association, and followed his father's worthy example of elevating the business to an honorable plane and conducting it along the strictest ethical lines. He has given his attention to the breeding, rearing and development of light harness horses, and has equalled the great success of his father. He has judged the light harness horses at the National Horse Show of America for over fifteen years, also at Kansas City, Syracuse, Wil-

mington, and many other places. Mr. Burr is the owner of more than six hundred acres of land in Suffolk County, in addition to which he has several stock farms, one of the best-known being the "Indian Head Stock Farm." He is a stockholder and director of the Arizona Cattle and Wool Company; president of the United States Life Saving Corps, New York City; and is also interested in the manufacture of a patent horse shoe. Mr. Burr is also identified with large financial interests, and is a director of the Bank of Huntington and the Northport Trust Company.

Politically, Mr. Burr has always cast his lot with, and his ballot for, the Republican Party, and he has served his party well in many different ways. He served as county committeeman for a period of twenty years; was a member of the State Assembly from 1896 to 1898, inclusive; and later held an important office in the comptroller's office as superintendent of trotting track accounts, under the appointment of Theodore Roosevelt. Still later, he was appointed by Governor Charles Whitman to the General Peace Conference. Mr. Burr has also been a delegate to several State conventions. He was elected Senator from Suffolk in 1904, and served from 1905 to 1908, during which time he was instrumental in the successful adoption of the following important bills: "Burr bill"; Suffolk County water bill, protecting its water from the invasion of cities; Suffolk County park bill, protecting the shore fronts for park purposes; bill providing institutions for the decrepit and mentally enfeebled people, and many others. Fraternally, Mr. Burr is an active member of Alcyone Lodge, No. 695, Free and Accepted Masons, of Northport, New York.

Mr. Burr married, at Northport, November 18, 1885, Harrie E. Carll, a daughter of Jesse and Ann Eliza (Jarvis) Carll, residents of Northport, Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Burr are the parents of the following children: 1. Emma Carll, born August 28, 1886, married Louis G. MacDowell, and they are the parents of Louis K. MacDowell, Jr., and Carll Burr MacDowell. 2. Carll Smith, Jr., born November 17, 1890, married Eleanor G. Howard, of Brooklyn, and they are the parents of Carll S. Burr, 4th, and Virginia Howard Burr.

JUSTICE AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK for thirty years played an important part in the life of Brooklyn. He was the son of William and Lydia Ann Van Wyck, and was born October 14, 1850, in the old city of New York. His mother's maiden name was Maverick, and she was a member of the famous Texas family of Mavericks, for which a certain type of cattle was named. Justice Van Wyck's father was a distinguished lawyer and public man, and a member of the Board of Aldermen in New York City. Justice Van Wyck was prepared for college at Phillips-Exeter Academy, and was graduated from the University of North Carolina with high honors. He took an interest in politics early in life, and became the head of the reorganized Democracy which led to the nomination of Grover Cleveland for Governor in 1882. He conducted that campaign in Kings County, Cleveland, being elected, and

the Democracy remaining in power in the State for twelve years. He was a delegate to the National Convention that nominated Cleveland for President, and again conducted his campaign in Kings County. Justice Van Wyck was counsel for Senator Conger in the famous fight against Senator Jotham P. Allds, which ended in the retirement of Allds from the State Senate.

Justice Van Wyck was elected to the Supreme Court of the State in 1896. He resigned from the bench in 1898 to enter the race for governor against Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, and his speeches attracted wide and favorable comment. He might have remained on the bench where his renomination and reelection were a foregone conclusion, but ambition led him to try conclusions in politics. The Republicans meeting at Saratoga Springs in September nominated Theodore Roosevelt, fresh from San Juan Hill, as their best vote-getter at the instance of the "Easy Boss," Thomas Collier Platt, who controlled the convention. The Democrats met at Syracuse the next day and nominated Justice Van Wyck. He was the candidate of Tammany Hall and of Hugh McLaughlin, the boss of Kings County. James K. McGuire, mayor of Syracuse, and John B. Stanchfield, one-time partner of David Bennett Hill, in Elmira, were rival candidates. Van Wyck had three hundred fifty-one votes, while Stanchfield came next with forty-one. Robert A. Van Wyck, his brother, was mayor of the new city of New York, which was still in its swaddling clothes. The judge was prominent in many clubs and societies and was a leading Episcopalian. No scandal, no breath of calumny ever had touched his public life. He was pitted against Roosevelt, and the result was Roosevelt 661,707; Van Wyck 643,921; a Roosevelt plurality of 17,786. In the Greater City Justice Van Wyck led by 84,000, and he carried Kings County by more than 18,000. It was deemed, nevertheless, that except for one blunder of Richard Croker, Justice Van Wyck would have been elected. The Tammany Boss shelved Justice Joseph F. Daly after a long and honorable record on the bench, a man beloved and respected, and nominated David Levenclitt to succeed him. The Republicans nominated Daly, and the revolt against Tammany Hall drew with it many leading Democrats, the most conspicuous being John D. Crimmins. Had this mistake not been made, the career of Colonel Roosevelt might have been nipped in the bud and a different story told of the ensuing years of American history.

Justice Van Wyck held decided opinions on all questions of public interest and did not hesitate to express them. Returning to the United States in 1910, he said he had found a feeling of distrust of the United States on the other side of the water because of the continual wrangling of the people. In 1919, as president of the New York Harbor Protective and Development Association, he urged immediate action by the city in the development of Jamaica Bay. In 1920, in discussing the New York and New Jersey Port and Harbor Development plan, he asserted that the plan, if adopted, would not be for the best interests

of the city and State of New York, and especially for the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

Justice Van Wyck was a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Long Island of the Episcopal Church. He had been president of the New York Holland Society, the Southern Society, the North Carolina Society; was Grand Master of the Theta Psi Society; and a trustee of the New England Society of Brooklyn, and its president at one time. He was a member of the Oxford, Lincoln, Brooklyn, Crescent, Hamilton and Montauk clubs of Brooklyn, and the Lawyers', Manhattan and National Democratic clubs of Manhattan. His brother, Robert A. Van Wyck, became Chief Justice of the City Court of New York and first mayor of Greater New York. He died June 8, 1922, in the Hahnemann Hospital, Manhattan, after an operation, leaving two children: William Van Wyck, at one time an assistant district attorney in Brooklyn; and Mrs. James W. Osborne. He was an able lawyer, a noted jurist, and a power in local State and National politics.

NATHAN NEWTON (3) TIFFANY—Prominent in the field of engineering and banking, Nathan Newton (3) Tiffany is also active in the affairs of the town of East Hampton, Long Island, and has served in official capacity in local county offices and also in philanthropic institutions. He is prominent also in the fraternal life of the community, and is not only well known through his own activities, but he has a rich heritage in the memories that have been left behind by his father, Nathan N. (2) Tiffany.

Mr. Tiffany is a descendant of Squire Humphrey Tiffany, who became a citizen of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1663, and died in Swansea, Massachusetts, July 15, 1685. Squire Humphrey and his wife Hannah had children: James; Thomas, of whom further; Ebenezer; Consider; Sarah, born July 6, 1683; and Hezekiah, who died December 4, 1685.

Thomas Tiffany, son of Squire Humphrey and Hannah Tiffany, was born between 1665 and 1670. About 1698 he removed from Swansea to Bristol, Rhode Island, and then to the near town of Ashford, Connecticut, where he was made a freeman, March 5, 1718. He was a large landholder, and from 1735 to 1741 was selectman, and with the exception of two years was town clerk from 1721 to 1748. He married, in Swansea, Massachusetts, about 1689, Hannah, surname unknown, and from them the line descends through their son, Nathaniel Tiffany, married in Ashford, Connecticut, Keziah Ward; their son, Nathan Tiffany, born in Ashford, Connecticut, May 1, 1731, married Mary Kellogg; their son, Nathan Tiffany, born July 13, 1765, died in Lyme, Connecticut, May 7, 1857, married Lois Lord; their son, Nathan Newton, of whom further.

Nathan Newton Tiffany, son of Nathan and Lois (Lord) Tiffany, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, March 17, 1812, and died at Bridgehampton, Long Island, April 29, 1882. He was a merchant of New York City, who removed to Sag Harbor during the whaling days, and

was there engaged in business until 1856, when he removed to Bridgehampton. Here he followed general merchandising, and by his industry and excellent business acumen achieved large success. He was held in the highest esteem by his many friends and associates in Bridgehampton, where he was a valued citizen. He married, at Hadlyme, Connecticut, April 5, 1855, Mary Abigail Palmer, born in Stonington, Connecticut, August 17, 1824, and was a direct lineal descendant of Thomas Baker, one of the first settlers of the town of East Hampton, New York. They were the parents of Nathan Newton (2), of whom further.

Nathan Newton (2) Tiffany, son of Nathan Newton (1) and Mary Abigail (Palmer) Tiffany, was born at Bridgehampton, New York, January 29, 1857, and died April 15, 1894. He secured a good education in the academy at Bridgehampton, and under his father's guidance as a merchant he became possessed of good business qualifications. In 1877 he entered the mercantile business for himself with Captain Hunting, and was actively engaged in this for five years. Selling out his interest, he then entered the lumber business, and later started a bank in Bridgehampton. Subsequently he also added a coal and feed business in connection with the lumber and banking business, and followed this successfully to the time of his death. His prosperity in life was the result of his own perseverance, his energy, his indomitable courage and his worth. In his character he combined qualities of mind and heart that rendered him deservedly popular, and secured to him the warm friendship of all who enjoyed his acquaintance. There are perhaps few among those who were at one time prominent and respected citizens of Bridgehampton, whose memory is more respected and whose genuine worth is more widely recognized than that of Mr. Tiffany.

Nathan N. (2) Tiffany married, October 11, 1882, Frederica G. Corwith, daughter of Silas and Susan (Rogers) Corwith, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Nathan Newton (3), of whom further. 2. Frederick Leroy, born July 29, 1886. 3. Mary Palmer, born May 15, 1889.

Nathan Newton (3) Tiffany, son of Nathan N. (2) and Frederica G. (Corwith) Tiffany, was born June 20, 1883, in Bridgehampton, Long Island. He received his education in the Bridgehampton Literary and Commercial Institute and Cornell University, being graduated there from class of 1905, with the degree of Civil Engineer. He then entered into the practice of the profession of Civil Engineer, and has been very successful, being today prominent as a consulting engineer as well as a civic engineer. He is today (1925) secretary of the Osborne Trust Company, and president and general manager since 1907 of the East Hampton Electric Light Company. He has always taken a keen interest in local public affairs, and is a Republican in his politics. He has served as supervisor of the town of East Hampton during 1913 to 1921; chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County, 1917 to 1921; member of the board of managers in Suffolk Tuberculosis Sanitarium, and of the Board of Education of East Hampton High

School. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In his fraternal affiliation he is a member of Star of the East Lodge, No. 843, Free and Accepted Masons; Nunnakoma Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Patchogue Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Lions Club of East Hampton, which he serves as treasurer. In his religious connection he is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of East Hampton, in which he also serves as trustee. His services to the section have won for him the gratitude of the people, and his character and personality, in both business and social relations, have made him esteemed and beloved.

Nathan Newton (3) Tiffany married, July 14, 1907, at East Hampton, Long Island, Nellie Lawrence, daughter of John B. and Nancy (Edwards) Lawrence, and they are the parents of three children: Nathan Newton (4), Helena Lawrence, and Sarah Palmer.

REV. THOMAS JAMES LACEY realized the rigors that such a life called for before he cast in his lot with the church. But he understood religion's need for men of sincerity and unflagging energy to help carry civilization onward in its march, and he put aside any thought of an easier occupation to devote his time and his talents to the highest of earthly callings. He is now rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Fourth Avenue and Pacific Street, Brooklyn, where he has been since 1902, and is also registrar of the Diocese of Long Island.

It would have been an easy matter for Rev. Lacey, at the beginning of his career, to have chosen some less arduous calling. His father was a man of financial means, and it would have been an easy matter for young Lacey to have chosen some profession or business that would have allowed him a great deal more leisure than the work of the church permits. But a sinecure, and the pleasure and frivolity that such a position would have given him time for, made no appeal to him. His aesthetic nature called for sterner endeavors.

Rev. Lacey is the son of Nicholas and Margaret A. (Feakins) Lacey, both of Cincinnati, Ohio. His father was a member of the firm of Murdock & Lacey, of Cincinnati, and when the war between the States began, he severed his business connection with this firm for the duration of the war and joined the "colors." He served as captain of Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

A native of Cincinnati, Rev. Lacey was graduated from the Hughes High School of that city, and then attended Griswold College, Davenport, Iowa, where he took his B. A. degree. He followed that with a course at Columbia University, New York, from which university he finished with the degree of M. A., and then, not satisfied with his educational attainments, he took his Ph. D. degree at New York University. He is a member of the Brooklyn Clerical League. The work of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to which Rev. Lacey has dedicated him-

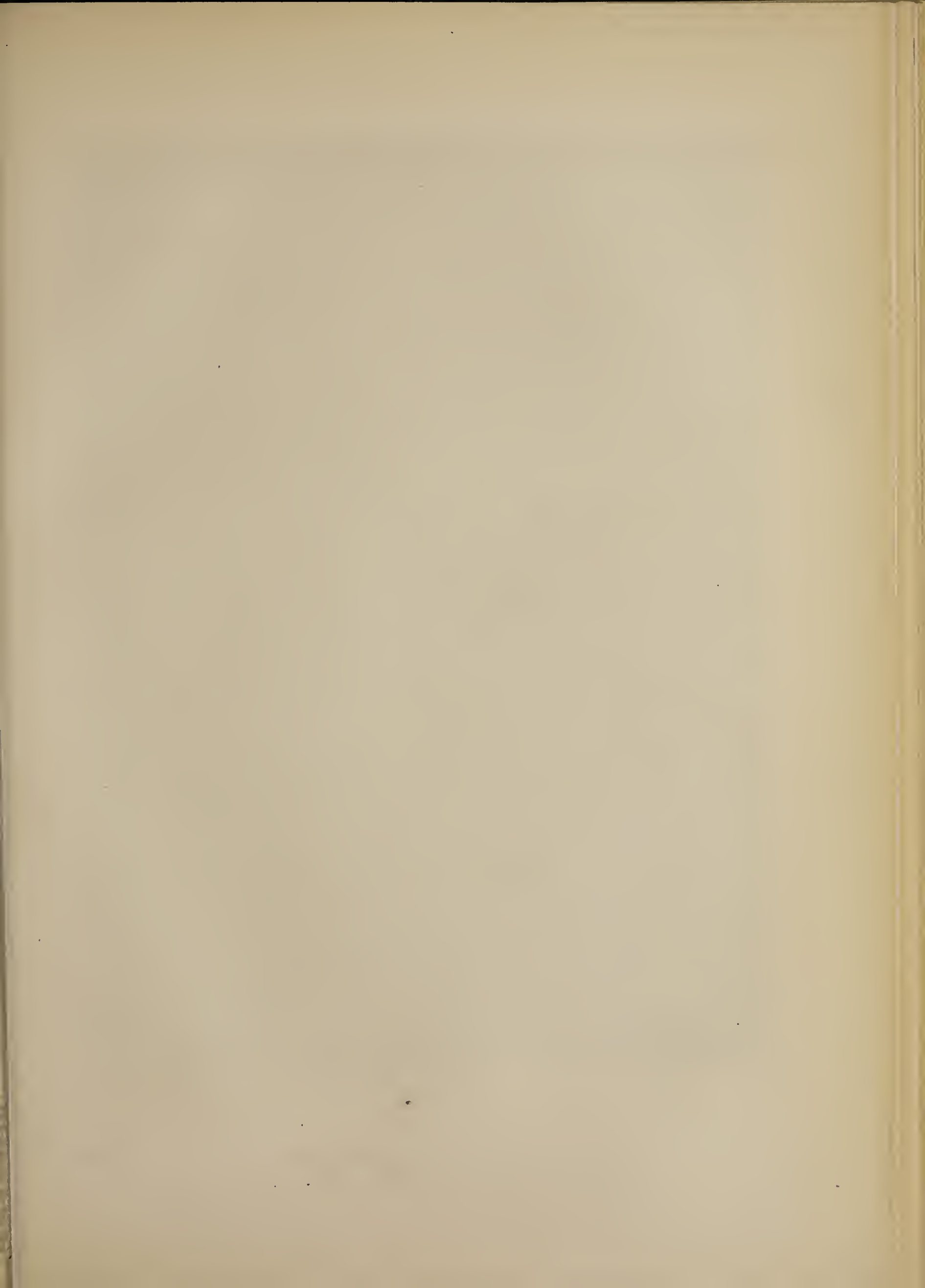
self, has allowed him scant time for social amenities, and he has never married.

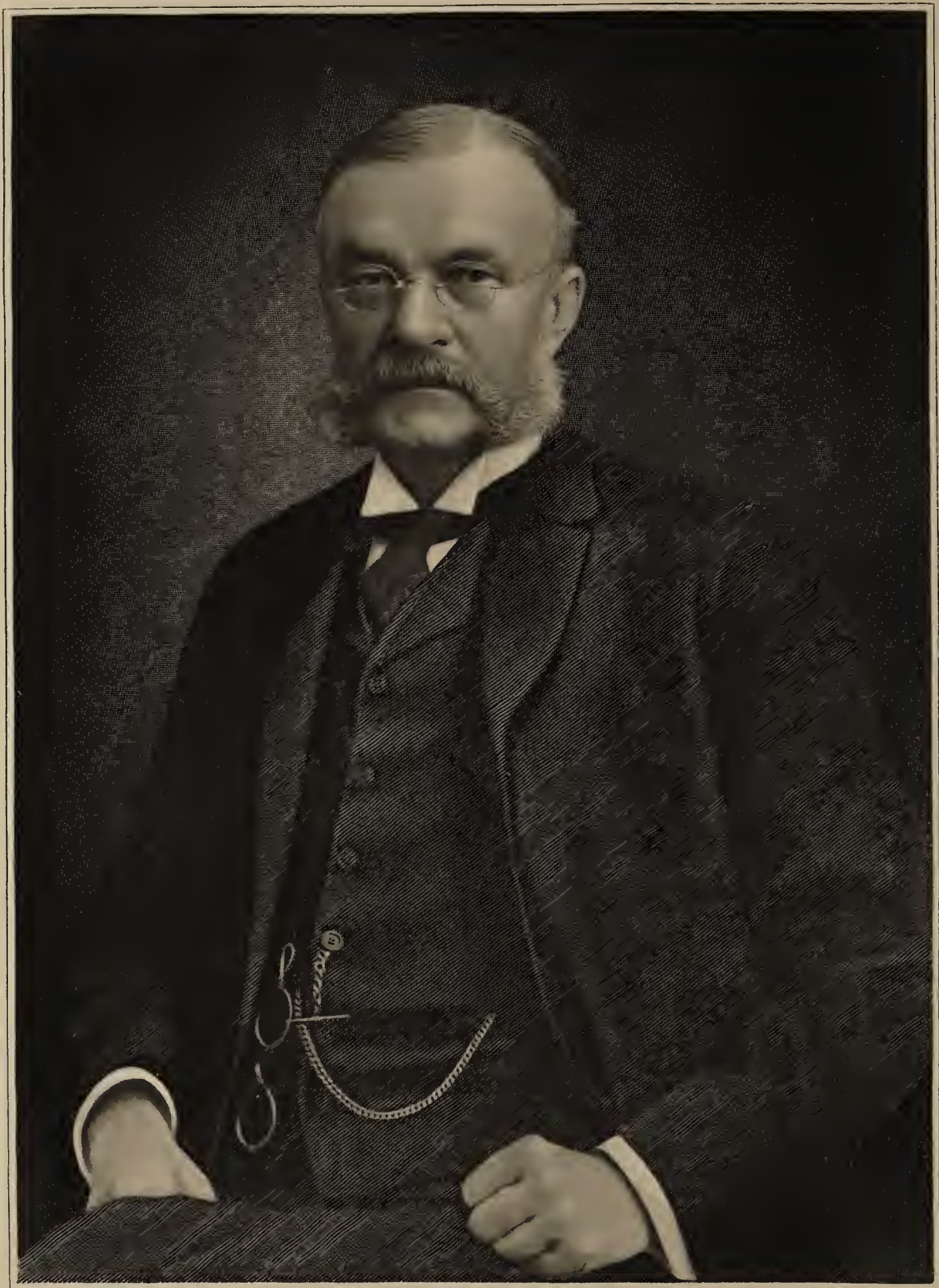
HENRY HOWARD HUNTTING—A long lineage and a family whose record has been always above reproach is something that any man may be proud of and yet not be considered as overbearingly haughty. The best families in the land are those who have a record of from whence they came and no one can deny them the joy they might find in realizing that among a long line of forbears all could hold up their heads with distinction and honor. Prominent among such families is that of Henry Howard Huntting, who for many years well and faithfully performed the duties of an official of the Southold Savings Bank, of Southold. Mr. Huntting retired, April 1, 1924, from the position of vice-president of the bank.

Mr. Huntting was born in the village of Southold, October 7, 1843. After receiving his education at the district school and the Southold Collegiate Institute, he began his business career as a depot master. He was holding down that job to everyone's satisfaction, and was in line for a promotion by the railroad when the bank, of which he later became assistant treasurer, secretary-treasurer, and finally vice-president, called him to its employ. The bank had begun business in 1858, occupying exceptionally unpretentious quarters in a small room in a home of one of the Huntting family. But the family, itself, had been of long and high standing in the community for generations, and the people of the surrounding sections were in nowise averse to intrusting it with their savings. Despite the bank's small and unprepossessing location, they had faith in it, for they realized that it had the backing of the Huntting family. So implicit was the depositors' faith, that in turning their money over to the bank they did not go through any set formula or proceeding, but just handed their cash to Henry Huntting, the then treasurer of the bank, and an uncle of Henry Howard Huntting, wherever they happened to find him. Sometimes they met him in the fields, sometimes in the village store, or even on the way home from church.

Henry Howard Huntting is the son of Jonathan W. and Malvina Angeline (Brown) Huntting. Jonathan W. Huntting was a highly respected man in his community, the people of which endowed him with many honors. He was successively postmaster, school commissioner, town clerk and justice of the peace. While serving his community in these capacities he earned his living as farmer, merchant and carpenter.

The Huntting family traces its ancestry back to John Huntting, who was born in England in 1597, and who married Hester Seaborne, a second cousin of John Rogers, in 1617. John Huntting brought his family to America in the spring of 1638, and settled at Dedham, Massachusetts. He was the first ruling elder of the church at Dedham, which house of worship he helped to found. His son, Nathaniel, born November 15, 1675, married, at East Hampton, in 1701, Mary Green,





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Chas. A. Schieren

and was the first of the family to settle on Long Island. Nathaniel was graduated from Harvard in 1693, became pastor of the Presbyterian Church in East Hampton, and held that position for more than fifty years. It is from such stock—God-fearing, hard working, upright people—that Henry Howard Huntting is descended.

Mr. Huntting married, at Southold, New York, May 16, 1876, Annie Maria Peck, daughter of Israel and Nancy Halsey (Glover) Peck. During his long and creditable career Mr. Huntting has served his community not only as its banker, but also as assistant postmaster, and has also been editor of the "Long Island Traveler."

CHARLES A. SCHIEREN—One of Brooklyn's most conspicuous mayors and most successful men, Charles A. Schieren, was born in the city of Dusseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, February 28, 1842. His parents came to America and in 1856 made their home in Brooklyn, where the father died in 1863. Having been educated in his native country, young Schieren began to earn a livelihood not long after his arrival in the country by taking an interest in a cigar store conducted by his father. He did not like the business, and after his parent died in 1863 he found employment in a leather manufacturing business in the part of downtown New York called "The Swamp." In 1864, he entered the leather belting establishment of Philip F. Passquay, located in "The Swamp," New York City, and by close application, study and energy, he mastered the business, especially the manufacture of leather belting, so that when his employer died in 1865 he was able to assume the entire management of the concern. In the settlement of the Passquay estate the business was sold, and young Schieren continued with the successors until 1868 when, with a capital of \$1,100 which he had saved from his salary, he succeeded in establishing within a comparatively short time one of the leading leather houses in the country. In a few years, the firm of Charles A. Schieren & Company, located at No. 47 Ferry Street, in which he was senior partner, controlled branch houses in Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston; extensive tanneries in Adamsbury, Pennsylvania; Mount Union, Pennsylvania; Cumberland, Maryland; and the corner of Thirteenth Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn. East India hides were tanned at the Brooklyn tannery into lace leather. F. A. M. Burrell, of Brooklyn, was admitted to partnership with Mr. Schieren in 1886.

When the marvelous improvements were made by the use of electricity and electrical machinery, Mr. Schieren devoted himself to their peculiar adaptability for the improvement of belting. He invented the electric belt, consisting of a coating of composition spread over the belt to preserve the leather. The American Joint Leather Link Belt came next, composed of small leather links strung on steel pins, and joined together in a most ingenious way. Mr. Schieren afterwards invented his famous perforated electric belt, and these three inventions proved of great benefit to swift-running electrical machinery, which

placed him at the head of the trade and made him a recognized authority on belting.

Mr. Schieren wrote and published articles on "The Use and Abuse of Belting," "Transmission of Power by Belt," "The History of Leather Belting," and "From the Tannery to the Dynamo," which were read and discussed before the National Electric Light Association and the Technical Society of New York.

Mr. Schieren's political activity was confined largely to the municipal campaign of 1893 and the two successive years during which he served as mayor of the old city of Brooklyn. Prior to that time he had been a regular Republican, and he continued to be a staunch supporter of that party, but he was not an active politician at any period of his life before or after the years when he held office. His nomination in 1893 was as the leader of a reform movement, which was an uprising against the domination of Willoughby Street, the McLaughlin Democratic organization. Three years before, William J. Gaynor, a practicing lawyer, had unearthed what was called the "Long Island water supply plant scandal." Gaynor was the idol of the people, but he refused an independent nomination for mayor. The Republicans saw the opportunity and resolved to nominate Gaynor for justice of the Supreme Court and selected Schieren as their candidate for mayor. He was known as a Republican of the solid business type, without machine control, always ready to support a good public movement. At the time, he was president of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club. David A. Boody was the Democratic candidate, and the campaign was one of the most exciting Brooklyn ever had. On the eve of election Gaynor came out with charges that John Y. McKane was about to commit frauds in the town of Gravesend where he was the absolute political boss. Revelations of ballot box stuffing and registration frauds unequalled in the annals of the State followed. On election day McKane was thrown into the town jail in Gravesend, Colonel Alexander S. Bacon (q.v.), and a group of noted citizens being sent out to watch the polls. Schieren won by a huge majority. He instituted a business administration of high order. Alfred T. White was Public Works Commissioner and gave the city an administration almost unequalled. It was Alfred T. White, who, working with Schieren, uncovered the fact that a group of Willoughby Street politicians owned stock in a big electric light plant which was receiving water through an immense unmetered main. An action was instituted and the concern was forced to pay for thousands of cubic feet of water and place a meter in its supply pipe. Mr. Schieren served as mayor during 1894 and 1895, but refused a renomination and withdrew from politics.

Mr. Schieren was a member of the Charter Commission appointed at the time of the consolidation of the two cities—Richmond County and a part of Queens County. He was of great assistance in the revision of the charter, especially when the welfare of Brooklyn was concerned; and when Governor Roosevelt appointed a Charter Revision Commission he made Mr. Schieren one of its Brooklyn members.

Mr. Schieren lived in Brooklyn from the day of his arrival in the United States and took an active interest in all its affairs, whether religious, charitable, or political. He was a prominent layman of the Lutheran Church in America, and was a leader in several movements of that denomination, such as the erection of the beautiful bronze statue of Martin Luther in the city of Washington, and the Lutheran College buildings at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. In 1897 he presented \$50,000 to the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Mount Airy, Pennsylvania, of which \$40,000 was to found a chair, and \$10,000 was to build a dwelling house for the professor selected for the new post. In the Brooklyn Sunday School Union he represented the Lutheran Church, and for two years in succession he was grand marshal of the May Day parades. For twenty years he was engaged actively in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, holding office as a director and member of the advisory board. He was a trustee of the Union for Christian work; a director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; and an advisory member of the Young Women's Christian Association. He was a member of the executive committee which raised the funds necessary to erect in Brooklyn the statues of Henry Ward Beecher and J. S. T. Stranahan. He was one of the organizers and a vice-president of the Hide and Leather National Bank of New York. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and a trustee of the Germania (now Lincoln) Savings Bank of Brooklyn. In 1890 he succeeded Charles A. Moore as president of the Young Republican Club. He was a member of the Hamilton, Germania and Union League clubs. His home was at No. 405 Clinton Avenue.

Mr. Schieren was married, in 1865, to Louise Bramm, daughter of George W. Bramm, and they were the parents of three sons and a daughter. Miss Schieren, the daughter, in 1895, christened the cruiser "Brooklyn." Mrs. Schieren died on March 11, 1915, the day after her husband. For days it was in doubt which one would die first. The watchers thought a sort of mental telepathy existed between them, for after her husband's death Mrs. Schieren sank rapidly, although the sad news was kept from her. They had a funeral in common.

MRS. ELLA B. (BOLDRY) HALLOCK—Woman's part in the affairs of the world was never meant to be aggressive or militant, but neither was it meant to be devoid of initiative. It is along the latter lines that many of those who have come of fighting stock have best shown their calibre. Teaching, and the advancement of humanity, have been left largely in the hands of women, and some have risen to unusual heights along such lines of endeavor. Among these is Mrs. Ella B. (Boldry) Hallock, of Southold, Long Island, New York, who has found time among her multifarious affairs of authorship and the care of a family, to lead other people's children on the way to education and duty.

Mrs. Hallock, born Ella B. Boldry, is the daughter of Jeremiah and Ann (Higgins) Boldry. Her father was born in England, and her

ancestry on her mother's side was English, having descended from the Woodins and Howes. On her father's side her family belonged to the Church of England, while her maternal ancestors were Baptists. Mrs. Hallock's grandfather served in the War of 1812, her great-grandfather in the Revolutionary War, and her father four years in the War of 1861-65. She was born in Saratoga County, New York, was educated in private and public schools, and was graduated from the Albany State Normal School. Later, she took several special courses at the Harvard Summer School and at Hunter College, New York.

While coming of a militant ancestry, Mrs. Hallock has won a name, not among the fighters but among the teachers, literary folk, and leaders in civic endeavor. For more than ten years she led a Browning class, and has interested many persons in her favorite poet. She is the author of an "Introduction to Browning," "In Those Days," and the "Celebration of the 275th Anniversary of Southold." At present she is assisting her husband in editorial work on "The Long Island Traveler."

Mrs. Hallock has been teacher in public and private schools, instructor in the State Teachers' Institutes of Massachusetts and New York, and assistant editor of the "New York School Journal." She was connected with many Long Island organizations, but is now specially interested in the Southold Dramatic Society. She started and promoted for two years the Little Theatre at the Suffolk County Fair, and has given plentifully of her time for several years in conducting a class in English for foreigners. She is also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Daughters of 1812.

Mrs. Hallock was married to Joseph M. Hallock, of Southold, May 29, 1889, at Green Island, Albany County. She has one daughter, Ann Hallock, a graduate of Vassar, a specialist in dramatic productions, who studied at Professor George P. Baker's "47 Workshop," Harvard, and at the Leland Powers' School of Expression in Boston.

Lately, Mrs. Hallock has devoted most of her time to her home and the social life of Southold, and many noted authors of the day have been guests at her comfortable bungalow at "Paradise Point."

JOHN BAGSHAW is a son of Joseph Bagshaw, who was a muslin salesman of Manchester, England. His mother, Hannah (Allen) Bagshaw, was the daughter of John and Ann Allen, and a member of a large and wealthy family. John Bagshaw was born in Manchester, England, July 28, 1858, and attended St. Thomas' Parochial School, Ardwick, Manchester. However, being always an ardent seeker after education, and not being satisfied with that which he was able to obtain at the parochial school, he put in a good deal of his time studying at night. It was such determination to get ahead that helped him so materially to advance to his present high business standing. On leaving school, he remained in England for a time, where he was a junior salesman for a calico printing establishment. On coming to America, Mr. Bagshaw obtained a position as index clerk and copyist with the

county clerk at Riverhead, New York. There he remained until the fall of 1884 when he branched out in business for himself.

In politics Mr. Bagshaw is an Independent Republican, and the people of Riverhead have grown to respect him so thoroughly that he has been elected successively to offices. For fifteen years he was the town clerk of Riverhead, and was also clerk of the board of supervisors of the County of Suffolk from April, 1896, to April, 1899, and served again from 1905 to 1909. He is a member of Riverhead Lodge, No. 645, Free and Accepted Masons; Suwasset Chapter, No. 195, Royal Arch Masons; Sunrise Commandery, No. 65, Knights Templar; Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; is Past Grand of Riverhead Lodge, No. 462, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; a member of the Improved Order of Red Men; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Bagshaw married, at Riverhead, December 3, 1881, Mary Kirk Edwards, who is the daughter of George W. and Susan (Cook) Edwards. Mr. and Mrs. Bagshaw have four children: Kirk, Donald, Mrs. Inez B. Moore, and Frank E.

JOSEPH DUNN BURRELL—A position of ease would have been readily accomplished by Rev. Joseph Dunn Burrell, but he felt the call of the church and gave up any thought of a life of more lenient pursuits. Born of a family of affluence, he would have had access to any profession or business had he so chosen. His father, David Burrell, was a well-to-do merchant, and was quite willing that his son should choose a less rigorous calling than that of the church.

Rev. Burrell was born December 22, 1858, at Freeport, Illinois, the son of David and Elizabeth (Felgar) Burrell. He first attended the public schools of Freeport, was graduated from the Freeport High School, later from Yale University, and finally from the Union Theological Seminary of New York City. He was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Clinton, Iowa, from 1884 to 1892; pastor of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York, 1892 to 1919; Metropolitan secretary of the New Era Movement, 1919 to 1921; and is now executive secretary of the Church Extension Board Presbytery of Brooklyn-Nassau. He is a member of the Brooklyn Clerical Union, Alpha Kappa Club, Union Theological Seminary Alumni Club, Long Island Yale Club, Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and the Clergy Club, of New York.

Rev. Burrell married, October 18, 1888, at Lake Forest, Illinois, Caroline Frances Benedict, who is the daughter of Amzi and Catherine (Walrath) Benedict. Two children have been born to the Burrells. 1. Katherine Benedict (Mrs. George Hallam Sicard), born October 7, 1889. 2. Monica (Mrs. Roberts Bishop Owen), born February 1, 1891.

RICHARD WILLIS GOSLIN—It is from Quaker stock that some of America's most shining lights in the professions, business world and politics have sprung. The family histories of the Quakers since

their first settlement in Pennsylvania are replete with incidents that have aided materially in the advancement of America. Among the sturdy band which accompanied William Penn to the Colonies were the ancestors of Richard Willis Goslin. Mr. Goslin has upheld well the traditions of his forbears and has gone ahead in a quiet, dignified way, progressing in business, serving his country in the World War, and unostentatiously aiding in the prestige of the United States.

Mr. Goslin is the son of Ellis Goslin, who was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and Mary Jane (Hall) Goslin, a native of Baltimore, Maryland. It is on his paternal side that Mr. Goslin traces his Quaker ancestry. His grandfather was a well known manufacturer of carriages and wagons at Bristol, Pennsylvania, and under his tutelage Ellis Goslin learned the trade of wheelwright and blacksmith.

Mr. Goslin was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1873, and received his education in the public schools of that city. He entered business life as an agent for the Prudential Insurance Company, of Newark, New Jersey, and his advance in his chosen field has been constant. The company has stationed him at different times in Wilkes-Barre, Troy, New York, and Brooklyn, and it is at the latter city that he is now located as superintendent of the company's business at No. 12 Flatbush Avenue. During his career as an insurance man he has found time to devote to other endeavors, and is a stockholder in several banks, title and trust companies. He was prominently identified with the Liberty Loan Committee during the World War as chairman of the Insurance Committee for Brooklyn, and vice-chairman of the Brooklyn Liberty Loan Committee under A. B. Leach. His duties gave him jurisdiction over more than 1,000 salesmen in Greater New York in the active work of selling bonds to finance the war. His business affairs have not usurped his time to the exclusion of all other activities, and he gives personal attention to his position on the editorial staff of the Prudential Insurance Company's "Weekly Record," a paper published for the field men of the organization. He is a member of the Flatbush Chamber of Commerce, of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, located at No. 32 Court Street, and has served on the membership committee since it was organized. He is also a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons, and of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

Mr. Goslin married, on June 5, 1901, in Wilkes-Barre, Almina Estella Blair. She is the daughter of Brice S. Blair, a well known contractor and builder of public roads and edifices of New York City, and of Florence (Davenport) Blair, a native of Plymouth, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Goslin are the parents of three children: 1. Brice Blair, born in Wilkes-Barre, February 21, 1903. 2. Richard Willis, Jr., born in Troy, New York, October 17, 1910. 3. Robert Hall, born in Brooklyn, February 5, 1917.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS HEWLETT—Making his specialty of real estate law, of whose various branches he has made careful study dur-



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ing a period of years, Mr. Hewlett has developed his capabilities of rendering expert opinion in mortgage and title guarantees. In association with William Pettit, at Far Rockaway, he has secured the reputation of thoroughness and of an advanced knowledge of the principles of the law appertaining to his specialty. Mr. Hewlett is a scion of a family of old establishment in Long Island; and as a World War Veteran he takes a deep interest in the progress of the patriotic organizations of which he is a leading member. He is of Revolutionary and Colonial stock, the first-comer of the Hewlett name, George, being mentioned in history as far back as 1636. He is a son of Van Wyck Hewlett (son of Treadwell), who was a Brooklyn attorney and judge, and who died in 1892; and of Jane N. (Hewlett) Hewlett, who was born at Hewlett, Long Island.

Charles Augustus Hewlett was born at Woodmere, Long Island, October 28, 1892, and received his preliminary education in the public schools of Lawrence, graduating in 1906. Later on, he took the course at the Polytechnic Preparatory School, in Brooklyn, where he graduated with the class of 1910. He made his preparation for his career at the New York University Law School, where he graduated with the class of 1914, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to practice at the bar in June, 1915, and for the first seven years in his profession he was associated with the Title Guarantee office at Mineola, and afterwards, with the Jamaica office of the same organization. Mr. Hewlett went to Far Rockaway on March 13, 1923, in association with William Pettit, with whom, on January 1, 1924, he entered into partnership. In his real estate law practice he became a director of the Equitable Mortgage and Title Guarantee Company, of which company he is also assistant counsel, and manager of the title department.

During the World War, Mr. Hewlett served with the Air Service Detachments, Nos. 2 and 4, of the United States Army. He was made sergeant during the service, and received his discharge at New York in 1918. For ten years he was an active scout master, and is president of the Nassau Scoutmasters' Association. He votes an independent Republican ticket, but has never held political office. His fraternal affiliations are those of Delta Chi Fraternity; New York University Chapter; Olympia Lodge, No. 808, Free and Accepted Masons; with Rockaway Chapter, No. 310, Royal Arch Masons; with Zabud Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Freeport; with Nassau Commandery, No. 73, Knights Templar, of Hempstead; with Aurora Grata Consistory of Brooklyn, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and with Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Brooklyn; and a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, of Woodmere. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Brooklyn Academy of Arts and Sciences, in its Jamaica Branch. In his patriotic affiliations, he is a charter member of J. Franklin Bell Post, No. 81, American Legion, and was its treasurer from the outset; but with the later geographical sub-division of that Post, he now

holds the office of trustee and historian of De-Mott-Carman Post, No. 536, of Woodmere. He is communicant of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

COLONEL ALEXANDER S. BACON was a man of many activities. Born at Jackson, Michigan, November 20, 1853, his parents were John A. and Harriet (Smith) Bacon. After completing a course in the Jackson High School, he was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point by Governor Austin Blair. He entered in 1872, and was graduated as one of the "stars" of the class of 1876. While a cadet he gave evidence of the qualities of leadership that marked his later life. He was the first captain of the cadet corps, the highest office a cadet can hold; president of the Dialectic Society, and superintendent of the Sunday School. At the completion of his course he was retained at the Academy as instructor in artillery tactics, and practical astronomy. After three months he was assigned to the First Artillery, and saw service on the Indian Territory frontier. He also served with the troops called to quell the riots at Philadelphia, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1877. In 1878 he resigned his commission in the army, and began the study of law at Canandaigua, New York, where he was admitted to practice the following year. In 1880 he came to New York, and took up his residence in Brooklyn. He did not sever his connection with military affairs altogether, for in 1884 he was elected captain of Company A, 23d Regiment, National Guard of New York. He was promoted major in 1885, and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment in 1886. He resigned this commission in 1887 to represent the Ninth Assembly District in the Legislature. The feature of his experience as a legislator was the conduct of an investigation into political affairs in Brooklyn, as chairman of the Bacon Investigating Committee. This was done so thoroughly as to win Colonel Bacon the enmity of many of the old leaders of both parties. Colonel Bacon was a leader in the movement against the election methods of John Y. McKane, and headed a citizen force that invaded McKane's bailiwick at Gravesend in 1893 and was held prisoner for three hours in the Gravesend Town Hall jail. These experiences led to the indictment of McKane and his sentence to imprisonment for six years in Sing Sing. The association Colonel Bacon formed with William J. Gaynor in this work was continued until the death of Mayor Gaynor. His ability as a speaker brought him to the fore in the legal profession, and he soon enjoyed a large and lucrative general practice. He also established himself as an authority on questions of international law, and was retained to appear in cases in London, Paris, Tokio, and the Central American States. His observations on his travels in Europe, Syria and the United States were embodied in a number of lectures he gave before church, Masonic, civic and political organizations. On his last trip abroad he lectured before the American Young Men's Christian Association in Paris on the

“Military Problems of Napoleonic Times Compared with Those of Today.”

In 1889 Colonel Bacon was named head of the 2d Provisional Regiment, National Guard of New York. His political beliefs were those of an independent Democrat. Twice he was a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. The first time was in 1906, when he ran on the Independence League ticket headed by William Randolph Hearst. In 1915, his second candidacy, he ran under the emblem of the American party, founded by ex-Governor William Sulzer, with whom Colonel Bacon had been associated intimately, and in whose defense he assisted during the impeachment trial at Albany. Colonel Bacon was one of the first champions of Woodrow Wilson for President, and when he was elected over Taft and Roosevelt he was mentioned as a possibility for Secretary of War in the first Wilson cabinet. In Masonic circles, Colonel Bacon was a Past Master of Euclid Lodge, No. 656; a Past Commander of De Witt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; and a Past Potentate of Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He wrote many articles, some of which were published in book form, on subjects connected with the history and ritual of Masonry. He opposed the recognition of the Grand Orient of France by American Masons in his brochure, “Landmarks of Masonry.” He took the ground that French Masonry is atheistic and is not a Masonic landmark. His clubs were: The Quill, Winters Night, Masonic, and the Authors’ League of America.

Colonel Bacon was active in the affairs of the Baptist Church, and was treasurer of the American Sabbath Union at one time. He attended the Church of the Redeemer. He was one of the first residents of the Prospect Park South section, and was the first president of the Rugby Road Residents’ Association. He served at one time as president of the board of directors of the Prospect Park South Association, and remained a member of the board to the day of his death. In 1885 he married Harriet Whittlesey Schroter, of Denver, Colorado, and two daughters, Carol and Marie, were born to them. Carol became the wife of Seisel Rindsfoos, of Manhattan, and Marie, of Francis B. Critchlow, of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Colonel Bacon went abroad in the fall of 1919 in the interests of a client whose property had been sequestered by France in the war. Having been successful in this respect, he went to Berlin on a mission for other clients, Americans, whose factory investments in Germany had been seized under alien enemy statutes. After passing some time in Berlin, Colonel Bacon went to London, where he was the guest of his friend, H. Gordon Selfridge, the big dry goods merchant who introduced American department store methods to the British metropolis. Colonel Bacon was discharged from a London hospital, and with his wife who had joined him, he went to High Cliff Castle in the South of England as the guest of Mr. Selfridge. Colonel Bacon and his wife returned to the United States in December, but the hope that his health

would improve was not realized. He died May 29, 1920, in his home, No. 101 Rugby Road. He was a controversialist; he attacked Colonel Roosevelt in a heated dispute over the 71st Regiment, and again when he dismissed the negro soldiers at Brownsville, Texas. He wrote of "The Military Preparedness of a Giant," holding that universal school military training should be provided. Above all, right or wrong, he was always honest and sincere.

DR. WILLIAM J. CRUIKSHANK, widely known cardiac specialist, lived at his home, No. 102 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn.

He was the founder of the Brooklyn Cardiological Society, one of the first organizations of its kind in the world. He was also a Fellow of the American College of Physicians. He was a contributor to a number of medical papers and also wrote articles in the newspapers on medical subjects. He felt that doctors should not be reticent about matters involving questions of public health, proposed medical legislation and sanitation, and should feel free at all times to air their views.

Born in Kingston, New Brunswick, Canada, Dr. Cruikshank came to Brooklyn at an early age. He was educated in the New York University. His wife, Grace (Dunning) Cruikshank, and a daughter, Mrs. Abner T. Hinckley, of Brooklyn, survive him.

Dr. Cruikshank died March 3, 1925. He was sixty-five years old and had practiced in Brooklyn for forty years.

REV. CHARLES FRANCIS MCKOY—Constant study and hard work are the rungs of the ladder on which all ministers of the Gospel climb to eminent places in church affairs. Among those who have devoted a great part of their lives to the benefit of their fellowmen stands out prominently the name of Rev. Charles Francis McKoy, D. D. Rev. McKoy's diligence to duty and his aptitude as a scholar have been large contributors in his attainment of his present place among churchmen. Besides, his oratorical attainments and his ability to sway congregations have been prominent factors which have brought him to the forefront in the communities in which he has been stationed.

Born in Bangor, Maine, July 24, 1878, Dr. McKoy attended the schools of his native city, and was graduated from the Bangor High School in 1897. His next educational stepping-stone was Colby College, Waterville, Maine, from which he was graduated in 1902. His theological studies were begun at Newton Theological Institution, Newton Center, Massachusetts, from which he took his degree in 1905, and were followed with a post-graduate course at New York University from 1923 to 1925.

Dr. McKoy's first pulpit was that of the First Baptist Church, of Eden, Maine, where he served from 1905 to 1911. He was then called to the Taylor Memorial Baptist Church at Paulsboro, New Jersey, where he remained from 1912 to 1913. In the latter year the First Baptist Church of Long Branch, New Jersey, called him to its service,

and he remained there six years. The work he was doing was gaining him a widespread reputation, and the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, of Brooklyn, New York, requested that he take over its pulpit. He is still stationed here, and has won many friends for this place of worship, one of whose published creeds is: "A Cordial Greeting for Everyone." Dr. McKoy is a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity of Colby College.

JUDGE NORMAN S. DIKE—A leader in Brooklyn politics and life since early manhood, Norman S. Dike was born in his present residence on Columbia Heights, on October 22, 1862. His father was Camden C. Dike, and his mother, Jeannie (Scott) Dike, both being descendants of old New England stock.

Norman S. Dike was educated at Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, and in the fall of 1881 entered Brown University, graduating in 1885, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and in 1887 from the law school in Columbia University, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He entered the office of Frederic A. Ward, and was brought in contact with the close professional and personal friends of Judge Ward, among whom were Benjamin D. Silliman, the Nestor of the New York Bar, and George G. Reynolds, retired from the City Court.

In 1889 Mr. Dike began the general practice of the law, and was also counsel for the Kings County Bank, and had an office both in Brooklyn and Manhattan. He was always interested in public affairs. He became a director, and for seven years was president of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, now known as the Cumberland Street Hospital of the city of Brooklyn. In the Schieren campaign of 1893, the Republican Association of the First Ward placed him in nomination for supervisor and he was elected for two years to what proved to be the last board of supervisors of the County of Kings. There he found John Y. McKane a great power in politics, and was instrumental in organizing the fight to oust McKane and make it a Republican board. The second and final year of Mr. Dike's term he was elected president *pro tem* of the board of supervisors by the vote of his fellow-members. He became a member of the State Militia by designation of Governor Morton, who appointed him assistant to the Judge Advocate General, William C. Wallace, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1895 he was an aspirant for the nomination for district attorney. In 1901 he was designated by Governor Odell as one of the trustees of the Adirondack Hospital for Tuberculosis, which post he resigned in order to receive appointment, at the insistence of Governor Odell, as sheriff of Kings County, upon the removal of Sheriff Guden, for cause, by the governor. During ten months as sheriff, Mr. Dike was unable to practice law, under the constitutional prohibition, but resumed his practice at the end of that brief term of appointment.

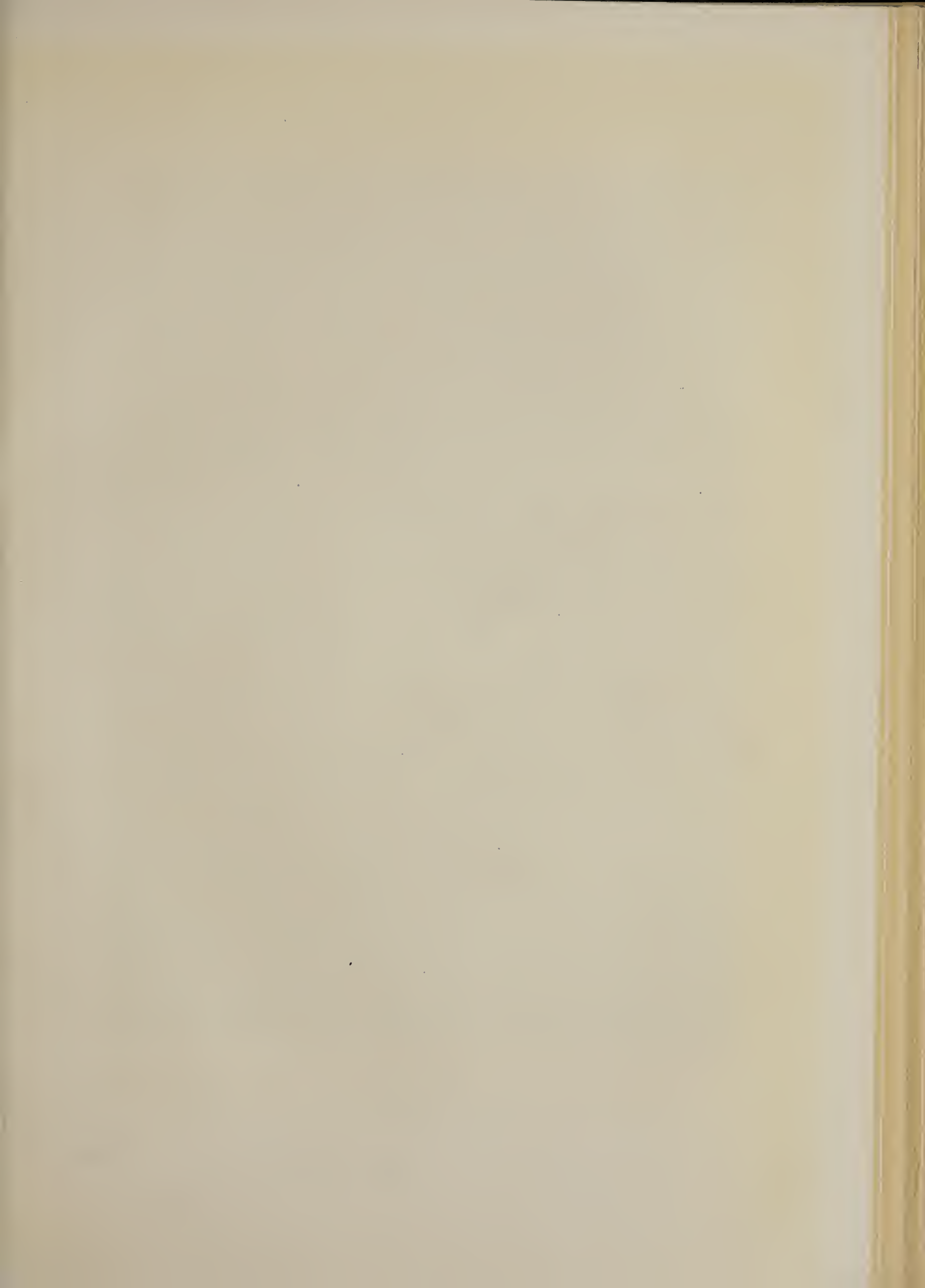
In 1906 he was appointed by Governor Higgins, with Judge Fawcett, as one of the two county judges, to take the place of Judge Crane

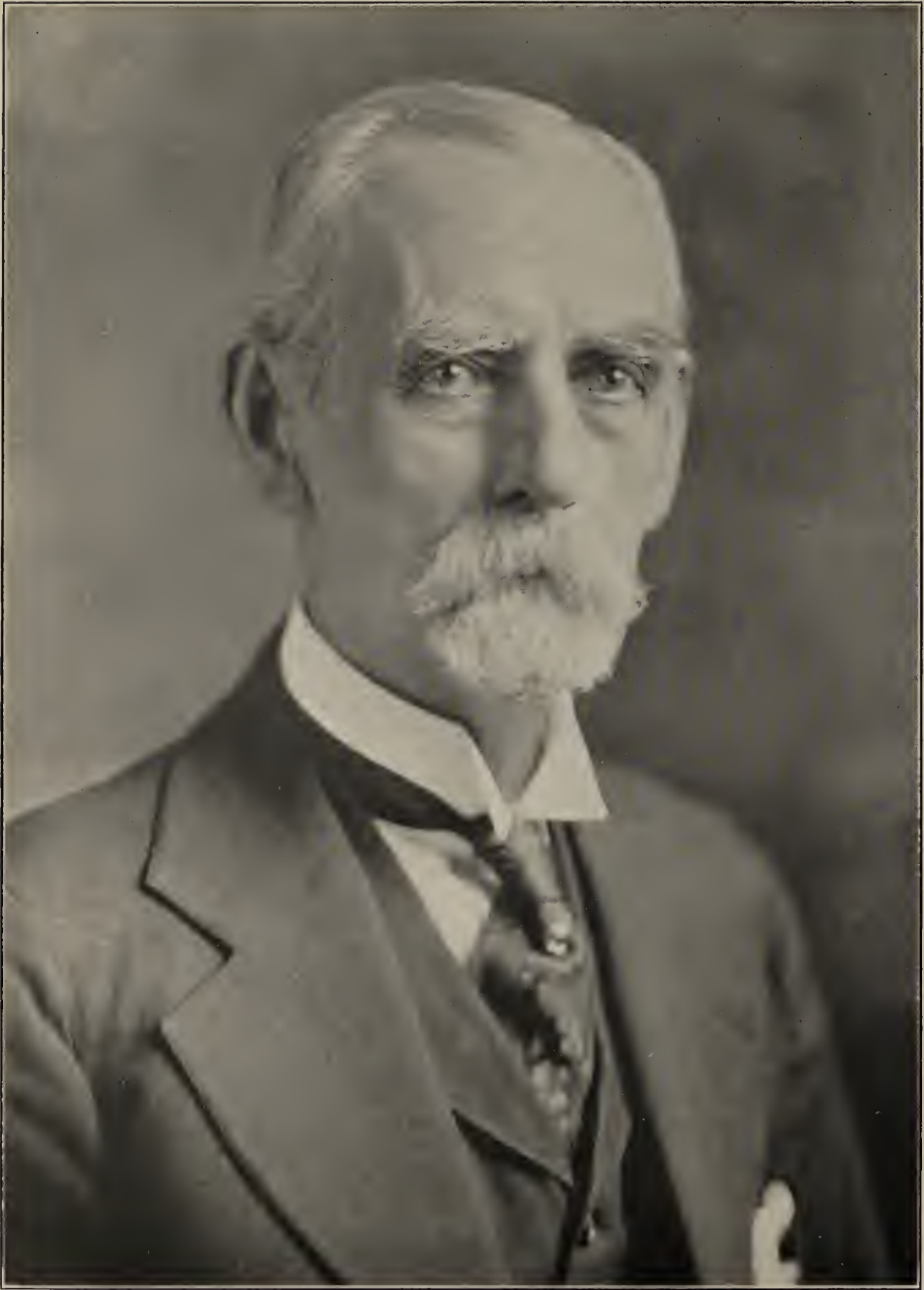
and Judge Aspinall, who had been elected to the Supreme Court. Judge Dike was elected, as a Republican, three times, county judge of Kings County,—in 1907, 1913, and 1919. In 1918, Judge Dike met his one and only political defeat, and that was due to the nomination by the Prohibition Party, he having run with Judge Faber for the Supreme Court, and the prohibition question for the first time receiving serious consideration, Judge Dike went down to defeat. In 1919, Judge Dike ran the third time for the county bench and was elected by the largest majority ever received by a county judge in Kings County, and the year following, in 1920, in the open primary, he received the highest number of votes on the Republican ticket out of fifteen contestants, and, upon election day, was returned by the largest majority ever received by a candidate for the Supreme Court in the Second Department.

Judge Dike has always been interested in athletic activities. He was president of the old Alcyone Boat Club, also of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club. He was a member of the Crescent Athletic Club for many years, the Brooklyn Club, Hamilton Club, Brooklyn Bar Association, State Bar Association, president of the Brown University Club and Alumni of New York City, and the University Club of New York.

By reason of his fifteen years' work in the County Court of Kings County, Judge Dike is now the justice of the Supreme Court in the Second Department who has handled more criminal cases than any other justice. Believing he was there to protect the public from the habitual law breaker, he has meted out severe punishment when needed, but has also shown great leniency to first offenders and young men who deserved consideration, by suspended sentences.

JOHN THOMAS UNDERWOOD—When typewriting was concealed from view, John T. Underwood began the manufacture of the first visible typewriting machine toward the end of the nineteenth century. His predictions of a revolution in the business were ridiculed by the "blind writers" of the period. John Thomas Underwood was born in London, England, on April 12, 1857. His father, John Underwood, was a pupil of Michael Faraday, and became a noted chemist and inventor, specializing in copyable printing and writing inks, which had a world-wide reputation. In 1873 he moved his business to New York, where it took the name of John Underwood Company. Here John T. Underwood became associated with his father and became sole proprietor of the business at his death. He added the manufacture of typewriter ribbons and supplies, and the company became one of the foremost along those lines in the world. After Mr. Underwood introduced the visible typewriter, he created the largest and most complete typewriter factory in existence at the time, and kept abreast of the progress of succeeding years. Before the World War it was producing about five hundred complete machines a day and employing about 7,500 persons, but in the period succeeding the war this number was largely augmented. He had offices in every important place in the





J. H. Smedley

United States and in every city throughout the world. His machines held all the records for speed, accuracy and stability, and received grand prizes and gold medals in every exhibition subsequent to 1900 at which they were shown. In 1909 the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia awarded the Underwood Typewriter Company the Elliott Cresson Gold Medal for the "ingenuity, skill and perfection of workmanship," embodied in the production of the Underwood Standard Typewriter. In many contests it won every award for speed through a long period of years. The great enterprises built up by Mr. Underwood are an evidence of his wonderful energy and sagacity and integrity. He is actively interested in many mercantile, manufacturing and financial institutions, and has given much time to charities and enthusiastic support.

J. HARVEY SMEDLEY—In reviewing the life of J. Harvey Smedley, of Long Island City, an outstanding fact forms the central point of interest and it is not too much to state that this fact was a matter of vital and eminently constructive interest to a large group of residents of this section of Long Island, for it bore directly upon the economic prosperity of the people. Only Mr. Smedley's devoted endeavors and great self-effacement achieved this desirable result and the issue was the establishing on a substantial and permanent basis of the now long successful institution known as the Long Island City Savings Bank. For many years secretary of this institution, Mr. Smedley has recently turned over the work of the bank largely to other hands and at the age of eighty-four years he is more or less definitely retired. He is still, however, active in its interests in a responsible office and the inspiration of his leadership means much to the contemporary organization. Mr. Smedley is a native of this State but a member of a family long prominent in New England; his father, James W. Smedley, having been born in Vermont. The family was a prominent one of England for many generations and has long been established in America. The mother, Frances (Martin) Smedley, was born in Fort Ann, Washington County, New York, and both are now long since deceased.

J. Harvey Smedley was born in Gasport, Niagara County, New York, November 26, 1840. His education was begun in the local public schools and he later attended the Eastman College at Rochester, New York, graduating from that institution in the class of 1859. For three years he was active with the N. K. Fairbanks Company, of Chicago, then became identified with the firm of Phillips & Justice, in the steel industry in Philadelphia. Spending three years in that connection, Mr. Smedley then became a resident of Long Island City, (1865), and entered upon an association with his uncle, Dexter Smedley, along manufacturing lines. This affiliation endured until 1875 when Mr. Smedley founded the Long Island City Savings Bank which is now one of the most substantial and prosperous institutions of the metropolitan district. The first two years of its existence were marked by

healthy growth and the prospects for the future seemed of the best. Then, however, certain legislation within the State proved such a staggering handicap that the subsequent years were a struggle for mere existence. It may be said that for seven years the bank was only a name and was unable to pay a living salary to its executive personnel. It was only through the stupendous efforts of Mr. Smedley, supported by his faithful associates, that the institution was carried through this struggle. For a long period he voluntarily sacrificed his compensation to a nominal and utterly inadequate wage. In 1885, the bank had only \$96,000 on deposit but the introduction of the Public School Savings Bank system gave it new life and started the institution on the road to prosperity. It reached a point where its basis was sound and secure and from that time forward until the present it has ever increased in importance and widened in scope. The Long Island City Savings Bank now commands assets of more than \$31,000,000. Having given to this institution forty-eight years of faithful and self-forgetful service, the name of J. Harvey Smedley, should be accorded a highly honored place in any record of progress on Long Island. The bank is now officered as follows: Benjamin Moore, president; J. Harvey Smedley, chairman of finance committee; David G. Morrison, vice-president; Henry F. Jones, vice-president; Jarvis S. Hicks, comptroller and secretary; C. L. Paetzold, assistant secretary; Arthur Woodbury, assistant secretary; and A. T. & B. B. Payne, counsel. The trustees are: Benjamin Moore, David G. Morrison, Henry F. Jones, Alvan T. Payne, J. Harvey Smedley, William H. Siebrecht, Harvey K. Lines, C. Curtis Woodruff, George M. O'Connor, William H. Thompson, Francis J. Schleicher, George J. Ryan, James E. Clonin, Mason O. Smedley and Jarvis S. Hicks.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the main banking department of this institution serves 47,000 depositors while more than 18,000 school children make weekly deposits and the Christmas Club numbers 8,500 members. To make it entirely clear how much this means to this section that the bank serves 73,500 people it may be stated that every other man, woman and child on the streets of Long Island City would count as a depositor of this institution for the number of its depositors is one half the population of the city.

As a leading executive of this institution, J. Harvey Smedley holds a foremost position in present day advance on Long Island. In his political affiliations he is a Republican but has never been interested in official honors, his time having been so fully commanded by his duties in the financial world. He is a member of the American and New York State Bankers' associations; and fraternally is identified with Long Island City Lodge, No. 586, Free and Accepted Masons; and the other Scottish Rite bodies of the Masonic Order, up to and including the 32nd degree. He is also a member of Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and endorses every worthy effort in whatsoever line of advance.

J. Harvey Smedley married Miss Frances Pierce, also a resident, in 1862. She became the mother of Newell D., Edith A., Mason O., Mabel F., and Harvey Smedley. In 1884 Mrs. Smedley became ill, and after suffering many months, died in 1885, at Long Island City. In 1888 Mr. Smedley married Mrs. Harriet M. Whidden, a widow, highly respected. The family residence is in Woodmere, Long Island.

CHARLES EDWARD SCOFIELD, M. D.—In the history of Stamford, Connecticut, there is no name more highly honored than that of Scofield, which was first brought to Fairfield County by the immigrant ancestor of the family, Daniel Scofield. Since that time the members of each succeeding generation have added to its honor men who have been held high in the regard of their fellow-citizens, and were identified with the upbuilding of their communities. Of this distinguished family, Dr. Charles Edward Scofield is today a worthy representative, and his service to his community is equal to that of his illustrious forbears.

As in early days many surnames were derived from the localities where the individuals resided who adopted them, it is always of interest to trace the origin of a name. Scolefield, the original form of Scofield, literally signified a field containing small houses or cottages, similar to those found on the early estates of the titled English families. This original spelling gradually changed through the centuries, until it assumed the form in use today, Scofield.

The progenitor of the family was Daniel Scofield, born in the parish of Rochdale, Lancashire, England. He was a grandson of Sir Cuthbert Scofield, of Scofield Manor, the family being of ancient and honorable lineage. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, arms were granted to Sir Cuthbert Scofield as a younger son of the Scofields of Kent, who was knighted for services in the Spanish Armada. The arms were granted in 1582, and are as follows:

Arms—Gules, a chevron between three bulls' heads coupéd (another, cabossed) argent.

Crest—A bull's head gules, collared argent.

Another Crest—A bull's head or.

There are indications from which a rather accurate line of descent could be traced one hundred years farther back than Sir Cuthbert Scofield. The name has been Scofield in the records for more than three hundred years. Schofield, Scovil and Scoville are but variations.

Daniel Scofield, immigrant ancestor, came to America in 1639, in the ship "Susan and Ellen," and after residing for a time at Ipswich, Massachusetts, he located in Stamford, Connecticut, where his death occurred in 1671. On December 7, 1641, he received two acres, consisting of a home-lot, and three acres of woodland, as the first company. He was a man of prominence in the colony, and served as marshal of Stamford in 1658. He married Mary Youngs, daughter of Rev. John Youngs, and she married (second) Miles Merwyn.

Alpheus Scofield was a settler of Newfield, and his name appears on land records as a grantee as early as 1793, and frequently in land

transactions after that date. His will was proved February 6, 1844, and in it he mentions his wife Elizabeth, who, according to the Stamford vital records, died July 18, 1852, aged seventy-five years. They had a son, Hezekiah, who died about 1879. His son was Charles Ansel Scofield, who had a son Robert, the father of Dr. Charles Edward Scofield. Robert Scofield, who is still living, was assistant secretary and treasurer of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and was for forty-eight years in their employ. He married Lillian Burroughs, and their son is Dr. Charles Edward Scofield, of whom further.

Dr. Charles Edward Scofield, son of Robert and Lillian (Burroughs) Scofield, was born September 30, 1876, at Brooklyn, New York. He attended the public schools of his native city, Public School No. 16, and the Boys' High School, followed by his study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, from which he was graduated, class of 1899, with his degree of M. D. He started in to practice immediately at No. 152 Taylor Street, where he remained for five years, building up a lucrative practice. He then removed his office to No. 72 Lee Avenue, and remained in this location for the next twelve years. At the end of that time he removed to No. 880 Park Place, where he has been located for the past nine years (1924), and where he has added to his already well known reputation much distinction for the services he has rendered his community. He is attending surgeon at the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital; consulting Laryngologist and Rhinologist for the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary; and Laryngologist and Notologist for the Eastern District Industrial School. During the World War he was a member of the Auxiliary Advisory Board. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity of Columbia University; and of Gamma Delta Psi of the Boys' High School; also is a regent of the Long Island College Hospital, and fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and was president of the Kings County Medical Society in 1923. His clubs are: The Crescent Athletic, University Club, of Brooklyn, and the Pleiades Club, of New York. In his religious affiliation he is a member of the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Charles Edward Scofield married, January 27, 1904, at Brooklyn, New York, Bessie D. Wilson, daughter of Christopher and Henrietta (Pettner) Wilson.

HON. TOWNSEND SCUDDER—The career of Judge Townsend Scudder of New York and Brooklyn is one of outstanding significance to the legal profession and of wide interest to any record of professional advance in the metropolitan district. Mr. Scudder is an able lawyer, a jurist of distinction, whose work on the bench has meant much to the progress of his day and whose influence is cast in favor of all forward effort. Brilliantly educated and possessing large natural ability, he is recognized as one of the foremost men of the profession today. A descendant of early pioneers, including Captain John Dickinson, who came to America in the "Mayflower," the Scudder family has been

allied in marriage with other old and honored families of this country and it is with interest to note that for two hundred and fifty years all Judge Scudder's ancestors have been identified with American progress and his immediate family line is one of the oldest on Long Island. Townsend Scudder, Sr., father of Judge Scudder, was a famous lawyer of his day; he married Sarah Maria Frost, this name also well known in New England and Long Island for many generations.

Townsend Scudder was born July 26, 1865, and received his early education abroad, studying in France, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy. He is a graduate of Flushing Institute, of Flushing, Long Island; and of Columbia University Law School. Taking up his professional career in New York City, Judge Scudder practiced in all courts and won wide distinction as a lawyer of ability. In 1906 he was elevated to the bench as Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, serving until 1920. His keen discernment and great breadth of vision made his record on the bench a memorable one and gave his name wide distinction in legal circles. His unreserved devotion to duty and faithfulness to the loftiest ideals give his name outstanding significance to judicial precedent and many decisions which he handed down have come to be regarded as epoch making in their significance. Judge Scudder's public services have also included his membership in the lower legislative body of the United States. He was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress from the first New York district and again he was returned to the National Capitol as a member of the Fifty-eighth Congress. In his work as a legislator Judge Scudder was fearless, wise and ever alert to the duties and responsibilities devolving upon him and his constituency felt that they were indeed well represented in the legislative halls of the land. Since his retirement from the bench Judge Scudder has been active in legal practice and his long experience has given his services the greatest value to the people. He commands a very extensive clientele and holds leading rank in the profession today. He is fraternally affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and is also District Deputy Grand Master of the State of New York in this order. His clubs are the Hamilton; the Lotos; the Crescent Athletic; the Piping Rock; and the Nassau Country. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and is interested in many branches of organized advance of a benevolent and charitable nature. His chief leisure interest is in country life, gardening and live stock and he has a fine modern farm at Glen Head, Long Island.

Judge Scudder married on June 3, 1891, at Brooklyn, Mary Dounat Thayer, daughter of George A. and Jane J. Thayer, and they are the parents of three children: Atala, now Mrs. Davison, born June 3, 1892; Elizabeth Hewlett, now Mrs. Copehart, born April 5, 1894; and Townsend Scudder, III, born August 27, 1900. The family reside at No. 112 Willow St., Brooklyn.

JOHN M. CALDWELL—For his devoted service, that comprehended a period that was practically his lifetime, as loyal citizen and

capable official, John M. Caldwell, former mayor of Milton, and a veteran of the Civil War, will long be recorded in the memory of the community in whose civic and social history he notably shared. One of the factors of Milton's progress for a half century and more he represented the best type of the citizenship of this part of Long Island as it was to be found in all matters pertaining to general business, to the financial status of the community, to the city government, and in particular to practical patriotism, for he well proved his soldierly qualities in behalf of the United States Government both in the army and as conservator of all his country's interests in war and in peace.

A son of James and Rebecca (Silsbee) Caldwell, John M. Caldwell was born February 10, 1845, at White Deer Mills, Union County, Pennsylvania, and at the age of eight years he removed with his parents to Milton, New York, where he attended the public schools, afterwards graduating at Milton Academy and Syracuse Business College. About 1868 he became associated with the First National Bank of Milton as teller, and in 1875 he was made cashier, serving in that capacity and as a member of the board of directors until his death. A staunch Prohibitionist in political matters, he was a candidate for state treasurer on that ticket in 1899. Representing that party, he was elected chief burgess of Milton in 1897, and his administration as mayor received the highest commendation.

Mr. Caldwell was only sixteen years of age when he entered the Union Army service, and he was a member of the Army of the Potomac three years and eleven months, serving with the fourth and the fifty-third Pennsylvania regiments, of the First Division of the Second Army Corps. But even after his discharge he was for a long time connected with the National Guard, serving five years as captain of Company C, Twelfth Regiment, and three years as major of the Twenty-second Battalion of the same regiment. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 129, of Milton; he was also a member of Union Veteran Legion, No. 108, and of Milton Lodge, No. 256, Free and Accepted Masons. For a number of years he was an elder and superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian Church at Milton.

Mr. Caldwell married, December 24, 1874, Mary Chapin, a daughter of Edward Watson and Hannah Maria (Correy) Chapin, and they were the parents of Edward Chapin, born June 30, 1878, died April 3, 1900. John M. Caldwell died in 1908, at Milton, and he is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary (Chapin) Caldwell.

JERE E. BROWN—A distinguished figure in financial advance in Brooklyn is Jere E. Brown, who has been identified with the Bushwick Savings Bank for forty-six years, and is now the president of that institution. Mr. Brown is a noteworthy business executive, broadly prominent in his chosen field, and a well known figure in Brooklyn. On his father's side he is of English descent, a great-grandson of Samuel Brown, a trooper in Captain Walton's Light Dragoons of Major Hay's



Jere. E. Brown



battalion, New Jersey troops, during the Revolutionary War. John Brown, father of Jere E. Brown, was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, in 1816 and was active as a building contractor in Brooklyn until his death, which occurred in 1893. The mother, Anna C. (Hough) Brown, of Dutch descent, was born in Toms River, New Jersey, in 1818, and died in 1917.

Jere E. Brown was born in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, February 4, 1863. Receiving a practical education in the public schools, he entered the employ of the Bushwick Savings Bank, as a young lad of fifteen years, first serving as junior clerk. The record of his long activity in the same organization is of more than passing significance, for by his splendid tenacity of purpose and tireless devotion to duty he made himself not only useful, but necessary, to the organization. Rising steadily from one position to another, each of greater responsibility, he was elected president of the institution in 1906 and still serves in that high and honored office. Under his leadership and seasoned judgment the institution has gone forward to ever-wider usefulness, and it is counted among the thoroughly-progressive and noteworthy institutions of the day in Brooklyn. Mr. Brown is affiliated with the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, the New York State Savings Bank Association, and the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church of Freeport, Long Island, where he resides.

Jere E. Brown married, in 1886, Adeline A. Bush, who was born in Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of three children: Harold E.; Clinton H., in the bond business in New York City; Florence A., wife of Willard F. Van Riper, residing in Wilmington, Delaware. Harold E. Brown is an attorney in New York City, and is also secretary of the Bushwick Savings Bank, and served during the World War in the Rainbow Division, being discharged with the rank of second lieutenant.

DANIEL CARTER BEARD—Dan Beard! Who does not know and honor the name? Mr. Beard's town home is in Flushing, Long Island, but the home of his heart is the great Out-of-Doors. The spirit of this man and his achievements give him a place by every fireside in the English-speaking world, especially under those countless roofs that shelter the young people of America. The outstanding characteristic of this author-artist-naturalist is his kinship with youth. The budding leaf, the scrap of helpless wild life orphaned by the careless shot of the hunter, the ever present problems of the every-day boy and girl—these are the interests which form the life work of Dan Beard. He stands for high attainment in those formative years which set the pace for lifelong progress, and for the protective attitude on the part of the strong toward all weakness and helplessness. Without pose or proclamation, without ostentation or parade, he has attained greatness in a realm in which he himself was the pioneer. He is a member of a family long prominent in America, and a son of James H. and Mary

Caroline (Carter) Beard. James H. Beard was a painter and artist and member of the National Academy of Flushing, New York, for many years, and served in the Civil War on the staff of General Lew Wallace, with the rank of captain. Every member of the family of an age to enlist was represented in the Union Army.

Daniel Carter Beard was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 21, 1850. His education was begun in the public schools of his native city, and following the completion of the high school course he attended Worrall's Academy, at Covington, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in the class of 1869, with the degree of Civil Engineer. Professional activities engaged Mr. Beard's attention for a number of years, and he was first identified with the Ernshaw Engineers office in Cincinnati. Next accepting a position in Cincinnati in the office of the city engineer, he was active in that connection under Gen. Andy Hickenlooper. Then coming east to the metropolis, Mr. Beard identified himself with the Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, of New York City. The formal recital of these various facts gives no faintest idea, however, of the keenness of his interest in life and its problems, or the stirring times with which he was familiar. Mr. Beard's school days were interrupted as a lad of eleven years, by the shot on Fort Sumter which plunged the nation into Civil War. His home was in a region of Kentucky over which the opposing armies swept back and forth as the issue of each engagement turned the tide of success to one side or the other. Neither he nor his boy friends, however, permitted these disturbances to call a halt on their personal interests. They dodged the pickets and actually crept past the fortifications "under the solid shot of the big guns which splintered trees all around," in order to reach their favorite pools for the purpose of fishing.

A lad who would lightly dare death carrying a fishing rod is one of whom definite originality might well be expected in later life. This promise was early substantiated in the trend of his tastes and interests. Trained for engineering as he was, his first employment took him much into the out-door world and only an attack of pneumonia prevented his going to Texas as captain of engineers with the Southern Pacific Railroad, then just entering Texas. The engineer who went in his stead lost his life at the hands of hostile Indians. Mr. Beard upon his recovery began extended activities in the mapping of cities, but it was at about this period of his career that he became known as an illustrator. The memories of his own boyhood made him a sympathetic as well as realistic illustrator of "Tom Sawyer Abroad", Mark Twain's immortal life histories of the American Boy. Mr. Beard's boyhood interest in wild life became the settled and permanent delight of the man, and has been brilliantly reflected in his illustrations of animal subjects. His work found welcome place in the leading magazines of the day, and it was through the editorial staff of "Scribners" that he was influenced to turn his back on the formal occupations of life and enter his own particular field of usefulness. Recalling some of his boyish interests and "stunts," for which he frequently invented

apparatus, and expressing his opinion that boys should know more of animal lore and woodcraft, the suggestion was offered that he write a book on such topics. The result was Dan Beard's introduction to that most critical and least fastidious public, the American boy, in "The American Boy's Handy Book." The enthusiasm aroused by this volume was instantaneous, while at the same time its effect was profound and far reaching. It proved to be only the first of a long series, each of which has given to the young people of this and other English speaking countries what might well be called a literature of action. Mr. Beard's forceful, direct, yet engaging style makes of all his work literature, and the trend of every page is the teaching of young folks what and how to do interesting and wholesome things. The first book was followed by such volumes as "The Field and Forest Handy Book," "The Boy Pioneers," and others of educational interest and permanent importance to youth.

Mr. Beard has come in close touch with thousands of boys who have written him letters, to which he has replied in the spirit of the interested associate. "The Sons of Daniel Boone," a society of tenderfeet and scouts for boys of which he was the organizer, was the outgrowth of this tangible understanding between Mr. Beard and his boy admirers, and a second organization, known as the "Boy Pioneers," was formed in 1905. Of this order a brief record of the life work of this leader of boys said:

This organization is famous enough in itself, but it takes a real world importance by being the father of all the Boy Scout Societies. The ideas that underlay the Boy Pioneers, though less definitely expressed in some respects, were substantially those which General Baden-Powell outlined as those of the first organization of English Boy Scouts. In the same way they are those upon which is founded the Boy Scouts of America, with its 600,000 members, and the Boy Scouts of Belgium, whose members have so bravely and efficiently assisted their nation in its present (1915) dreadful situation.

As one of the founders of the Boy Scouts of America, and National Scout Commissioner of that organization, Mr. Beard holds the confidence and affection of his young friends as well as through his own works. He has been honored by many organized bodies, including a gold medal awarded by the Camp Fire Club of America, of which he was at one time president. Only a small group of men who have accomplished big things for animal or out-door life have received one. He also holds the Gold Eagle, the only one ever awarded by the Boy Scouts. A finer and more enduring tribute was given by Belmore Browne and his party who really, although not technically, reached the summit of Mount McKinley in 1912. In his book regarding the expedition and its results Mr. Brown said:

Directly under the southern cliffs of Mount McKinley stood a third peak we wished to name. It was a magnificent, cliff-girded pile that formed in itself the main southern buttress of the Mount McKinley Massif. The naming of the peak rested with our entire party, and the name chosen was that of Daniel Carter Beard, the father of the world-celebrated Boy Scout movement, and a man who has endeared himself to every American man and boy through the pages of 'The American Boy's Handy Book.'

We conferred proper names on those peaks, as it was impossible to choose descriptive names that would not be confusing among such a chaos of unnamed mountains, and the

names chosen in each instance were those of men who had either directly or indirectly contributed toward the exploration of this region.

From the time when Mr. Beard was a student at the Art League of New York City, during the hours which he could wring from work and sleep, until his present importance in his own especial field of art and literature, he has taken a never failing delight in his work. Indeed, when he was tendered his first considerable check, of fifty dollars for a sketch of animal life by "Scribner's Monthly," he determined, "that if they paid that much for having fun I would never work again." He continued, "I am still on that vacation," when reminiscing among a group of friends. He is given the credit for having made "recreation education" for the youth of this country. Mr. Beard served on the Flushing Board of Education for a period of six years, and for more than forty-five years has maintained his office and studio at his residence at No. 87 Bowne Avenue, Flushing. The world furnishes his scenes and subjects, and he is familiar with many of the remotest and most majestic regions where the wild life, one that he loves so well, is to be found.

Mr. Beard's affiliations with organized endeavor include, in addition to those mentioned above, his present office as honorary vice-president of the Boy Scouts of America; membership in the Author's Club; The Camp Fire Club of which he served two terms as president; and his ex-presidency and honorary membership in the Society of Illustrators. Mr. Beard was the first honorary member of the Camp Directors' Association, is an influential member of the Free and Accepted Masons; and a Knights Templar; is an Associate Editor of "Boy's Life"; vice-president of the "National Motion Picture League"; president of the Dan Beard Out-Door School; and honorary member of the Rotary Club; the Lions' Club; the Society of Arts and Sciences; the Flushing Club; and a former president of the Art Students League. His religious faith is that of the Society of Friends.

Daniel Carter Beard married, on August 15, 1893, at Newtown, Long Island, Beatrice Alice Jackson, daughter of the late Samuel Coles and Emma Beatrice (Hyatt) Jackson, the mother still living. Mr. and Mrs. Beard have two children: Daniel Bartlet; and Barbara.

COLONEL PHILIP L. GERHARDT—An outstanding figure in present-day advance in Brooklyn and New York is Colonel Philip L. Gerhardt, whose prominence in the business world is one of wide importance. As a veteran of the World War in which he served with honor and distinction, Colonel Gerhardt is far more widely known, having won his rank during the course of that struggle. He is further prominent in fraternal circles, and is considered a thoroughly representative young man of the present day. He is a son of Philip and Emma A. (Abry) Gerhardt, his father a noted restaurateur and caterer of the metropolitan area.

Philip L. Gerhardt was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 11, 1891. First attending Brooklyn Public School No. 1,, he was later a

student at the Brooklyn Commercial High School, then took up his classical studies at New York University, eventually covering a professional course at the Brooklyn Law School of St. Lawrence University. On April 9, 1908, Mr. Gerhardt became identified with the Bush Terminal Company, in the office of clerk, and has risen in the organization to his present noteworthy position, serving successively as chief clerk, secretary to the vice-president, assistant traffic manager, traffic manager, manager of operation and traffic, general manager, and, as at present, vice-president. The well known activities of the Bush Terminal Company are carried forward on a scale which commands the admiration of all who are familiar with the business life of the metropolitan district and represents a thoroughly noteworthy modern idea in commercial progress. Mr. Gerhardt's participation in the development and present importance of the concern places him among the leading business men of the East, and as he is still a young man he will unquestionably go forward to ever wider prominence.

The military record of Colonel Gerhardt began on November 7, 1917, when he entered the United States service as first-lieutenant of Ordnance. On February 17, 1918, he was promoted to captain of the Quartermasters' Corps and later promoted to major of the same branch of the army (April, 1918). He was also commissioned major of the United States Army, unassigned, and retired from the service January 19, 1919, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the Quartermasters' Corps. His duties during this period had to do with the storage and shipping (export) at the port of New York, and he was assigned as executive officer to the port storage officer of the port of New York. Fraternally, Colonel Gerhardt is affiliated with Ridgewood Lodge, No. 710, Free and Accepted Masons; Orient Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar; Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, also the Beta Rho Kappa Fraternity. He is well known in social circles, holding membership in the Quartermasters' Association of New York City, in which he is president, also serves as president of the Brooklyn Traffic Club, and is a well known member of the New York Traffic Club. His religious affiliation is with Plymouth Congregational Church, of Brooklyn.

Colonel Philip L. Gerhardt married, in Newark, New Jersey, June 15, 1916, Laretta Irene Ellis, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Campbell) Ellis and they have one daughter: Lois Irene, born August 7, 1919. The Gerhardt residence is at No. 1050 Ocean avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

GEORGE RAMSEY—There is, perhaps, no profession that requires a stricter application to its details than that of the law. And likewise there is no line of endeavor which a man might undertake in which the rewards are greater to the painstaking student. George Ramsey is one of those to whom prestige and financial emoluments have come in large measure as the result of hard work.

Mr. Ramsey is the son of John M. and Susan (Reeves) Ramsey, and

was born in Preble County, Ohio, October 31, 1878. He was educated at the Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio, which he attended from 1895 to 1896. He then took up further studies at the Bradley Polytechnic, and in 1908 was given his degree of LL.B. by George Washington University of Washington, D. C. In 1901 he was assistant instructor of mathematics at Bradley Polytechnic Institute in Peoria, Illinois, and from 1902 to 1905 was with the United States Engineering Corps on deep water survey from Chicago to St. Louis. Law always held a fascination for him, however, and while he was an examiner at the United States Patent Office from 1905 to 1909, he kept at the study of jurisprudence. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in 1908, the Supreme Court of the United States in 1913, and the New York Supreme Court in 1919. He has gained considerable renown in patent cases having to do with adding machines, peanut picking and cleaning machinery, and glass making machinery. He was legal adviser for Draft Board No. 66 in New York during the World War, and was lecturer on Patent Law at George Washington University during 1914 and 1916. Mr. Ramsey gives much of his time to associations where he meets men interested in the same branch of law as himself. He is a member of the American Patent Law Association, of the American Bar Association, of the Academy of Political Science, of the Franklin Institute, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He is also deeply interested in fraternal organizations, and belongs to the Phi Delta Phi, and the Phi Lambda Xi, and is a member of the Scottish Rite Masons. His clubs are the Columbia Country, of Chevy Chase, Maryland; the Lawyers' Club, of New York; and the Union League, of Brooklyn.

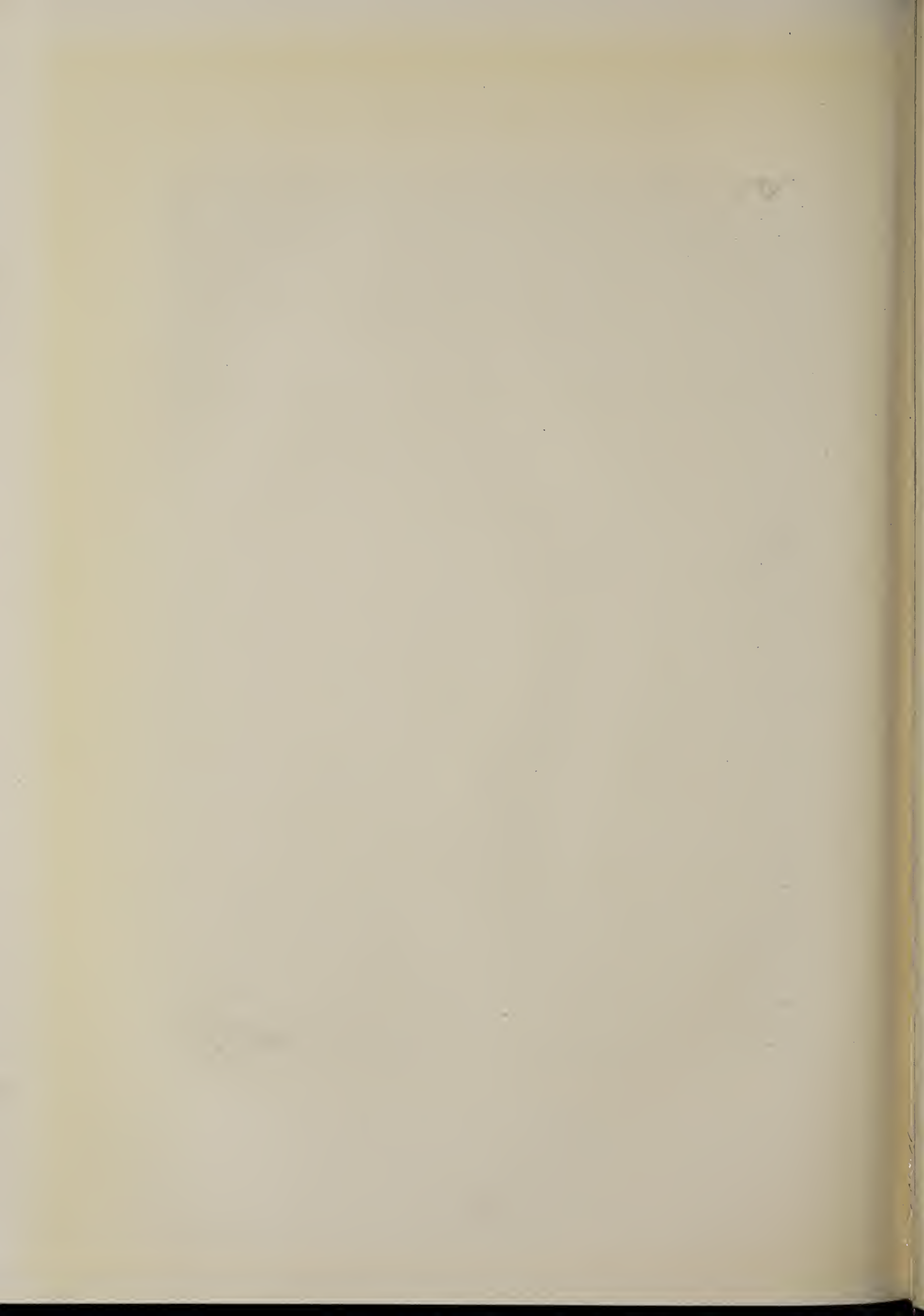
Mr. Ramsey married, October 11, 1911, Edith A. Corey, of Ogden, Utah.

JOHN J. KING—As a general law practitioner, and a favorite and popular member of the bar, Mr. King has concentrated his professional activities at Jamaica, Long Island, where both his home and his place of business have been established for some years. A careful and faithful student of the needs of the community wherein his lot is cast, he has acquired a wide practice, and his name is a familiar and an estimable one among the members of his profession and to his fellow-citizens. Ten years of devotion to his practice here have been the means of giving him the repute of a conscientious and reliable attorney-at-law. He is a son of Coleman King, supervisor of railroads, and of Annie Gary, both natives of Ireland.

John J. King was born at Larrimore, North Dakota, March 3, 1889, and the education of his boyhood was received at both public and high schools. Desirous of pursuing higher courses of study at classical institutions, he became a student at St. Lawrence University, and later at the Brooklyn Law School, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Law in the class of 1911. He was admitted to the New York bar in



Jeffrey



1913, and established offices and practice at Jamaica. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Columbus, and in politics supports the Republican ticket. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. King married, September 26, 1916, Florence Tuplin, of Brooklyn, New York, a daughter of John Tuplin, of Prince Edward Island, Dominion of Canada; and of Ellen (Carroll) Tuplin a native of Ireland. They are the parents of Florence Ellen, born at Woodhaven, July 7, 1917; and Muriel Ruth, also born at Woodhaven, November 6, 1918. The family home is in Northport, Long Island.

JOHN MONTGOMERY WARD—Baseball idol of the seventies, eighties and nineties, later a prominent lawyer, and, later in life, one of the foremost exponents and promoters of golf in the United States, John Montgomery Ward made his home in Babylon village for many years.

Mr. Ward was born in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and there got his first schooling as well as becoming adept at baseball. He attended Pennsylvania State College and completed his education at Columbia University.

Few men ever wrote their names as largely and indelibly on baseball history as Mr. Ward. He first played professionally with the famous Providence Greys of the National League in 1878 as an outfielder. In 1879 he was shifted to the box and quickly developed into one of the greatest pitchers of all time. He pitched sixty-five games that year, winning so many of them that the Providence team early clinched its title to its first National League pennant. He followed this up the following year by pitching the third perfect game in all baseball history, not a batsman of the opposing Buffalo team reaching first base. The feat has been duplicated since but three times. The famous "big four," Brouthers, Rowe, Richardson and White, were members of the Buffalo team at the time.

In 1883 Mr. Ward was obtained by the New York team of the National League. He became an infielder and soon developed into one of the greatest shortstops and brainiest players in the country.

In 1888 Ward captained New York's first National League championship team, the original Giants, leading it to its first world's championship over the famous St. Louis Browns, led by Charles Comiskey, the present owner of the Chicago American League Club, the White Sox. In 1889 he was also one of the prominent factors in the World's Series triumph of the Giants over the Brooklyn team.

While with the Giants Ward was the moving spirit in the revolt of the players against the drastic reserve rule and regulations that tended to curb players' salaries to the minimum. He formed the Brotherhood of Professional Baseball Players, which, backed by capitalists throughout the country, resulted in the organization in 1890 of the Players' League. Opposition clubs were organized in every city on the Na-

tional League circuit. The star National League players deserted almost to a man and the older organization was headed for the rocks, until the desertion of the New York Players' League Club owners to the National paved the way for a truce which led to the ultimate amalgamation of the two leagues.

During the existence of the Players' League, Ward captained and managed the Brooklyn team of that circuit, which finished second in the 1890 race to Mike Kelly's champion Bostons. The Brooklyn Players' League team played at home at Eastern Park, the most beautiful ball grounds in the country.

Under the amalgamation Ward became manager of the Brooklyn National League team in 1891 and 1892, playing shortstop. In 1893, he again cast his lot with the Giants as captain and manager, in 1894 leading the team to second place, the Baltimore Orioles winning the pennant. In the Temple Cup series, then emblematic of the World's Series, the Giants, brilliantly handled by Ward, defeated the champions four straight, the great pitching of Rusie and Meekin also figuring largely in the result. This series concluded Ward's great baseball career in a burst of glory.

In 1895 Mr. Ward was admitted to the bar and devoted himself to the practice of law until 1912, when he was made president of the Boston National League Club. He remained there for one year and then returned to the practice of law.

The following year, when George S. and Robert B. Ward, who, by the way, were not related to him, started the Federal League, he was made business manager of the Brooklyn Club. After the collapse of the league, he once more returned to the law and devoted the rest of his life to it.

After he retired from professional baseball he became ardently identified with golf and won several championships and cups.

For many years Mr. Ward was prominent in fraternal circles. He was a charter member of the New York Lodge of Elks. He was also a member and former officer of Babylon Lodge No. 792, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Ward died on March 4, 1925, in Augusta, Georgia, just after celebrating his sixty-five birthday. He was hunting at the time with Arthur and Alfred E. Bourne, sons of Commodore Frederick E. Bourne, since dead, a former president of the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

ROLAND RAY CONKLIN—Although born in Urbana, Illinois, February 1, 1858, Roland Ray Conklin turned back to the land of his fathers and lives in Huntington, near the spot where his immediate ancestor, John Conklin, settled in 1640. There, at Huntington, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather were born. In 1830 an English professor, John Hunt, a native of Norwich, England, and member of a family of artists and engravers, arrived in America with a daughter, Julia, sixteen years old. Within two years she married Joseph O. Conk-

lin and became the mother of his six children, of whom Roland Ray Conklin was the youngest.

Following the custom of the times, his parents, after marriage, moved west, first to Dayton, Ohio, where the father became a prominent manufacturer and dealer in furniture. A disastrous fire led him to go further west, first to Urbana, Illinois, where Roland R. was born. There and at the college town of Champaign he received his education, being graduated from the University of Illinois in 1880. The university conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Literature in 1890. Energetic and ambitious and without financial assistance from others, he paid all his expenses through college and within two years after graduation was a founder and member of the largest real estate firm in Southern Kansas. He threw himself into the work of developing the vast resources of the West with an ardor that soon made him and his company known in every State west of the Mississippi. Capital was enlisted in the wealthy Eastern States and in England, and lent to farmers who converted the trackless prairie into prosperous farms. Money was found to build irrigation canals in the arid regions of Colorado and Utah; water works were established in many of the thriving cities of the West, and electric street railways were built until the aggregate capital invested was more than \$40,000,000. In 1893 the company removed its headquarters to New York, and in the same year occurred the panic which drove this and all similar investment companies of the day into liquidation.

A reorganization was effected, however, under the charter of the North American Trust Company, and a general banking business was conducted thereafter. In 1898 the company was appointed fiscal agent for the United States Government in Cuba, being the first American company to begin business on that Island after the war with Spain. Mr. Conklin was elected vice-president of the corporation in 1896 and contributed largely to its success until 1899 when he resigned. Thereupon he undertook a number of financial operations for the development of Cuba, which attained marked success. He was one of the organizers and founders of the National Bank of Cuba, the Havana Telephone Company, and the Cuban Telephone Company, and was instrumental in reorganizing and consolidating a number of sugar companies. He was afterwards vice-president of the Central Cuba Sugar Company, and of the Central Moron Sugar Company. He was also president of the Jucaro and Moron Railway Company and was actively engaged in building the National Railways Company of Cuba. It was in developing the great resources of the Middle West and Cuba that Mr. Conklin achieved most of his reputation and success, the outstanding feature possibly being the system of railways and sugar mills which he built and combined in Cuba about 1913-15. His company controlled and operated two of the oldest railways in Cuba, and opened one of the richest sugar districts of the Island by providing adequate transportation facilities.

Mr. Conklin has traveled widely and made many trips to Europe and still has found time to indulge his literary tastes and love of books, which resulted in the collection of a library of more than 5,000 rare and valuable volumes. He belongs to the St. Nicholas Club, the Automobile Club of America, the Lotos, City Lunch, Nassau Country Club, Huntington Country Club, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, the Huntington Yacht Club, the American Club of Havana, and the Havana Country Club. For several years he was president of the Huntington Association, an association of the principal property owners around Huntington and Cold Spring Harbor, organized for the purpose of organizing good roads and other improvements in the neighborhood.

Mr. Conklin was married, in Paris, France, May 4, 1898, to Mary Macfadden. They have three children: Julia Cecilia, Roland Hunt, and Rosemary. While practicing law and retaining an active interest in many affairs, Mr. Conklin contrived to pass a large portion of his time in farming and the peaceful pursuits of country life on Rosemary Farm, an estate of several hundred acres at Cold Spring Harbor, near Huntington. The estate was sold in 1924 to Bishop Molloy, of the Diocese of Brooklyn.

FREDERICK J. H. KRACKE—Among the Republican leaders of Brooklyn noted for more than a quarter-century is Frederick J. H. Kracke, who was born in New York City, July 11, 1868. He was appointed United States appraiser for the Port and District of New York by President Harding and assumed office on May 16, 1921. He was educated in public schools and high school. Mr. Kracke entered public life in 1896 as Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for New York City, under Governor Morton, serving there continuously for ten years. In 1906 he was appointed by President Roosevelt naval officer for the Port of New York, and in 1910 was reappointed by President Taft, serving in this office for nearly eight years, until he was appointed by Mayor John Purroy Mitchel in his cabinet to serve as Commissioner of Bridges for Greater New York. The position was later enlarged by the consolidation of various departments so that he became Commissioner of Plants and Structures for Greater New York. In 1918 he was appointed by Governor Whitman as a Public Service Commissioner for the larger district covering the city of New York.

Mr. Kracke has been prominent in civic, State and National affairs for thirty years, and has represented the Republican Party in its prominent councils in New York State and at all National conventions. He is president of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, and a member of many fraternal and commercial organizations.

Mr. Kracke is a widower, and has two children.

CHARLES FREDERICK NEERGAARD—A wide circle of acquaintances was made by Charles Frederick Neergaard through his business contacts, and these acquaintances have mostly developed into staunch friendships through appreciation of Mr. Neergaard's business

ability as well as because of his affability and agreeableness under all conditions and circumstances. He is the son of Frederick A. and Anna T. (Bigelow) Neergaard.

Born June 7, 1875, in Brooklyn, New York, Mr. Neergaard early gave evidence of a business proclivity that promised to put him in the first flight in any line of endeavor that he might select. With a business career in view, he entered Yale University, from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1907. On finishing his schooling he immediately began to carve out a career for himself, and it was not long before he came to be looked on as one of the foremost in his chosen field of consultant in hospital planning, organization and management. However, he has not allowed himself to become engrossed only in this one particular line, and finds time to be vice-president of the Kings and Westchester Land Company; director of the United States Title Guaranty Company; treasurer of the Meeko Corporation; trustee of the Carson C. Peck Memorial Hospital, of the Brooklyn Hospital, of the Flower Hospital, and of the Association Out-Patients' Clinic. His recreations are golf and farming. He is a member of the Yale Club, City Club, and of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn. He is also a member of the Waccabuc Country Club, and the association of ex-members of Squadron A, Military Relief Reserve of the American Red Cross.

Mr. Neergaard married, in Brooklyn, in 1902, Alice F. Mead.

RALPH PULITZER—Newspaper work has held out a beacon of enticement to young men in all lands. They have found within the portals of the editorial and "city rooms" a glamor and romance that is not inherent in most other callings. Being born of a "newspaper family," it is not surprising then that Ralph Pulitzer should have decided to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious father, Joseph Pulitzer, who was a man of rare vision, with an infinite capacity for work and the details of organization. With such an example before him it is but natural that Ralph Pulitzer has made a phenomenal success in the newspaper field. His mother was Kate (Davis) Pulitzer.

Ralph Pulitzer was born in St. Louis, Missouri, June 11, 1879, and received his early education from private tutors. When he was twelve years old he was sent abroad to familiarize himself with foreign countries, their peoples and customs, and thereby acquire a wider understanding and a more complete sympathy with the views of the nations beyond our borders than could be gained by a boy who was educated solely within the confines of the United States. He traveled in Europe until he was sixteen years old, and then came back to this country and took a two-year course at St. Mark's School, Southboro, Massachusetts. From there he went to Harvard, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts from that University in 1900. He immediately began newspaper work in New York City, where his studies had already fitted him for a high position in the field. By 1906 he had already attained the posi-

tion of vice-president of the Press Publishing Company, which publishes the "New York World," and in 1911 became its president. He also is vice-president of the Pulitzer Publishing Company, which publishes the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch." His chief work has been news supervision and editorial writing. In politics he is an independent Democrat. He is a member of the Harvard, City, and Players' clubs of New York. Mr. Pulitzer is an author of note, his two books, "New York Society on Parade," and "Over the Front in an Airplane," published in 1915, having had a wide vogue. During the World War he was with the United States Naval Reserve Force as a junior lieutenant.

Mr. Pulitzer married, October 14, 1905, Frederica Vanderbilt Webb, of New York City.

MAURICE E. CONNOLLY—It is usually the case that high places in politics and the professions come only to men whose visions have been ripened by experience and a knowledge gained through long years of service. However, Maurice E. Connolly went to the front at a comparatively youthful age because he gained by hard work and application to study the knowledge that most men are able to acquire only after many years of toil and a rubbing of shoulders with their fellows in the world of affairs.

Maurice E. Connolly is the son of Maurice and Mary (Burns) Connolly. He was born in Corona, Queens County, New York, June 22, 1880. He was educated at the Corona grammar schools and high school, St. John's College, Brooklyn, New York, and Columbia University Law School, from which he received his degree of LL. B. in 1902.

It was not long before young Connolly, besides attracting attention to himself by his record before the bar, was also becoming one of the leaders in his political circle. He was assistant to the Tax Commissioner in 1904-06; city magistrate from 1908 to 1911; and from the latter year to date has been president of the borough of Queens. The public records of this enterprising and progressive borough tell the story of his long administration, in which he has richly deserved the support that has held him in office.

Mr. Connolly married Helen M. Connell, daughter of James H. and Sara Connell, of Flushing, Queens County, New York. They have one child, Helen F., born August 7, 1907. Mr. Connolly is a member of the Elks, Moose, and Knights of Columbus, and also of the National Democratic Club, the Oakland Golf Club, and the Prospect Gun Club.

PHILIP J. CHRIST—Of those who by progressive enterprise and the use of sound business methods and principles have continued to confirm the long-established good repute of the mercantile portion of the history of New Hyde Park, and Nassau County, Philip J. Christ has been a factor both in the direction of his own business concerns, and in the management of those official positions that are the gift of the people. His father had been one of the old-time merchants here, and



Philip J. Christ



made a record of high value as store-keeper and townsman, and his son has not only followed in his footsteps of probity, but has won other laurels for general enterprise and upright dealing. Landmarks of business in which Mr. Christ and his parents have been engaged, are those grocery houses that have borne their name, and which have been popular centres of merchandising for years; while the Long Island Seed Company and its immediate successor have become widely known for capable management. In many official places, as well, Mr. Christ has proved the qualities of leadership and of management for mutual good. He is a son of John C. Christ, who came to New Hyde Park from New York City, in 1867, and died here in 1885.

Philip J. Christ was born at New Hyde Park, New York, April 25, 1872. He received his education in the public schools of his birthplace, and in the high school of Jamaica, New York. After his schooling, he immediately entered upon the grocer's business with his father, and after the death of the latter, Mrs. Christ, continued the business at the same stand for a period of sixteen years, assisted by her son. In 1901 Philip J. Christ established the business that is known as the Long Island Seed Company, and so continued until 1909; his stock being a general line of seeds and of garden implements. Then, with a store under his own name, he continued as a merchant in the seed and potato business up to 1913. Meantime in 1892, he had been appointed postmaster at New Hyde Park, New York, a position that his father had occupied previously. Successively, he was chosen to other places of trust throughout the different townships, as when in 1899, he was elected receiver of taxes in the town of North Hempstead, in which position he served for two years. Resigning in 1904, he was elected president of the board of education of New Hyde Park. He resigned that office in 1907, to take the position of supervisor of North Hempstead, serving thus for ten years, resigning voluntarily. He was elected in 1911, as chairman of the board of supervisors of the county, serving until his retirement from public office, Mr. Christ has been actively identified with the Democratic Party all of his career, and served as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, for twenty years; Mr. Christ was also a member of the Hudson-Fulton Commission. He is a member of the charter commission of Nassau County, and a member and vice-president of the Board of Child Welfare, of Nassau County. On May 1, 1919, he joined the incorporated firm of Clark, Christ and McKellar, a real estate and insurance corporation, a connection which continued until May, 1924, when he was elected Vice-President and General Manager of the Mineola Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Company, and he is a vice-president of the National Bank of Mineola. During the World War, he served as a member of the draft board; also active in organizing the Bank of New Hyde Park, of which he is President. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Lodge, No. 878, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church at New Hyde Park.

Mr. Christ married, June 6, 1899, Anna W. Gottsch, of Brooklyn,

New York, and they are the parents of Marcus G. Christ, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and the Harvard Law School; and of Charlotte B. Christ, a senior at the Elmira College, at Elmira, New York.

HENRY SCHERER—The career of Henry Scherer, editor and publisher of the "Port Jefferson Echo," is one full of interest, for he started out as a young man, and has steadily worked his way forward through service in industry in the community and for the Nation. He is a veteran of the World War, and has made quite a reputation as a public speaker, and is affiliated with many organizations in the community.

Henry Scherer was born May 2, 1894, in Brooklyn, New York, son of Philip C. and Lilly (Glathe) Scherer, his parents both natives of Brooklyn, New York. His father is today retired, but he formerly conducted a decorating establishment, under the firm name of P. C. Scherer & Son, in Brooklyn, which he had established. His parents are both living today (1924). The son received his education in the public schools of Brooklyn, and then attended Pratt Institute, of Brooklyn, where he took special courses, as he did likewise at the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. He began his business career while quite young as a clerk in an association of foreign language newspapers in New York in 1911, and worked his way through the various departments, first becoming assistant secretary, then secretary, assistant treasurer, then treasurer, which position he was holding at the beginning of the World War in 1917. He then volunteered and entered the United States Marine Corps and served until March, 1919. Before his enlistment he served as a "four-minute" man, and made a number of speeches in New York and Brooklyn for the Liberty Loan drives, etc. He made a deep impression on his hearers, and the reputation he then made as a public speaker has been augmented in peace times, as he is frequently called upon for his known gifts in this line. After the war, he established himself, in March, 1919, in an advertising agency in the Times Building, the concern being called the Schoenfeld & Scherer Company, and he conducted this successfully until February 1, 1923, when he sold out his interest to his partner, and then purchased the "Port Jefferson Echo," a weekly paper, which he has built up to a splendid scope and standard. His business has increased many fold, and is still growing, for he is very active, and his apprenticeship, served in earlier years, is standing him in good stead. He is active in the community life, and in his politics is a Republican. He has gained an added lustre to his reputation as a public speaker during the recent campaigning. Mr. Scherer is a member and president of the Business Men's Association; of St. Alban's Lodge No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons, of Brooklyn; and his club is the Belle Terre Golf and Country Club. He is interested in all out-of-door sports and life, and spends as much time as he has for leisure in those pursuits. In his religious connection he is a member of the Mt. Sinai Congregational Church. Mr. Scherer does all in his power for the im-

provement, progress and welfare of the section, and the community is rendering to him its confidence and esteem.

Henry Scherer married, November 23, 1921, Katharine Jensen, daughter of Julius Jensen, of Corona, Long Island.

ROBERT W. DEFOREST—While the law is an engrossing subject, and Robert W. De Forest is one of its foremost exponents in the metropolitan district, he does not allow his profession to claim him entirely. His facility in doing a great deal in a short space of time allows him opportunity for participation in many other businesses and for numerous others interests of value to the community.

Mr. DeForest is the son of Henry G. and Julia M. (Weeks) De Forest. He was born in New York City, April 25, 1848. From his earliest childhood he showed a remarkable penchant for logical argument with their plans with enthusiasm. He was graduated from Yale his chosen profession. Young DeForest was in nowise averse and fell gument, and because of this his family decided that the law should be University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1870, and that same university conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws, in 1904. He entered the professional world as a member of the firm of Weeks, Forster & DeForest in 1872, and later the firm became DeForest Brothers, in which he had associated with himself his brother, H. W. DeForest, and his sons, Johnston and Henry L. Mr. DeForest was chairman of the New York State Tenement House Commission in 1900, and was the first Tenement House Commissioner of the city of New York from 1902 to 1904. He was president of the National Conference of Charities and Correction in 1903, and has been president of the New York City Municipal Art Commission since 1905. Since 1913 he has been president and trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; president and trustee of the Russell Sage Foundation for the Improvement of Social and Living Conditions; president of the Hackensack Water Company; vice-president of the New York & Long Branch Railroad Company; trustee of the New York Trust Company; general counsel of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; director of the Niagara Insurance Company, of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and the Central and South American Telegraph Company. He has been president of the New York Charity Organization since 1883, and was one of the founders and the first president in 1894 of the Provident Loan Society. He is also vice-president of the American Red Cross, president of the National Housing Association, president of the Adirondack Mountain Reserve, vice-president of the Robert College of Constantinople, and president of the American Federation of Arts. The clubs he belongs to are the University and the Century.

Mr. DeForest married, in New York City, November 12, 1872, Emily Johnston. Their children are: Johnston; Henry L.; Ethel (Mrs. Allen E. Whitman); Frances Emily (Mrs. W. A. W. Stewart).

CHARLES HAMILTON SABIN—Beginning life in a small way as an employee of a flour merchant in a town of only average size, Charles Hamilton Sabin has come to be known as one of the powers of finance in America.

Mr. Sabin is the son of Thomas and Cordelia (Eldridge) Sabin. He was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, August 24, 1868. He attended Greylock Institute in South Williamstown, from which he was graduated in 1885, afterwards receiving the degree of Master of Arts from Williams College. He began his business career with Henry Russell, a flour merchant, of Albany, New York, in 1887, and remained with him for two years. The young man's ability claimed the attention of the officials of the National Commercial Bank of Albany, and he became affiliated with that organization in 1889, remaining until 1891. His services were then called for by the Park Bank of Albany, with which institution he remained until 1898, resigning to become cashier of the Albany City National Bank. In 1902 he was chosen vice-president of the National Commercial Bank, holding the position for five years and then taking over the presidency of the National Copper Bank of New York City, where he remained until 1910. In the latter year he joined the forces of the Mechanics and Metals' National Bank, as vice-president, becoming president of that institution in 1915, and chairman of the board of directors in 1921 of the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York. He is also a director of the Union Exchange National Bank, of the Mercantile Bank of America, International Mercantile Marine Company, Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, American Foreign Securities Company, Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, Inter-Continental Rubber Company; president of the Asia Banking Company, and of the Boys' Episcopalian Club. He is a member of the Fort Orange Club, of Albany, the Racquet and Tennis Club, the Links' Club, the Metropolitan, Bankers', Piping Rock, Recess, India House clubs, and the National Golf Links of America.

Mr. Sabin married (second) Pauline Morton, in 1916.

GENERAL HORATIO COLLINS KING—Lawyer, journalist, soldier and citizen, General Horatio Collins King was a conspicuous figure in Brooklyn for more than half a century. He was born on December 22, 1837, in Portland, Maine, the eldest son of Horatio King, Postmaster-General of the United States in Buchanan's Cabinet, and Ann (Collins) King. While an infant, he was taken to Washington, D. C., by his parents, and received his early education in that city. Following graduation from Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1858, he studied law for two years in the office of Edwin M. Stanton, afterwards Secretary-of-War under Lincoln, and came to New York City, where he entered the law office of Edward S. Van Winkle, being admitted to the bar in 1861. In August, 1862, he answered the call for volunteers and was appointed captain and assistant Quartermaster, serving with the armies of the Potomac and the Shenandoah

upon the staffs of Major-Generals Casey, Heintzelman, Augur, De Russy, Merritt and Devons until the close of the Civil War. He was at the head of the commissary department of the Army of the Potomac in the winter of 1864-1865. From his supplies were drawn the supplies General Grant ordered furnished to the Confederates who had surrendered with Lee at Appomattox. He received his honorable discharge in October, 1865, and from that time to the end of his life, he devoted most of his time to the practice of law, to journalism, and to music. Throughout that period he was more or less active in politics, and appeared as a candidate for elective office several times. During the war he was promoted to major and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel. After his return from the war he was prominent in the National Guard, and was one of the organizers of several Grand Army posts. For two years he was major in the 13th Regiment, National Guard, State of New York. He served as judge advocate on the staff of General Edward L. Molineux, commanding the 11th Brigade of the National Guard. In 1883 General King was chosen judge advocate General by Grover Cleveland, governor of New York, with the rank of brigadier-general. General King was a member of Rankin Post, No. 10, of the Grand Army, and a charter member of Charles R. Doane Post, No. 499, serving as commander for two terms. He was judge advocate of the Department of New York when General N. M. Curtis was commander. During this period of extreme activity in military circles he was applying himself to the law and journalism for a livelihood.

In 1865, General King began the practice of law in New York, and took up his residence in Brooklyn. From 1870 to 1876 he was associate editor of the "New York Star," and publisher of the "Christian at Work," and the "Christian Union." He was called to the latter post by Henry Ward Beecher, who was his pastor, and who commended his work when he left the field of journalism and re-entered the law. During this period he was a frequent contributor to several magazines, including the "Aldine," the "Military Service Journal," the "United Service Magazine," and other publications. Among his published works are "Silver Wedding Anniversary of Plymouth Church," "King's Guide to Regimental Court Martials," and a "History of the Visit of the 13th Regiment to Montreal."

At the time of the death of Thomas G. Shearman, General King was elected secretary of Plymouth Church and held that office for almost nineteen years. He was one of the outstanding men and officers of the Loyal Legion and of the Army of the Potomac. In politics, General King was at different times a Republican, a Democrat, and finally a Progressive, running as the candidate of that party for State controller in 1912.

General King married (first) in October, 1862, the daughter of Russell Stebbins, a New York merchant, and she died with their only child in the summer of 1864. In 1866, a year after he became a resident

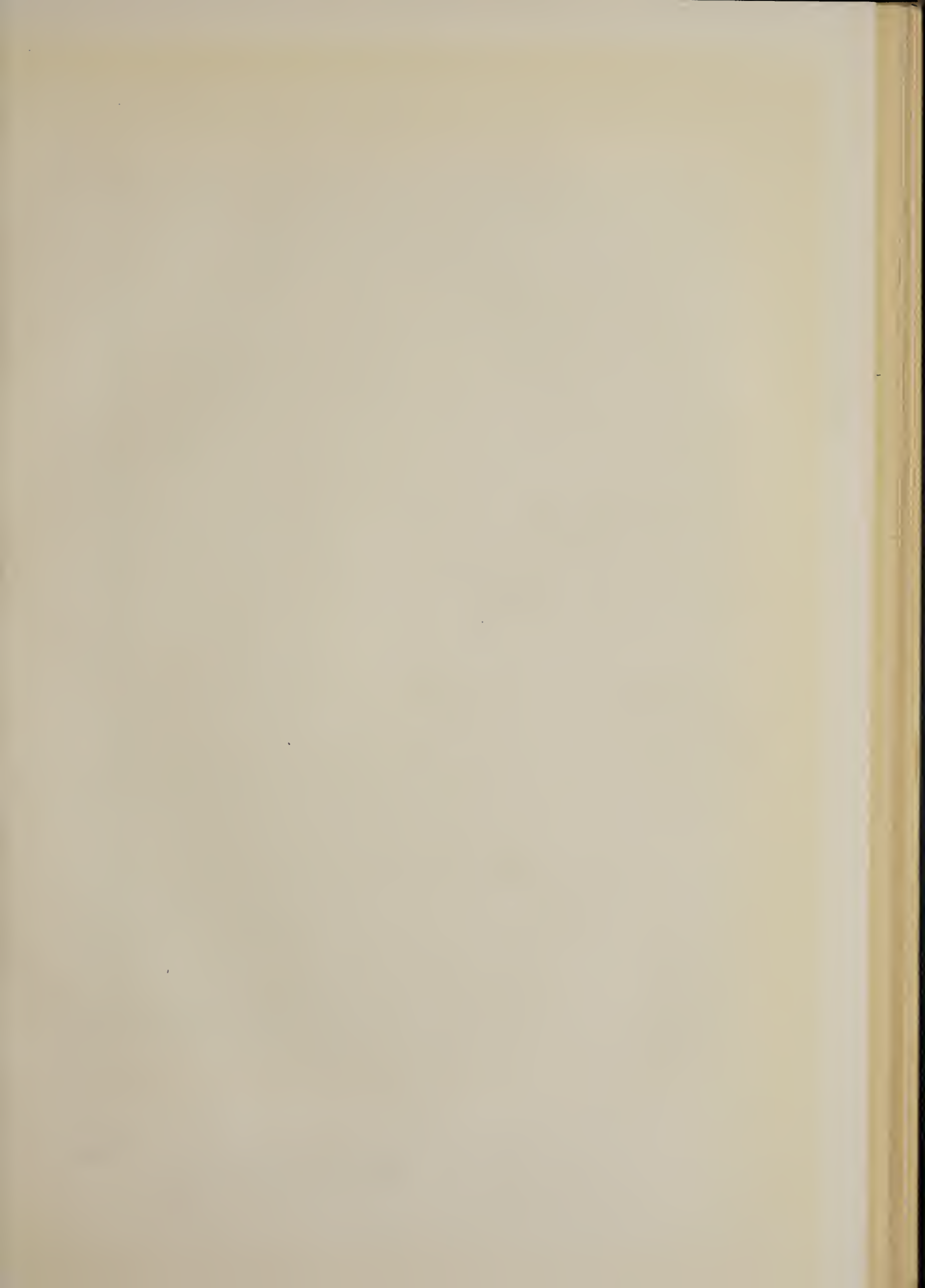
of Brooklyn, General King married (second) Esther A. Howard, daughter of John T. Howard. They were the parents of five daughters: Mrs. C. K. Litchfield, and Mrs. P. R. Grey of Brooklyn; Mrs. S. S. Norton, of Manhattan; Mrs. George L. Brown, of Woodmere, Long Island; and Mrs. John Hanway, of Pelham Manor, New York, all of whom, with sixteen grandchildren, survive him, as well as a brother, Henry F. King, of Boston, Massachusetts. General King died from heart failure, November 15, 1918, at his home at No. 46 Willow Street.

MAY PATTERSON, assistant district attorney of Kings County, was born in Brooklyn, daughter of Stephen and Mrs. Annie Louise Patterson. She lived during her entire lifetime in the same home at No. 207 Congress Street, Brooklyn. She was a graduate of Public School No. 78, and the New York Preparatory School, from which she obtained a certificate from the Board of Regents. In 1902 she was appointed stenographer to Park Commissioner Young in Brooklyn, and later studied law. She was graduated from the Brooklyn Law School in 1912 and won her Master of Laws degree in 1913. She was admitted to the New York bar the same year.

Miss Patterson was a loyal Democrat, and was legal adviser for the Women's Democratic Organization of the Third Assembly District, her home district. She was always ready to take up the cudgels for deserted wives and children, and advocated a law whereby deserting husbands could be forced to pay alimony through the courts no matter where they might be. She took an active part in Democratic politics and spoke for her party through many campaigns. In 1918 she was a delegate to the State Democratic Convention at Saratoga, and for special services was made an honorary member of the South Side Democratic Club of Freeport.

Miss Patterson was one of the first women lawyers to be made a referee by a county judge, and in 1919 was appointed assistant counsel to the Public Service Commission. In 1923 she was appointed assistant district attorney under District Attorney Dodd and served up to the time of her illness. She won not only the respect but the love of her associates. She was the first woman to appear in court as prosecutor for the State in Brooklyn and was assigned to the Coney Island Court. In the office she was in charge of complaints, and gave special attention to women's cases.

Miss Patterson was an ardent suffragist and believed in equality of opportunity for women. She was a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Corridor Club, League of Women Voters, and the Women Lawyers' Association. One of her most treasured possessions was a diamond studded wrist watch presented at a dinner given her by the Corridor Club on her appointment to the district attorney's office. In 1913 she was on the board of managers of the Kingsborough House Association, long since disbanded, but formed to establish a detention home in Brooklyn for first offense girls and women and





Alfred J. Newman.

material witnesses. She consistently kept up efforts to accomplish this needed Brooklyn reform.

Miss Patterson, in her younger days, was an accomplished horse-woman, and one of the first Brooklyn women to ride cross saddle. She took great pride in her work as a lawyer, and soon after being admitted to the bar gave as her ultimate ambition "To have written upon my gravestone 'Here lies an honest lawyer.'" Her whole legal career carried out this principle, and she was counted as one of the ablest of Brooklyn's coterie of women lawyers.

Miss Patterson died Saturday, March 21, 1925, in the Lenox Hill Hospital, after an illness of six months. A sister, Mrs. Annie (Patterson) Jones, and a brother, George Patterson, survive her.

PETER J. HERMAN—A township leader who consistently believes in his town and labors for its progress and its community advantages, Mr. Herman, for nearly thirty years a citizen of Franklin Square, New York, has shared in every feature of the growth of this section during that period, and he continues to take an active part in all plans for its future welfare. Both as enterprising merchant and as extensive realty operator, he has viewed and participated in the steady movement of the township towards its larger present-day interests, and his gifts as partaker in that advancement have been recognized in appointment to various responsible official positions. Monuments to his personal industry are not only certain finely developed sections of the town, but also the permanent establishment of a number of public utilities. He is the son of John and Mary (Speiser) Herman of Elmont, Long Island, where they had resided many years.

Peter J. Herman was born in Elmont, Long Island, in 1872, and received his education at the Parochial School of his birthplace. Early in 1884 he entered into general industry, and was employed variously up to 1887, at which time he started with George Roeckel, general merchant, at Forsters Meadow, Long Island; and in 1894 he engaged in business on his own account, with the sale of fertilizers, representing S. M. Hess and Brother, Incorporated, of Philadelphia. About 1909, he became specially interested in the real estate business, and among the results of his efforts in that line have been the development of the Franklin Manor, a twenty-acre tract, and Clement Park, of sixty acres in extent. He is chairman of the board of water commissioners, and for the past twenty-six years has been a member of the school board. Not only has he been a leading instrumentality for the introduction of electric light and water improvements at Franklin Square, but it was through his efforts that the post office here was established, and his energies were also largely responsible for the building of the gas plant just installed. When he first set up his home here in 1896, there were but twelve houses in the town, which at the present time boasts of over four hundred. For the past ten years he has been a Republican leader in this district. His fraternal affiliations are with Hempstead Council, No. 1241, Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Herman married, February 10, 1896, Catherine Rath, and they are the parents of: Hilda, born 1898; Florence, born 1904; and Catherine, born 1906.

G. B. BACON, who is prominent in present-day advance on Long Island, and editor of the "News and Owl" of Rockville Centre, was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, March 4, 1891. Educated in the public schools of his birthplace he early entered the newspaper field in the employ of the "Oskaloosa Herald" where he became intimately familiar with the mechanical branches of journalism as well as the editorial and counting rooms. Later active on the "Davenport (Iowa) Times" and other newspapers of the West, Mr. Bacon's World War activities were his introduction to the East, and he has, since the war, been active in this region.

Enlisting in July, 1917, in the Iowa National Guard, Mr. Bacon's unit was Federalized and he was a member of the First Air Squadron to go into training. In March, 1918, he went overseas and was stationed at Saumur, France, also at Tours, and there received additional training. Spending sixteen months in France, he was at the front and was commissioned second lieutenant, with which rank he served until receiving his honorable discharge at Des Moines, Iowa, August 15, 1919.

During his training and war service Mr. Bacon became more or less widely familiar with localities in the East and formed many friendships, turning his attention to this section. Upon his return to civilian life he located on Long Island, and was persuaded by Major Andrew J. Mac Elroy, of Rockville Centre, to locate in this community. Mr. Mac Elroy, who is a member of the text book firm of the T. M. Ambrose Company, of New York and Boston, has been president of the "News and Owl" Company since its incorporation in 1910 and Mr. Bacon became affiliated with the concern as secretary and treasurer. J. W. Richardson is vice-president, and this group of progressive men publish an eight-page, seven-column weekly newspaper, with a circulation of 2,200 copies, maintaining an independent Republican policy. The plant and equipment of this concern are of the most modern design. They have two linotype machines, four presses, and every detail for the excellent and rapid production of their work. They make a speciality of job printing, handling the mechanical work on books, magazines, and all kinds of commercial printing, also printing several other papers for near-by towns. The location is a fine one, at No. 9 and 11 Front Street, Rockville Centre, and the enterprise is considered one of the thoroughly progressive and outstanding business concerns on the island. Mr. Bacon is a member of the Long Island Press Association, the American Legion, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

G. B. Bacon married Mary Molyneaux, of Davenport, Iowa, and they are the parents of one daughter, Gloria. The family reside at No. 45 Pearl Street, Rockville Centre.

MAJOR ANDREW JACKSON MAC ELROY—Life's opportunities for Major MacElroy in distinguished service in the several fields of publicity, literature and the World War became of utmost importance in his career through the initiative of a home and scholastic training of the best type, and his personal gifts and inclination for his profession that he has honored and that in turn has brought him honors from many directions. It was his good fortune to become associated with publishers well-established in their various fields, and at the outset to prove himself upon those lines whose development in after years should find him at the head of publishing concerns of his own; and it became his privilege as a world-traveler and a student of military matters, both to observe the trend of times and affairs the world over, and eventually to hold a distinguished place in the air service of the war, and again in more recent years as writer and publisher, to bear witness in his books to the results of a practical experience and observation afield. He is a son of William MacElroy a farmer, who had spent a considerable part in railroad construction, and of Elizabeth A. (Dennison) MacElroy.

Major Andrew Jackson MacElroy, author and publisher, was born September 14, 1875, at Howeworth, Ohio, and attended the high school at West Hebron, New York, where he graduated with the class of 1892, Washington Academy, with the class of 1893, and Keeseville Academy with the class of 1894; and he received the degree of Bachelor of Science at Cornell University Class of 1898. He was principal of the South Side High School at Rockville Centre, Long Island, during the years 1899-1905, and in the latter year he started out upon his work in the publishing business. At first employed with Ginn & Company from 1905 to 1908, he then joined the editorial and sales departments of D. Appleton & Company, continuing with that firm from 1908 to 1917. With leave of absence in 1909, he made a trip around the world, as representative of the New York "American." He was associated with "Popular Science" in 1919-1920; and he has been a member of the firm of F. M. Ambrose Company since 1920, at present being vice-president of that company, with offices in New York and Boston. He is also president and principal owner of the Acorn Publishing Company, printers and publishers, organized in 1911. He is a Republican in politics, and was president of the Board of Education at Rockville Centre, in 1916-1917.

Major MacElroy's military service has been conspicuous. He was a cadet in Cornell University in 1894-1896. He enlisted as a private with the 47th New York Infantry, and rose through the grades, second lieutenant, and first lieutenant in 1915-1917. Appointed a captain in the Air Service of the World War in 1917, he was made a major in 1919. Successively he was rated as reserve military aviator (pilot); was attached to the Royal Air Force as United States Air Service Inspector in 1918; and was a member of the historical section with the general staff of American Expeditionary Force of the United States

Army, in 1919. He was mentioned in orders, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order (British). His fraternal affiliations are those of the Free and Accepted Masons; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and he is a member of the American Academy of Political Science; Sigma Alpha Epsilon; English Speaking Union; the Aero Club of America; Masonic Club of Rockville Centre; Diomedian Club; and American Flying Club. As an author, he has written "Cantonment Manual," 1917; "Manual of Military Maps," 1918; "Fascinating France," 1921. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

REV. WILLIAM JOSEPH DUHIGG has achieved a splendid work along both spiritual and temporal lines within the period of his earnest and faithful ministrations as pastor of the Catholic parish of St. James, the Phillip and James Church, and St. Patrick's Church at Smithtown, Suffolk County, and the entire community accords him honor for this service and also for his zeal as a liberal and public-spirited citizen.

Father Duhigg was born in the city of Brooklyn, New York, July 25, 1876, and in the fair old Emerald Isle were born his parents, Bryan and Anna (Cummings) Duhigg. Bryan Duhigg was for thirty-five years a valued member of the Brooklyn Fire Department, and in the city that represented his home for many years he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1910, his widow being still a resident of Brooklyn.

Rev. William Joseph Duhigg gained his earlier education in private and parochial schools in his native city, and thereafter he continued his studies in St. John's College, Brooklyn, until his graduation with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, this college having also conferred upon him, in 1895, the degree of Master of Arts. His philosophical and ecclesiastical studies were completed in St. John's Seminary, and in 1901 he was ordained to the priesthood. Thereafter he served in turn as curate of St. Ann's and St. Michael's churches in Brooklyn; as acting pastor of the churches at Cutchogue and Glen Cove; and as acting pastor of Holy Name Church in Brooklyn, and of the parish organization at Hempstead, and that at Gravesend. He next became assistant pastor of the Church of the Nativity in Brooklyn, and it was from this charge that he was assigned, in 1907, to the parish of St. James at Smithtown. Under his administration in this parish has been erected the church edifice, the parochial school building, the convent, and the pastoral residence. The school is under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Name Headquarters, of Albany, New York. These represent some of his achievements along material lines, but greater honor is due him for his work in bringing about the spiritual solidarity and devotion of the members of his flock, and in all lines advancing the noble service of his church and the best interests of the community. During the World War Father Duhigg was instrumental in stopping the strike at the Port Jefferson shipyards.

CAPTAIN HENRY M. RANDALL—One of the foremost figures in Port Jefferson, and indeed over a large region on Long Island, was captain Henry M. Randall, whose venerable figure was an inspiration among those familiar with his work, for although over eighty years of age at the time of his death, he still was active in local affairs, both in the financial world and in civic interests. Captain Randall was a man of wide experience and large natural ability, while his eminently progressive spirit was an influence for great good in every circle with which he was affiliated. He was a son of Austin D. and Mary (Rich) Randall, both natives of Middle Island, New York, his father a farmer throughout his active lifetime.

Captain Henry M. Randall was born in Middle Island, July 21, 1844, and died December 7, 1924. After receiving the practical education of the public schools, he became interested, in his early childhood, in the life of the sea, and when he became of an age to choose his own career he entered the Merchant Marine, following this line of activity for fully thirty years, when he retired from the sea, but nevertheless maintained the deepest interest in all that pertained to nautical affairs. He also, for many years, retained a financial interest in deep-sea shipping, and owned several vessels which he had built to his order. After his retirement from the sea-faring life, Captain Randall was broadly interested in every branch of community or general progress, and his natural ability as an executive in important affairs made him one of the useful and eminent men of this section, particularly in the world of finance. For twelve years, 1907 to 1918, he was president of the Montauk Bank, of Brooklyn, New York. In 1906 he was the nominee for governor of the State of New York on the Prohibition ticket; for six years, from 1908 to 1914, he was president of the Marine Society of New York City, which office made him a trustee of the Sailor's Snug Harbor. In 1908 he became a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, and for two years he represented the Chamber as a member of the Pilot Commissioners of the port of New York. He was for many years identified with the Bank of Port Jefferson, of which he had been president since the year 1899. He was a trustee of the Seaman's Fund Society of New York City; trustee and treasurer of the National Temperance Society, of New York City, and trustee of its Prohibition Fund; president and director of the Port Jefferson Water Company; and a director of the Northport Trust Company. A Republican in his political affiliations, he served in various capacities of direct benefit to the community, having served as president of the board of town trustees; highway commissioner, and excise commissioner. He was a member of the Harding Republican Club and the Business Men's Association of Port Jefferson. His affiliations with organized advance included membership in the American Bankers' Association, the Business Men's Association, and the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. He attended the Methodist Church.

Captain Henry M. Randall married, May 21, 1915, Margaret M. Hayes, of Louisville, Kentucky, and they were the parents of four children: Henry M., Joseph Austin, John Hayes, and Mary Elizabeth.

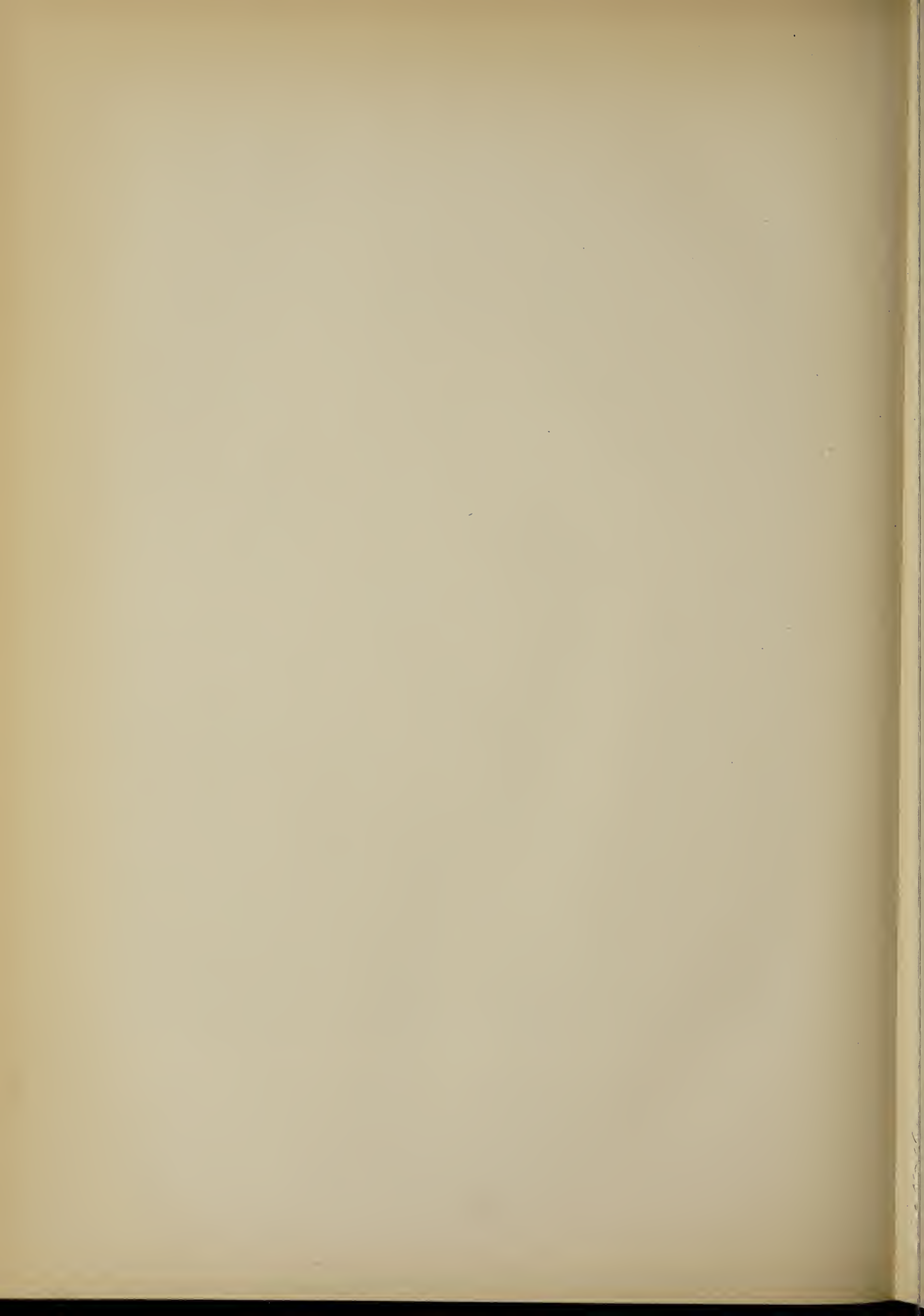
JOHN LYON GARDINER— Eldest child of David and Jerusha (Buell) Gardiner, was born November 8, 1770, and died November 22, 1816. He succeeded his father as seventh proprietor of the island. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1789; was literary in his tastes and fond of antiquarian research. He contributed much curious and important information bearing on local history, besides furnishing Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist, with valuable data concerning the habits of the birds frequenting Gardiner's Island.

During the proprietorship of John Lyon Gardiner, seventh proprietor of Gardiner's Island, war against Great Britain had been declared and Gardiner's Bay became once more the rendezvous of English warships. Many interesting anecdotes are related of the visitation of the British to Gardiner's Island. In April, 1813, a formidable British fleet, under Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy, made its appearance in Long Island Sound. The first news of its arrival was brought to New London by Captain H. T. Champlin, of the ship "Superior", which was boarded off Montauk by the "Eolus," a thirty-two gun frigate commanded by Captain Lord Townshend, but was generously permitted to proceed. The British colors were raised on Block Island, while Sir Thomas Hardy, in the flagship "Ramillies," the "Orpheus", Captain Sir Hugh Pigott, with the other vessels, cruised along the coast, but making their headquarters principally in Gardiner's Bay. Sir Thomas Hardy soon acquired among the inhabitants an enviable reputation for courtesy and humanity, and all the officers connected with the fleet during the war behaved generally in a highly honorable manner. On the first of June an American squadron, consisting of the frigates "United States" and "Macedonian," and the sloop of war "Hornet," with Commodore Decatur and Captain Jones and Biddle, came through the Sound from New York, hoping to slip out to sea by Montauk, but were chased into New London harbor by two British 74's and a frigate, where they were blockaded during the remainder of the war. Soon after this event the British fleet was increased by the arrival of several other vessels. While the British squadron was blockading New London, a boat's crew of Decatur's men slipped out of the harbor, passed the English ships, and landed on Gardiner's Island. They concealed themselves until a party landed from one of the British ships and went up to the Manor House. Then they came suddenly upon the Englishmen and took them prisoners, carrying them away at once. The captured sailors were greatly enraged, and one officer tore his hair and rolled in the grass, so discouraged was he at his capture. When the commander of the fleet, Sir Thomas Hardy, heard of this affair, he thought that John Lyon Gardiner, proprietor of the island had betrayed his men into the hands of the Americans. Boats were immediately ordered to patrol the waters around the island



Engraved by J. B. Hall: N.Y.

*John Lyon Gardiner
Seventh Proprietor of Gardiner's Island*



to prevent the escape of the Americans and their prisoners, but it was too late, as they had already gone. A detachment of officers and men were detailed to arrest Gardiner and carry him off to the fleet. He, however, received information of their design and escaped by feigning sickness. Through the persuasions of his wife he was induced to go to bed in a chamber called the "green room," and as he was quite pale, being in delicate appearance of an invalid, and, as a means of accentuating the illusion, a small table was brought alongside the bed, on which were placed medicines, glasses, spoons, etc. The British officers soon reached the manor house and made known the object of their visit. They were told that the proprietor was ill, but this they would not believe, and insisted on seeing him. Several officers went to his room, and at the door were met by his wife, who requested them to make as little noise as possible, and admitted them to see her husband. They were completely deceived by his appearance, and believing that it would be an incumbrance to have a sick man on board ship, they demanded that his eldest son, David, a lad of eleven years, be given up as hostage; but fortunately he was absent at the time, being away at school. They left after threatening that if anything of the kind happened again they would hold the proprietor personally responsible. It is needless to add that John Lyon Gardiner was entirely ignorant of the presence on the island of the Americans, and was much annoyed that the affair should have occurred on his property, as it placed himself and family in an exceedingly unpleasant position, as the British possessed the power to retaliate on them at any time.

The following is a copy of a letter from Charles Paget, commanding the British squadron off New London, to John Lyon Gardiner, seventh proprietor of Gardiner's Island:

Sir: I have discovered a degree of doubt and suspicion in the mind of the officers of the squadron I command in regard to the disposition of the inhabitants of Gardiner's Island towards us. In order, therefore, that there should in future be no mistrust on the one hand, or any plea of ignorance attempted to be established on the other, this is to give notice to you, and you are hereby looked upon as the person fittest to proclaim the purport of this communication throughout the Island; That the said Gardiner's Island has been permitted the indulgence of remaining in its present peaceful situation throughout the war, and is still enjoying it, by sufferance only, and, therefore, if ever the most trivial instance of hostility is ever practiced upon any boat, or upon any individual whatsoever belonging to the squadron under my command, or if it should ever be discovered that any man under arms, or on any pretense whatsoever are landed on the said island, the most serious consequences will be visited upon you and your property, and the rest of the island; and that there may be no possible grounds for our mistaking each other, I hereby in writing set down the terms upon which alone Gardiner's Island will be permitted to remain unmolested. Supplies will be required from time to time upon the same footing as heretofore.

I am, sir, your very humble servant,
Charles Paget

On one occasion Captain Sir Hugh Pigott, with a number of men, landed on Gardiner's Island and made unreasonable demands at the Manor House. He was very insulting, and threatened to fire into

the house. The proprietor sent all his family and servants into the cellar, expecting him to carry out his threat, but finally he left without doing so. One of the officers, when the party had nearly reached the shore, returned, as if he had forgotten something, and told the proprietor that he had been treated in a very unjustifiable manner and that he should report Captain Pigott to Sir Thomas Hardy. Sir Thomas immediately wrote a letter to the proprietor, regretting that he should have received such treatment from one of his officers.

A party of English sailors, taking advantage of the nearness of the fleet to Gardiner's Island, deserted and went ashore on the island. Here they seized the boat belonging to the proprietor and crossed to Long Island, effecting their escape. The island boat, which they had turned adrift, was afterward picked up and restored to its owner. Sir Thomas Hardy, hearing of the incident, wrote to the proprietor apologizing for the conduct of the deserters. His letter is as follows:

My Dear Sir:

I am extremely sorry for what happened the other day, but I am fully persuaded that the boats came over quite unknown to you. I therefore do not attach the least blame to you or any of your servants. I hope your boat will be restored to you, and to prevent a similar accident, I would advise your hauling your boats further from the waterside. I beg to offer my best respects to Mrs. Gardiner.

I remain, my dear sir, yours very truly,
T. M. Hardy.

Another letter, from Sir Thomas Hardy, is as follows:

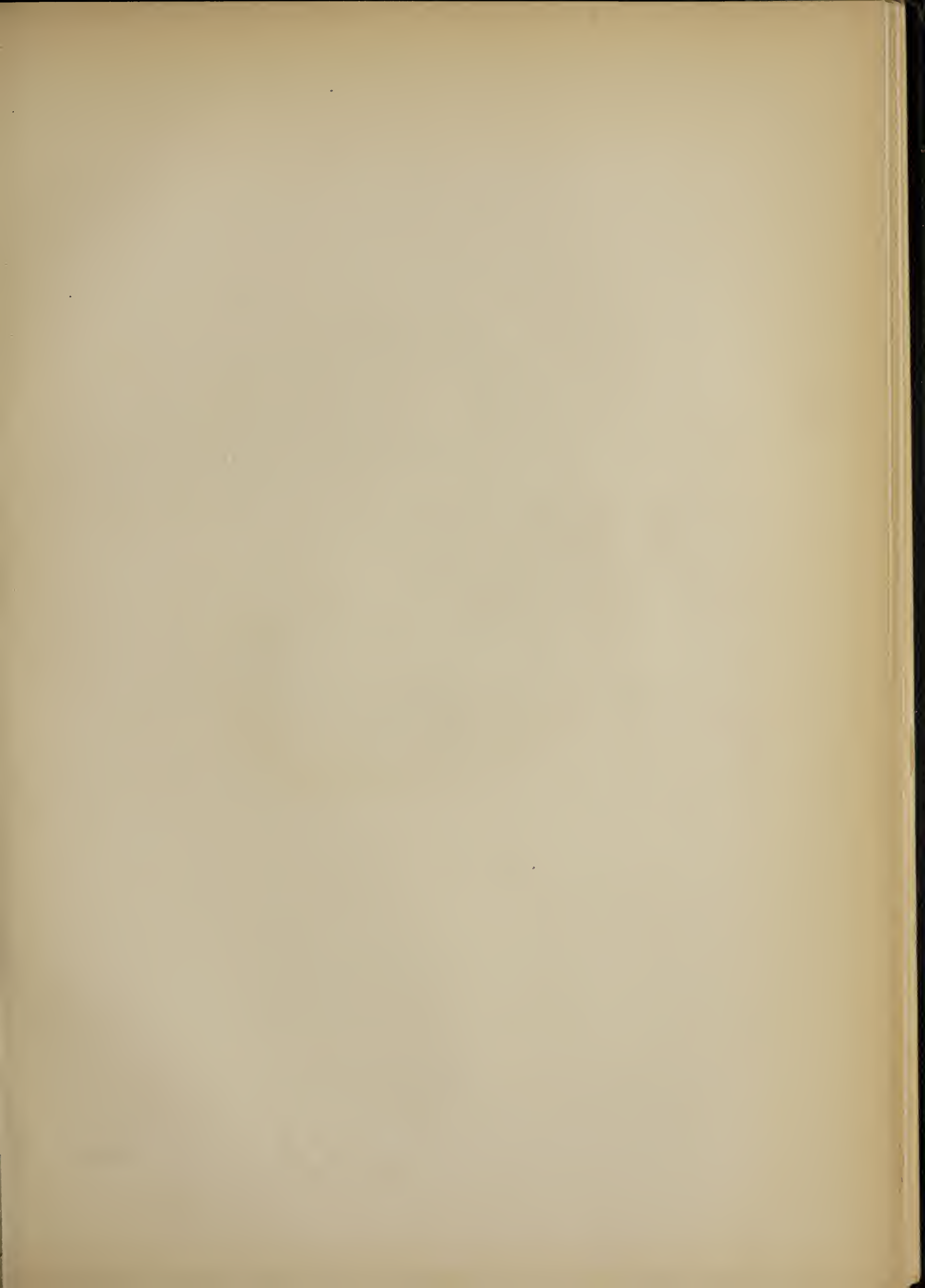
Ramillies, off New London,
31 July, 1813.

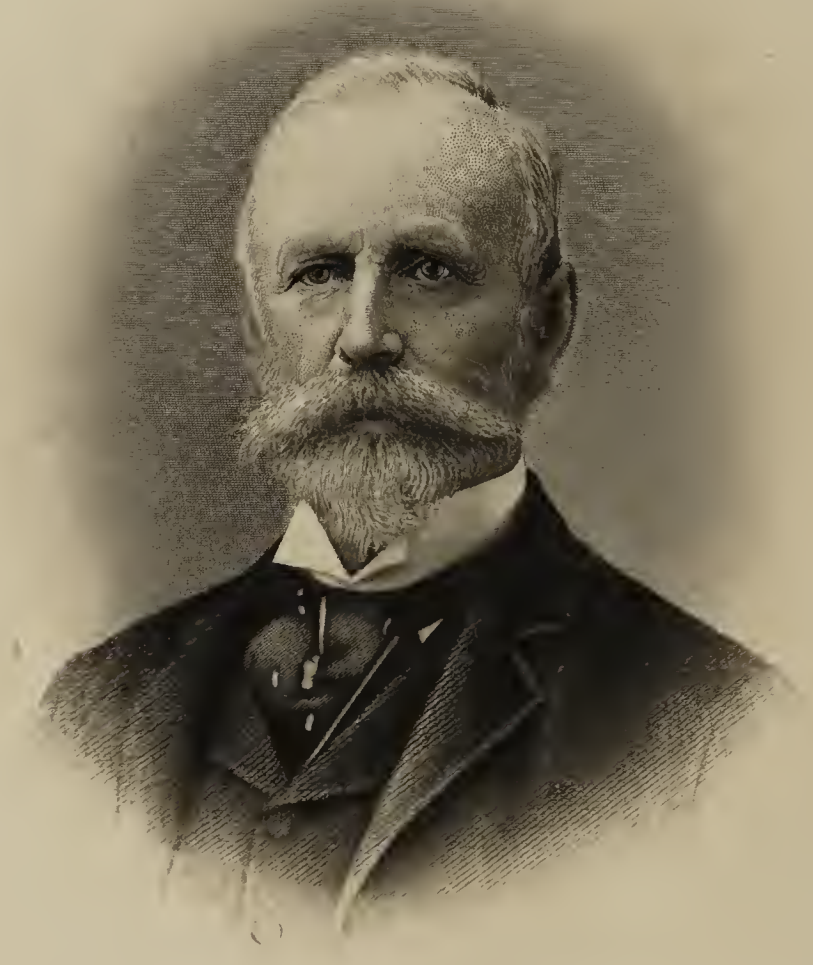
Sir: As it is probable that the government of the United States may call on you to account for your conduct in permitting the refreshments to be taken by the British squadron under my orders from your place, I thought it necessary for your satisfaction, and to prevent your experiencing the censure of your government, to assure you that had you not complied with my wishes as you have done, I should certainly have made use of force, and the consequences would be the destruction of your property, yourself a prisoner of war, and the few articles in the possession of your dependents taken without payment. But I beg to assure you it is not my wish to distress the individuals on the coast of the United States, who may be in the power of the British Squadron.

I am, sir, your most obedient and humble servant.

T. M Hardy, Captain.

John Lyon Gardiner married, March 4, 1803, Sarah Griswold, daughter of John and Sarah Diodati (Johnson) Griswold, of Lyme, Connecticut. John Griswold's wife, Sarah Diodati (Johnson) Griswold, daughter of Rev. Stephen and Elizabeth (Diodati) Johnson, descended from Cornelio Diodati, one of the noble Italian family of that name who went from Coreglia and settled in Lucca in the year 1300. From Lucca some of the family removed to Switzerland, from there to London, and finally William Diodati came to America. The title of count is still held by them. William Diodati was a gentleman and a man of fine education, and left his library to Yale College. His sister married an Englishman named Scarlett, of good family; she had no children. By her will her brother William came into possession of considerable silver plate, some of which is marked with the arms of





David L. Gardiner

the Scarlett family, and is now preserved by his descendants, who are very few in number, the male line having become extinct in this country. The members of the Diodati family have occupied many high civil and military positions, and patents of nobility have been granted to the family in Italy, Austria, France, and Germany. Count Gabriel Diodati is the present representative of the family, and resides in Geneva, Switzerland. Issue of John Lyon and Sarah (Griswold) Gardiner: 1. David Johnson Gardiner, born August 16, 1804. He succeeded his father as eighth proprietor of the Island while in his twenty-first year, and at his death was succeeded in the proprietorship of the island by his brother, John Griswold Gardiner. He was the last of the proprietors of the island to receive the ancient estate by entail, the law of primogeniture having been abrogated in New York in 1829. He died unmarried and intestate, December 18, 1829. 2. Sarah Diodati Gardiner, born in the manor house on Gardiner's Island, November 1, 1807; died at her residence, No. 25 Lafayette Place, New York, March 8, 1891; married her cousin, David Thompson, of New York, a descendant of the family of Thompson, of "Sagtikos Manor," Islip, Long Island. He was a gentleman who occupied a high social position, and who held important offices in many financial institutions. Issue: Sarah Thompson, who married David Lion Gardiner (see following biography), Elizabeth Thompson, Gardiner Thompson, David G. Thompson, Charles G. Thompson, Mary G. Thompson, Frederick Diodati Thompson. 3. Mary Brainard Gardiner, born December 4, 1809; died unmarried, February 2, 1833, at Columbia, South Carolina, where she was sojourning for the benefit of her health. 4. John Griswold Gardiner, born September 9, 1812. After the death of his elder brother, David Johnson Gardiner, he became, by purchasing the shares of his brothers and sisters, the ninth proprietor of the Island. On his death the island again descended to his brother, Samuel Buel Gardiner, and his sister, Mrs. Sarah Diodati (Gardiner) Thompson, wife of David Thompson, Esq., of New York, his other sister, Mary Brainard Gardiner, having died previously. John Griswold Gardiner was an accomplished horseman, and as a young man went to China on a pleasure trip in a sailing ship, bringing back with him many valuable and unique specimens of Chinese silks, embroideries, and carved ivories. He died unmarried, June 7, 1861. 5. Samuel Buel Gardiner, born April 6, 1815. On the death of his brother, John Griswold Gardiner, he purchased his sister's share in the island and thus became its sole owner and tenth proprietor. In 1846 he was elected to the New York State Assembly from Suffolk County, to which body he was again elected in 1879. He married Mary Gardiner Thompson, daughter of Jonathan Thompson, of "Sagtikos Manor," Islip, and they had five children: Mary Thompson, David Johnson, John Lyon, Jonathan Thompson, and Sarah Griswold.

COLONEL DAVID LION GARDINER—Was born in Provost (now Leonard) Street, then a fashionable residential quarter of New

York City, May 13, 1816. His youth was passed in East Hampton, Long Island, at that time the seat of Clinton Academy, a school of note throughout the country, where he received his early education. At the age of seventeen he entered the sophomore class of Princeton College, and graduated in 1836. He studied law with the firm of Emerson & Pritchard, New York, and in 1842 was admitted to the bar. He practiced several years, and was one of the United States commissioners for the District of New York. In 1844 he was appointed aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, to John Tyler, President of the United States. At the close of our war with Mexico, Colonel Gardiner joined a party of young men who left New York for California, via Mexico. Some of the members had been prominent in society and all, with the exception of Colonel Gardiner, who traveled for pleasure, were lured by a love of adventure or a desire to better their fortunes in our newly acquired territory. They sailed from New York to Vera Cruz, where arrangements were completed for the journey overland to the Pacific coast. For the transportation of the baggage and supplies, pack-mules were purchased; also a number of army wagons at \$15 each, wagons which had been left in Vera Cruz on the withdrawal of the American forces under General Winfield Scott. These were the first wheeled vehicles to cross Mexico, and were sold for \$1,500 each on the arrival of the expedition in California. From Vera Cruz the party traveled on horseback to the City of Mexico, and thence to San Blas, on the Pacific ocean, a distance of 1,500 miles, which was covered in forty consecutive days. Much difficulty was experienced in hauling the wagons, as most of the country westward of the City of Mexico was without roads, and trees had frequently to be felled to clear a way. Relative to the arduousness of the task, Colonel Gardiner, who was a frequent contributor to the New York "Journal of Commerce" during his sojourn in California, writes as follows:

Harbor of San Blas,

March 18, 1848

We have accomplished to the surprise of the Mexicans and all others, what was never done before, and what was thought perfectly impracticable; that is, the bringing of loaded wagons from Vera Cruz to the Pacific. The roads from the Guadalupe are the worst ever seen; in fact, scarcely traversable by mules. As we passed the several towns on our route from Guadalupe, the inhabitants cheered us with cries of 'Bravo! Bravo!!' and when we entered San Blas we received three times three. At one place on the route we were obliged to descend a baranco or ravine, three hundred feet deep, and three-quarters of a mile wide. The descent was almost perpendicular and deemed impracticable, but we accomplished it without unloading; the mules were taken out and the wagons let down by ropes.

At San Blas the party had the good fortune to find a sailing vessel bound to San Francisco, aboard of which they took passage. The ship called on the way at San Diego, at that time a small hamlet of adobe houses. Here Colonel Gardiner and his friend, John R. Bleeker, disembarked, their companions proceeding to San Francisco. Through the persuasions of a surveyor, a chance acquaintance, who predicted that San Diego, in virtue of its harbor, the only one south of San

Francisco, was destined to be a great city, Colonel Gardiner and Mr. Bleeker purchased for the sum of \$50 a plot of ground on the water front, facing Coronado Island, a price which included the cost of surveying the land and the fee for recording the deed with the alcalde. This property was held by its joint owners until the land speculation was rife in San Diego, about twenty-five years ago, when it was sold for \$40,000, the taxes on the same having been but a nominal sum yearly from the time of its purchase. Colonel Gardiner eventually reached San Francisco, which was little else than a vast mining camp, filled largely with adventurers and rough characters from all parts of the world, attracted by the excitement attending the discovery of gold which was then at its height. Lying at anchor in the harbor were sixty full rigged ships, including the United States sloop-of-war, "St. Mary's." All were deserted with the exception of the "St. Mary's," the officers and crews having left for the gold diggings. Colonel Gardiner visited the mines, where he saw the practical operation of panning for gold, or placer mining, besides having an opportunity of studying life among the miners. Fabulous prices were paid at the mines for the bare necessities of life, flour, for instance, selling at \$250 per barrel. One miner whose sole working capital was a pair of strong arms, a shovel and pick, exhibited a strong partiality for Colonel Gardiner's necktie, offering him the equivalent of \$16 in gold dust, which he proceeded to weigh in anticipation of the owner's willingness to part with it, although the offer was declined. Another proposed to purchase his gold watch for a sum many times greater than its original cost; and several coveted his Colt's revolver, for which a price far beyond its intrinsic value would have been cheerfully paid.

While exploring the course of the Sacramento river, Colonel Gardiner was stricken with malarial fever, with no one to minister to him but a faithful negro servant. A tent pitched on the bank of the river served as their only protection from the elements. At night their slumbers were disturbed by wild swine or peccaries entering the tent in search of food, and their leather boots would have been devoured had they not taken the precaution of placing them beyond the reach of the ravenous animals. Much to Colonel Gardiner's astonishment, while lying on his back, low with fever, there appeared one day before the tent a hunter attracted by the extraordinary sight of a tent so far from civilization. The stranger wore a long gray beard, and a suit of buckskin clothed his tall and lanky figure. A sombrero covered his head, and he carried a Kentucky rifle with its barrel of exaggerated length, a characteristic of that type of firearm. After an exchange of greetings, the hunter inquired of Colonel Gardiner if he had seen anything of a party of surveyors. Receiving a negative reply, the old man said that he had recently met them at the very place where Colonel Gardiner was encamped, and that they believed it to be a desirable site for a city. The hunter, however, held dissimilar views predicting that were a city located there it would be in danger of inundation, as the river had been known to overflow its banks; in proof of which the

old man, looking upward, pointed out to the surveyors the marks left on the tree trunks by former floods. But notwithstanding his warnings, the city of Sacramento, the capital of California, occupies the site of Colonel Gardiner's tent, and, as the old hunter predicted, the river has on more than one occasion flooded its streets, to the discomfort of its inhabitants. Recovering from his illness, Colonel Gardiner returned to San Francisco, where, by chance, he met Captain Edwards, of Sag Harbor, who had just come around Cape Horn in command of a schooner hailing from his native place. The vessel was loaded with lumber, and at the suggestion of Captain Edwards, whom Colonel Gardiner had known as a boy, he bought the cargo. As Colonel Gardiner was on his way back to San Diego, Captain Edwards agreed to carry the lumber down the coast, and assisted by his crew, most of whom were carpenters, wheelwrights and blacksmiths from the east end of Long Island, he erected for Colonel Gardiner a substantial dwelling. This was the first American house built in San Diego, and was occupied by Colonel Gardiner until his return home in 1851. The house overlooked the harbor, and from its porch the sight of whales disporting themselves was not an uncommon one in those early days.

In consequence of his brother Alexander's death and of his presence being needed at home, Colonel Gardiner left San Diego in 1851. The homeward journey from San Blas to the City of Mexico was over the same ground as that traversed three years previously. Colonel Gardiner being a man of remarkable self-reliance and of undaunted courage, expected to make the trip alone with only his compass to guide him, but just as he was bidding farewell to the Pacific, he was joined by a fellow traveler, a German, bound also to the City of Mexico. The two men, though strangers to each other and unable to speak any language but their respective native one, rode side by side for forty consecutive days, yet managed by means of signs to make themselves understood. At night they slept under no covering but their blankets, their saddles serving for pillows; their horses were hobbled, and a fire kindled as a protection against prowling wolves. Colonel Gardiner's long ride ended in the City of Mexico, whence he completed the remainder of his journey overland by stage coach to Vera Cruz. From Vera Cruz he sailed for New York in the brig "Ninfea,"—Spanish for water-lily. Tempestuous weather was met with in the Gulf, the sea running so high that grave fears were entertained for the safety of the brig. At times it seemed as though the small vessel must surely founder, but the peninsular of Florida was successfully doubled, and the brig's course laid to the northward. All went well until abreast of Cape Hatteras, when a severe storm arose, carrying the brig before it to the vicinity of the West India islands. The fury of the gale having subsided, the brig was again headed for her destination, but no sooner had she reached the American coast than another storm of equal intensity was encountered driving her back to nearly the same position. A second attempt to recover the ground lost was no more successful, as a third storm drove the vessel well off the coast. Finally

New York was reached, but not in time to save the life of a pet goat belonging to the sailors, which had to be sacrificed for food, as the brig was long overdue and the supply of provisions was well-nigh exhausted.

On his return from California, Colonel Gardiner settled on Staten Island, leading the life of a country gentleman until he went abroad with his family in 1875, and resided in France for a number of years. In personal appearance Colonel Gardiner was a distinguished looking, dignified gentleman of fine military bearing, with a strikingly handsome face, a high, noble forehead and refined clearcut features. Of great repose of manner, and of the strictest integrity of character, he was of a genial disposition, free from all vanity or ostentation, and uniformly courteous towards all. Just in all his dealings, he was a man who enjoyed life rationally; the possessor of a sound mind, and of a temperament of unusual equanimity under all circumstances. He was an admirer of the beautiful in art and nature; an accomplished horseman, a good shot, and well versed in ornithology. His interest in historical matters evinced itself at an early age, and few were better informed than Colonel Gardiner on the Indian lore of Long Island, or of its history in colonial days. Politically, Colonel Gardiner was a Democrat of the old school, though a staunch supporter of the Union throughout the Civil War. He never sought office, but was nevertheless nominated by acclamation for member of congress from the First Congressional District of New York, at the Union Convention held at Jamaica, Long Island, October 19, 1860. There were four nominees for congress in the district. The convention went into an informal ballot which resulted in the naming of Colonel Gardiner, of Richmond county, and Tunis G. Bergen, of Kings county; and Colonel Gardiner receiving a majority of the votes cast, on motion of James Ridgeway, he was declared by acclamation the nominee of the convention. Subsequently at a meeting of the committee of conference having in view the selection of a Union candidate in the first Congressional district, which committee was composed of the Union Committee of New York, and fifteen from the body of the district representing the respective candidates, each candidate naming five representatives, held at Merchants' Exchange, New York City, October 30, 1860, after a full interchange of views, Colonel Gardiner, for the purpose of effecting a compromise in the First Congressional District, consented to withdraw his name in favor of Edward Henry Smith.

He died, May 9, 1892, of pneumonia, at his residence, No. 45 East 57th street, New York.

David Lion Gardiner married Sarah Thompson, daughter of David Thompson, Esq., a noted financier of New York, and Sarah Diodati (Gardiner) Thompson, who was the daughter of John Lyon Gardiner, seventh proprietor of Gardiner's Island. The wedding ceremony took place April 26, 1860, at No. 25 Lafayette place, New York, the residence of the bride's parents, Rev. Dr. Hutton, pastor of Washington Square Reformed Dutch church, officiating. Issue: 1. David, a biography

of whom follows. 2. Sarah Diodati, who was born in Castleton, Staten Island; educated at private schools in this country and in Geneva, Switzerland. At an early age she showed a marked disposition for drawing and painting, which led her to enter the Yale school of Fine Arts, a department of Yale College, from which institution she graduated with honor. She then went abroad, spending several years in the study of art in Paris. She is a miniature painter and an accomplished linguist. She is unmarried, and resides with her mother and brother, David Gardiner, at "Sagtikos Manor," West Islip, Long Island. 3. Robert Alexander, a biography of whom appears on later pages.

DAVID GARDINER—Of "Sagtikos Manor," West Islip, County of Suffolk, New York, whose portrait accompanies this brief biographical sketch, is the son of the late Colonel David Lion Gardiner (q. v.) and of Sarah (Thompson) Gardiner. He is ninth in descent from Lieutenant Lion Gardiner, who came to New England in 1635. Mr. Gardiner was born at Castleton, Staten Island, April 7, 1861. He was educated in Europe and in this country. After a long residence in France he returned to assume the management of "Sagtikos Manor," formerly the seat of his uncle, the late Count Frederick Diodati Thompson, from whom Mr. Gardiner inherited the estate.

"Sagtikos Manor," the ancestral home of the Thompsons of Long Island, was originally the property of the Hon. Stephanus Van Cortlandt, to whom a patent was granted in 1692 by William III, King of England, Scotland, Ireland and France. The estate comprises an area of over 1,200 acres. Much of it has been brought under a high state of cultivation by the modern methods of farming instituted by the present owner. The manor house, especially the original portion, is an interesting repository of old furniture of the Colonial period, and of engravings and mementoes of Revolutionary days.

Mr. Gardiner, who is unmarried, is in residence at the manor most of the year. Not only is he interested in dairy farming, in which he specializes, but his tastes are artistic, and he is an enthusiastic amateur photographer; a prize medallist in competitions abroad. He leads the life of a country gentleman. Riding is his favorite exercise. He is a member of the Union and Metropolitan clubs of New York; the Society of Colonial Wars, the Colonial Order of the Acorn, and the Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America.

ROBERT ALEXANDER GARDINER—The subject of this sketch, was the younger of the two sons of Colonel David Lion Gardiner (q. v.) and Sarah (Thompson) Gardiner. He was ninth in descent from Lieutenant Lion Gardiner the progenitor of his family in America and who purchased Gardiner's Island of the native Indians in 1639.

Mr. Gardiner was born at Castleton, Staten Island, New York, October 16, 1863, in what is locally known as the President Tyler House, although it was the property and the residence of Mr. Gardiner's grandmother, Mrs. Juliana (McLachlan) Gardiner, whose daughter Julia



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1894 by Lewis H. Brown

David Gardiner





Robert A. Gardner.

had married John Tyler of Sherwood Forest, Virginia, and President of the United States. It was there that President Tyler was entertained whenever he came North before the War of the Rebellion.

Mr. Gardiner's early education was begun in private schools in this country and abroad. After a preliminary course of study in Geneva and Veray, Switzerland, he became a student of the Lycee of Tours, France. Subsequently he entered the University of Yale, from which institution he graduated in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then attended Columbia Law School with the intention of fitting himself for a legal career. But the study of the law proving distasteful to him, he relinquished it to revisit abroad the scenes of his youth.

After several years of travel in Europe, Egypt and Algeria, Mr. Gardiner was married in England to Nora Loftus, of Mount Loftus, County Kilkenny, Ireland. The wedding was solemnized at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, London, February 22, 1909, the Rev. Herbert Hensley Henson, Rector of the Church and Canon of Westminster, officiating in the presence of a large congregation composed of fashionable society and many members of the British peerage. The event was made doubly interesting by the fact at the same church, in 1657, was married an ancestor of the bridegroom, David Gardiner, the first white child born in Connecticut and who became second proprietor of Gardiner's Island.

After his marriage, Mr. Gardiner leased a charming old Elizabethan manor house at Langley, Hampshire, where he resided until the outbreak of the World War when he returned with his family to New York. After sojourning in Sharon, Connecticut and Lakewood, New Jersey, he finally settled in East Hampton, Long Island, so intimately associated with the history of his family.

In Maidstone Hall at his beautiful East Hampton home, it was his pleasure to entertain congenial friends to whom he extended a bountiful hospitality amid surroundings reflecting the refined taste of the host, for he was an enthusiastic collector of old furniture, rare engravings, books and art treasures, all of which were chosen with excellent discrimination and judgment.

Physically, Mr. Gardiner was powerfully built, dignified, and of strong personal attractiveness. He was active, progressive and self-reliant, unselfish and generous; besides living up to a cherished inherited record of honesty and integrity. He was fond of country life and of walks afield, accompanied by his dogs, in the contemplation of the beautiful in nature. He was a good shot, and a fine tennis player, while riding, fishing and the chase were favorite recreations with him.

Mr. Gardiner was public-spirited, and in promoting the best interests of East Hampton, as well as St. Luke's Episcopal Church, the services at which he regularly attended, Mr. Gardiner's influence was an important factor, and his ardent belief in civic pride and good citizenship was an inspiration alike to the villagers and summer residents.

Though not engaged in business, Mr. Gardiner, at an early age, evinced a remarkable aptitude for financial affairs. He devoted much

time to the study of economics, and so highly was his knowledge esteemed that his advice on investments was not only sought by leading financiers in this country and in England, but also by a host of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Gardiner's untimely death occurred in New York, April 26, 1919, of Encephalitis Lethargica, following an attack of influenza. In the quaint old cemetery in East Hampton he was laid to rest beside the grave of his illustrious grandfather, the Hon. David Gardiner, State Senator of New York, who was killed in 1844 by the explosion of a gun on board of the U. S. Steam Frigate "Princeton" while descending the Potomac River and a salute was being fired in honor of Washington when opposite Mount Vernon.

Mr. Gardiner was a member of the college fraternity of Delta Kappa Epsilon, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the Order of the Acorn also of the Union Club, New York, the Travelers' Club of Paris, and the Masonic Confraternity of Holland Lodge. He is survived by his widow, and his two children: Alexandra Diodati Gardiner, and Robert David Lion Gardiner.

MAYOR JOHN F. HYLAN—A country boy with unkempt bushy red hair sauntered into Brooklyn in 1887, with the dollar and a half he had borrowed for the trip in his pocket, and seeking the opportunity of the great metropolis. Nobody ever wooed fortune with greater zest or more remarkable incidents, or left a more picturesque and colorful path behind him. The boy was John F. Hylan, fresh from his father's farm in Greene County, where he was born April 20, 1868. He retains the old farm where he passed his boyhood to this day, and has been in the habit of passing part of his summers there amid the restful and refreshing scenes. Besides helping out on the farm, he had worked as water boy for a section gang on the Stony Cove, Catskill & Kaaterskill Railroad. At eighteen he was advanced to trainman and within the year to fireman. He was husky, robust, energetic, and in Brooklyn he went to work as a day laborer laying rails for the Kings County Elevated Railroad. He became a fireman and before long an engineer, and he still retains membership in the labor unions to which he belonged in those early days. He arranged to have day runs in order to have his evenings to spend in the Long Island Business College and to study law. His wages as an engineer were \$100 a month. He returned to his home in Greene County and married Marian O'Hara, who lived on a farm adjoining his father's. Soon after their marriage, John F. Hylan became dissatisfied with his place as an engineer and sought an education. After being graduated at the Long Island Business College he took a course of two years in the New York Law School in 1897. A month before that the railroad company dismissed him for rounding a curve too quickly. When the time came to go to Syracuse for his bar examination he was forced to use his union card to back up pleas for free rides in locomotive cabs to his destination. Having

passed successfully, he used his union card and got a free ride back and opened a law office in Brooklyn.

In after years Mr. Hylan liked to have it known that back in 1897 when Woodrow Wilson was a professor in Princeton University he used to come to New York City at intervals to teach boys in the New York University Law School. Mayor Hylan was one of those boys, and he learned more than was in the text books from the famous lecturer.

Mr. Wilson became President of the United States while Mr. Hylan was still a County Judge, but he was fond of recalling the incident of his school days, adding: "I've been a Wilson man from that day to this. No matter what happens, I'm a Wilson man. I think he is the greatest of living Americans. I indorse every one of his statements on the war, and I want to help put them through."

In 1906, John F. Hylan made his first appearance in politics. He prepared legislation providing for an additional Magistrate's Court at the behest of neighbors in the Twenty-ninth Ward and when the legislation became a law, Mayor McClellan appointed him to sit in the new court. In the fall of 1910 Magistrate Hylan was boosted for Justice of the Supreme Court, and his own press agent issued a statement in his behalf, which gives one of the favorable sidelights on his methods and his character. This statement said:

The Magistrate's personal friends, the principal business men of East New York, and the leaders of many labor organizations have joined hands in the campaign to secure one of the three nominations for Justice of the Supreme Court for Magistrate Hylan. Something of a local issue is being made of the effort to nominate the Magistrate. While he has friends who are doing effective local work for him in other parts of the borough, it is largely as a matter of justice to East New York that his selection is asked. It is pointed out that that section of the Borough has never been allowed to furnish a member of the Court, and that very few really important nominations of any sort have ever gone to that part of the town. Now that East New York has a candidate who is worthy of the honor, it is urged the claims of the neighborhood should be recognized.* * *

Magistrate Hylan is credited with virtually having originated the idea of the Domestic Relations Court, (since incorporated into law). The probation system which is now being used in the new court was established by him in East New York. Long before the Legislative Commission studied the subject and drew up the law, Magistrate Hylan was using the kindly offices of the Court to reconcile husbands and wives who had parted because of petty quarrels, and was ordering husbands to pay weekly allowances for their wives to the probation officer, in order that it might be certain that the wives received the money. So well did Magistrate Hylan's ideas work that there has been much regret in East New York over the necessity of sending the cases downtown under the new law.

Professional bondsmen and runners for lawyers have been barred from the New Jersey Avenue Court by Magistrate Hylan. The gangs of toughs which formerly terrorized East New York have been broken up and many of their members sent to prison through the persistency of Magistrate Hylan. In fact, so well pleased are the people of East New York with the work of Magistrate Hylan that they believe he would make an admirable Justice of the Supreme Court.

In 1914, a Constitutional Amendment gave Brooklyn two more county judges, and Governor Martin H. Glynn appointed Magistrate Hylan to one of these posts. In the fall of 1914 he was elected to the office he was filling by appointment, and was elected by a plurality of 27,000, which was 7,000 more than any of the other candidates on the Democratic ticket received that year.

Judge Hylan had a knack of saying things and doing things that got him into print. As a magistrate he was hostile to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System for various reasons, and at one time tried to have the company indicted by the Grand Jury and kept up a warfare against the road and the Public Service Commission. In one of the intervals of respite he subpoenaed the Rev. John Lewis Clark to Court to explain why he had criticized his actions as a police magistrate, and that disposed of a family named Vogel who was called before him in a domestic relations affair. This led him to the footlights by saying: "Women talk too much. No man can outtalk a woman. Half the troubles of this world are the result of women talking too much. They begin the instant they are out of bed and are still going like magpies when they return to the roost at night." The reporters who gave such remarks to the newspapers came under his displeasure, and they were ousted from his Court, but the ban was removed after a little while. In 1910 Magistrate Hylan dismissed a number of excise cases brought to his Court, and Mayor Gaynor wrote to Police Commissioner Baker asking him to lay the facts before him, but Judge Hylan refused to surrender the records. As a result charges were filed against him with the Board of Magistrates. They were not well fortified and Magistrate Hylan was exonerated.

Early in 1917 Judge Hylan attacked the Mitchel administration, United States Senator Calder and the Rockefeller Foundation. In a speech before the Taxpayers' Association, November 24, 1916, he gave his views of the sort of men who should be mayor of New York. After making the speech he had it printed in pamphlet form. He said in part:

When we find men of one profession or class practically in control of every branch of the Government it is not being administered as was intended. Lawyers are properly chosen to administer the judicial branch because this is the line or sphere in which they are trained. Lawyers are practically in control of the legislative branch of our Government, and lawyers are being elected and appointed to administer the offices of the executive branch. Therefore we have a government of lawyers, and I might say for lawyers at the expense of the taxpayers and others.

I am not attacking the lawyer in the practice of his profession, either upon the Bench or in the Legislative Halls. We have in our city the very best legal talent. We need them and respect them, but what we need most in the mayor's office, in my humble opinion, is a big, broad-minded, honest, practical business man, one who will understand and treat fairly the working and business men of our city—one who knows what side of the ledger the balance should be on to run a business successfully; one who will have the interest of the people at heart and not the interest of the special privilege seeker.

This paragraph was construed to mean that he did not consider himself, a man trained in the law, the right man to be mayor of New York. He added:

My profession is the law. I have great respect for the members of the bar, but I do not believe mayors are manufactured in law schools any more than judges are the products of business careers. Let us request all professional aspirants to step aside and put into the mayor's office a strong, honest, fearless, capable and experienced business man. We have such a man somewhere among us. It is our duty to find him and support him.

It was judged that he did not expect the nomination, and when it came it was a matter of conjecture what reply his supporters could make to the statement that a lawyer would not be a good mayor. His own nomination followed and he was elected in the fall of 1917 and again in the fall of 1924, the issue being rapid transit. Mayor Hylan made a five-cent fare the issue and won huge popular majorities while he retarded the work of extending and improving the transit facilities the city sorely needed on one pretext or another. His home is at No. 959 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mayor Hylan has been a regular communicant and pewholder at the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam Avenue near Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn. He was active in church affairs. In the many years he has been in touch with the people of his adopted city he has made a study of his fellowman. He believes that the youth of the land, although he may do wrong in the eye of the policeman on the street, is not altogether bad, and he did his utmost as a judge to help this



J. Henry Decker

class. In his first two years sitting as County Judge, he paroled two hundred and five persons, ten being women. Only sixteen of the entire number violated the confidence he reposed in them, and went to prison.

J. HENRY DECKER—The broad interests of Mr. Decker, combined with his deep efficiency in the handling of details, as well as his keen vision and the scope of his executive ability, have placed him in the position of being one of the most useful as well as esteemed citizens of Port Washington. Primarily a builder and contractor, there is hardly an important branch of the civic life and industry, in which his influence is not felt. Educational, financial and civic institutions, are more or less indebted to his judgment and foresight, for their wise administration, and the Fraternal and social life of the city is also benefited by his interests.

J. Henry Decker was born October 30, 1877, in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the public schools of Ohio, and at the Birmingham, Alabama, Public Schools; and also State Normal School at New Platz, New York. His first employment was with his father in the building business, and in 1904 he entered this field of industry for himself, under his own name, doing a building and contracting line of work, in Port Washington. So successful has he been that today he is recognized as the largest and best known contractor in Port Washington. Among his important pieces of work is the beautiful Catholic Church of Port Washington. Mr. Decker's service to his community, however is of an even larger mould than that of his line of industry. He has served for ten years in the capacity of Water Commissioner; for twelve years as a member of the Board of Education, during six of which he has been the president of the Board; he is director of the Port Washington National Bank, and of the North Hempstead Savings & Loan Association; director of the New York Volunteer Firemen's Association; a member for eighteen years of the Atlantic Hook & Ladder Company, and treasurer of the company for eight years; he belongs to Seawanhaka Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Junior Order United American Mechanics; and in his church affiliation is a member of the Baptist Church, of which he is chairman of the Board. During 1903 and 1904 he held a very important position with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, during their period of construction work. As an active citizen doing his utmost for the service of his fellows, Mr. Decker stands out in his community, even among those others who are also serving. His success has led him to service, and his service has brought him an even greater success, in those qualities of character and spirit, that so build up, act and react upon both recipient and doner.

J. Henry Decker married, October 17, 1903, Blanche Olive Jones, of Port Washington, daughter of Charles E. and Annie E. Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Decker are the parents of two children: Genevieve M.; and J. Henry III, born in 1917.

FREDERICK BOYD STEVENSON—Readers of "The Brooklyn Daily Eagle" have been familiar for the last twenty years with the writings of Frederick Boyd Stevenson, Sunday Editor, who was every Sunday, on the first page of the feature section, discussed and analyzed the up-to-date questions of the day in city, State, national and international fields. In the last three years he has also been conducting in "The Eagle" a daily column called "The Top of the News," in which he analyzes and criticises the big news of the day.

Mr. Stevenson is also an extensive contributor to magazines and current periodicals, writing special articles, fiction stories and verse. He makes many public addresses on the questions and problems of the day, and is especially active in the work of men's clubs. He is the president of the Men's Club of the Flatlands Dutch Reformed Church, and the president of the Protestant Men's Federation, an organization composed of members in the church men's clubs of the Protestant churches in Brooklyn. Mr. Stevenson lives in one of the oldest Dutch houses in this country. It is located in Flatlands, and the oldest part of it was built in 1745 and the Colonial part in 1810.

Frederick Boyd Stevenson was born in Sandusky, Ohio, and was educated to be a lawyer, but went into journalism. He did his first newspaper work in Sandusky, then went to Cleveland, later to Columbus and Chicago, and then to Manhattan, New York, and since then has been located in Brooklyn.

Mr. Stevenson was married to Anna (Constable) Stevenson (deceased), daughter of Colonel Robert A. Constable, a well known attorney of Athens, Ohio. He has a daughter, Fay Stevenson, a member of the staff of the "New York Evening World," and a writer of fiction and special articles.

FRANK DORMER JENNINGS, M. D.—Both broadening interests in regard to his profession and specific activities in surgery have identified Dr. Jennings among Long Island physicians who have made personal progress in their field during the past twenty years. He has found and established his place in leading Brooklyn hospitals and in the practice of surgery through the application of his own natural abilities and professional skill, and his warrant for attainment in his line is the careful training and the proven experience that are part of the record of Dr. Jennings. In surgery his service is of exceptional value, and he is a most successful director and operator.

A son of James N. and Catherine (Dormer) Jennings, Dr. Frank Dormer Jennings was born June 19, 1880, at Corning, New York, where he attended the Free Academy. His preparation for his profession was made at The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, where he graduated with the class of 1902. He first engaged in practice March 1, 1904, and he has continued to the present, with his offices at No. 1083 Bushwick Avenue, in Brooklyn. He is an attending surgeon at St. Catherine's and Greenpoint hospitals; consulting surgeon to the Williamsburg Maternity Hospital; and clinical





S. B. Dutcher

professor of surgery at the Long Island College Hospital. He is a member of Local School Board No. 36, and is an honorary surgeon of the police department of New York City. Dr. Jennings is also an active worker in all civic and welfare movements, being a member of the board of directors and chairman of the Public Health Committee of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, and is medical advisor of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

Dr. Jennings is prominent in membership with medical societies. He is a member and ex-president of the Kings County Medical Society; member of the New York State Medical Society; Fellow of the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons; Regent of the Long Island College Hospital; member of the Brooklyn Surgical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society, the Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and North Brooklyn Medical societies, the Associated Physicians of Long Island; the Professional Guild, of Kings, Queens and allied counties; and of the Crescent Athletic Association of Brooklyn. He is a communicant of Our Lady of Good Counsel Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Jennings married, October 28, 1913, in Brooklyn, Hannie C. McCarthy, a daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Egan) McCarthy, and they are the parents of Frank D. Jennings, born September 9, 1915; Catherine Jennings, born July 29, 1917, and Joan Jennings, born February 13, 1925.

SILAS B. DUTCHER was born July 12, 1829, on his father's farm on the shore of Otsego Lake, in the town of Springfield, Otsego county, New York, son of Parcefor Carr and Johanna Low (Frink) Dutcher, grandson of John and Silvey (Beardsley) Dutcher, great-grandson of Gabriel and Elizabeth (Knickerbocker) Dutcher, and great-great-grandson of Ruloff and Janettie (Bressie) Dutcher, who were married at Kingston, New York, in 1700, and in 1720 removed to Litchfield County, Connecticut. Ruloff Dutcher is believed to have been a grandson of Dierck Cornelison Duyster, under commissary at Fort Orange in 1630, whose name appears in deeds of two large tracts of land to Killian Van Rensselaer. His maternal grandparents were Stephen and Ann (Low) Frink, and his maternal great-grandparents were Captain Peter and Johanna (Ten Eyck) Low, and his great-grandfather was an officer in the Continental Army. Johanna (Ten Eyck) Low was a descendant of Conrad Ten Eyck, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, to New York in 1650, and owned what is now known as Coenties Slip, New York City. Another of his ancestors was William Beardsley, who was born at Stratford, England, in 1605, came to America in 1635, settling at Stratford, Connecticut, four years later and another one was Harman Janse Van Wye Knickerbocker, of Dutchess County, New York.

Silas B. Dutcher attended the public schools near his father's farm each summer and winter from the age of four until the age of seven years, and after that he had a little more schooling in the winter season, and one term at Cazenovia Seminary. He began teaching winter

schools at the age of sixteen, and taught every winter until he was twenty-two, working on his father's farm during the remainder of each year. In the fall of 1851, owing to a temporary loss of his voice which prevented him from teaching, he found employment at railroad construction, but soon became a station agent and subsequently a conductor, and for more than three years was employed on the old Erie Railway from Elmira to Niagara Falls, New York. He then went to New York and entered mercantile business, to which he devoted his energies through the terrible panics of 1857 and 1860 without severe misfortune. In 1868 he was appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue, a position which he at first declined, but was urged by his friends to accept. Against his own judgment, and, as events proved, greatly to the detriment of his financial interests, he took the office. He was unable to give attention to his own business, his partner was not equal to its management, and he soon discovered that all he had accumulated by twelve years of hard work was scattered and gone, and he was obliged to sell the real estate he owned to meet his liabilities.

Even as a boy he had been more or less interested in politics. His grandfather was a Democrat, and Silas B. Dutcher was often called upon to read his Democratic newspaper to him; his father was a Whig, and the result was that he had an opportunity at an early age to learn something of the claims of both parties. Before he was twenty-one he became interested in the question of freedom, or the extension of slavery in the territories—the most vital question of that day—and while yet little more than a boy, in 1848, did some effective campaign speaking for General Taylor.

When he went to New York Mr. Dutcher resolved to have nothing to do with active politics, but the breaking up of a Republican meeting in the Bleecker Building in the Ninth Ward brought him out most decisively, and he was quite active politically from 1856 to 1861. In 1857 he was president of the Ninth Ward Republican Association; in 1858-59 he was chairman of the Young Men's Republican Committee; and in 1860 he was president of the Wide-Awake Association. During the last year mentioned he became a member of the board of supervisors of the county of New York. His business demanded his attention, and there were other reasons why, in the fall of 1861, he moved to Brooklyn in order to sever his relations with that body. William M. Tweed was a member of the board at that time, and began to develop some of the schemes which eventually caused his downfall. Mr. Dutcher was not willing to vote ignorantly on any question or to act upon the representations of other members, who he believed held their personal interests above the interests of the county. As a resident of Brooklyn he again resolved to keep out of politics, but the riots of 1863 brought him in close relations with active Republicans, and he found himself again in the political harness. He held the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue from 1868 until 1872, a period of four years, at first under appointment of President Grant. In November, 1872, he was

appointed United States Pension Agent, resigning that office in 1875 to accept a position in the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which he held until appointed United States Appraiser of the Port of New York by President Grant, which latter position he held until 1880. He was Superintendent of Public Works of the State of New York from 1880 until 1883, appointed by Governor Cornell. At the close of his term in the last-named office, President Arthur requested him to accept the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue to which he replied that he had held office fourteen years, and that all he had to show for that service was a few old clothes; that if he accepted the position tendered him and held it one or more years, he would retire with about the same quantity of old clothes as he had at the beginning, and so much older and less available for other business, and that the remainder of his life must be devoted to making some provision for his wife and children, and consequently he must decline further office-holding.

Mr. Dutcher was a member of the charter commission which framed the charter of Greater New York, appointed by Governor Morton, and was appointed a manager of the Long Island State Hospital by Governor Black, and reappointed by Governor Roosevelt. He was a Whig from 1850 to 1855, and became a Republican at the organization of that party. After locating in Brooklyn he was the chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee for four years, a member of the Republican State Committee for many years, and was the chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of the State in 1876. He served as a delegate to several Republican National conventions, and was on the stump in every presidential campaign from 1849 to 1888.

From the time he became a resident of Brooklyn until the consolidation was consummated, Mr. Dutcher was an advocate of the consolidation of Brooklyn and New York. As a member for four years of the Brooklyn Board of Education, he exerted all his influence for the advancement of the public schools. As a member of the Charter Commission for Greater New York, he labored earnestly to secure equal taxation and home rule for the public schools, believing that the system and management were better than in Manhattan, and better than any other submitted to the community. No work of his life gave him more satisfaction than the results in the charter on these two points. He also took an active interest in Sunday School affairs, and was superintendent for ten years of the Twelfth Street Reformed Church Sunday School, at a time when it was one of the largest schools in the State.

Mr. Dutcher resumed business to some extent in 1885, when he formed a copartnership with W. E. Edminster, in a fire and marine insurance agency, which existed for a number of years. He was one of the charter trustees of the Union Dime Savings Institution of New York City, organized in 1859, and became its president in 1885. In the spring of 1901 he was invited to and accepted the presidency of the Hamilton Trust Company. He was for twenty years a director in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and was a director in the

Garfield Safe Deposit Company and the Goodwin Car Company. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, treasurer of the Brooklyn Bible Society, one of the managers of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, a member of the Brooklyn and Hamilton clubs, and of the Masonic fraternity, and president of the Association of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans in 1896.

When Mr. Dutcher took up his residence in Brooklyn the population of the city was about 275,000. What is now the Park Slope was then open fields. The small settlement known as Gowanus was all there was south of Flatbush Avenue. He witnessed the city grow from a little more than a million and a quarter, the Park Slope transformed into one of the finest residential sections of the city, and the three or four churches in that part of Brooklyn increase in large measure. He knew every one of Brooklyn's mayors from George Hall, the first executive, down to the time of his death, and also knew personally every governor of the State of New York, from William H. Seward to Benjamin B. Odell, except Governor William C. Bouch and Governor Silas Wright. His political career was one to note with respect. He was never an applicant for any office that he filled, and he never became a dependent on a political office. Every public employment to which he was called was a business employment and he fulfilled its duties in a way to prove his fitness for private employment, and his life exhibited a union of public and private service which was creditable citizenship.

Mr. Dutcher married, February 10, 1850, Rebecca J. Alwaise, a descendant of John Alwaise, a French Huguenot, who came to Philadelphia in 1740. Her grandmother was a descendant of John Bishop, who came from England in 1645, and settled at Woodbridge, New Jersey. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Dutcher were: De Witt P., Edith May, Elsie Rebecca, Malcomb B., Jessie Ruth, and Eva Olive. Mr. Dutcher died February 10, 1909.

JACOB S. DREYER—Among Port Jefferson's men of progressive ideas and practical business worth Mr. Dreyer, voicing the general public interests through the columns of the "Port Jefferson Times," and sharing his counsel for the municipal advancement, has been a resident of Port Jefferson practically all his life, and a participator in its present-day programme of expansion. He is the son of Simon Dreyer, who also was born at Port Jefferson, where he was a merchant, and who died December 11, 1922, and of Rosa (Haase) Dreyer, who died January 10, 1910, in Florida.

Jacob S. Dreyer was born February 6, 1883, in New York City, and with the removal of the family to Port Jefferson, he attended the high school there. Engaging in mercantile business, he thus proceeded for some years, and in 1912 became editor of the "Port Jefferson Times". He has held the position of chairman and treasurer of the Democratic County Committee, but, though formerly an anti-Tammany Democrat, he now supports the principles of the Republican Party. He is a

justice of the peace, and has twice been elected to that office. Mr. Dreyer's fraternal affiliations are with Suffolk Lodge, No. 60, Free and Accepted Masons; Port Jefferson Lodge, No. 627, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Patchogue Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Jacob S. Dreyer married, December 1, 1904, Lucie A. Oviatt, and they are the parents of the following children: Alta, Vivian, Virginia, Lucie, and Jacob, Jr.

RODMAN RICHARDSON—From a private law practice suitable men very often find their way into politics, and if capable of rendering good service to and capably leading the party in their district they tend sooner or later to occupy public positions of importance and responsibility.

Rodman Richardson, descendant of an old Flushing family, and a keen Democrat of the grand old Jeffersonian type, who was appointed in January, 1924, to the post of assistant district attorney of Queens County, started his career as head of a private law firm in Flushing, New York. Born at Flushing on September 30, 1878, as a son of Edward, a well known builder, and Sarah (Owens) Richardson, and a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Owens, who were well known residents of Flushing in the early forties, he attended the old grammar school and Flushing High School, graduating from the latter in 1897. He entered the Law School of Columbia University as a student and received the degree of LL.B. After being admitted to the bar of the State of New York at Brooklyn, in June, 1900, he opened an office in Flushing, which he has continued to maintain. For a while he was associated with the late Marcus D. Gould and for seven years was associated with the firm of Richardson & Rasquin, at No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

In January, 1905, Mr. Richardson was appointed assistant commissioner of jurors of Queens County, and held that position for nearly fourteen years. During his long term of commissionership the jury lists of Queens County was increased from 1800 to 18,000. The law was amended so that a man owning \$250 worth of property, in place of being assessed for \$250 was made to serve on the jury, so enlarging the jury list. Men who had qualified were allowed to answer by return mail, thus avoiding the loss of time by hundreds of citizens. The law allowed the commissioner of jurors to examine men in the evening and thus save time which could be devoted to their ordinary daily work and occupation. In 1920 Mr. Richardson was appointed supervisor of the Federal Census by the United States Federal Government, and in this capacity he supervised the employment of 375 census enumerators. During the World War he had charge of the Legal Advisory Board for the westerly section of the third Ward, and with the assistance of some thirty lawyers passed on the legal qualifications. He arranged and acted as grand marshal for eight or ten of the parades and celebrations during the World War.

For a great many years Mr. Richardson has been secretary of the Queens County Bar Association and has been at the head of the Grievance Committee of that association. For two years he was president of the Upper Flushing Improvement Association and at the head of the Sewer and Transit Committee. He inaugurated and secured petitions for the Ingleside sewer, the Myrtle Avenue sewer, and a great many of the lateral sewers. He made a test case of the law of dedication of streets and secured the dedication of some two hundred streets in Flushing, saving condemnation expenses and thereby securing public improvements; and was counsel to the civic committee that secured the depression of the tracks of the Long Island Railroad, and the beautiful depot at Broadway and Twenty-Second Street, Flushing.

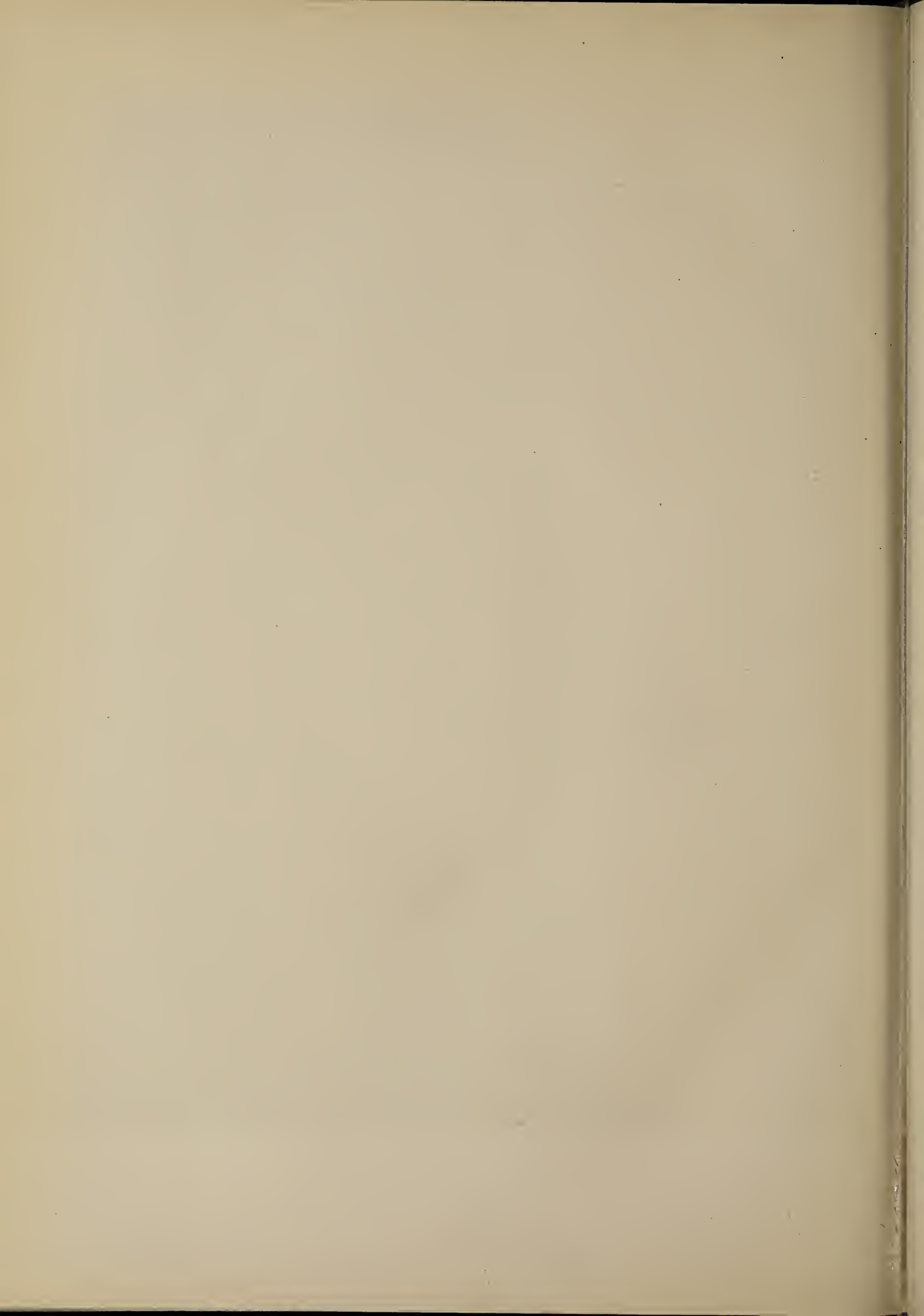
In 1910 he was elected president of the Third Ward Rapid Transit League, which represented nine civic associations and started the movement to secure the Rapid Transit extensions from Corona to Flushing. In politics, Mr. Richardson has been a Democrat, a delegate to most of the conventions, and a member for ten years of the Democratic Executive Committee. He is vice-president of the Jefferson Democratic Club, and in 1922 was appointed official searcher and council in the county clerk's office of Queens County. In January, 1924, he was appointed assistant district attorney of Queens County, and reappointed official searcher in January, 1925. Mr. Richardson is a member of the Cornucopia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Pentalpha Chapter. He attends the Dutch Reformed Church of Flushing, and was the first secretary and one of the organizers of the Men's Club of that church. He incorporated the Flushing United Associations and has been its vice-president for several years. He was also one of the organizers and for several years president of the old Flushing Athletic Club, which produced from its ranks some of the finest athletics on record. With all he has done for his native city, and with the many associations connecting him and his family with Flushing, he is not only one of the most prominent but one of the most popular and best loved of that city's sons. He also belongs to the New York State Bar Association in the capacity of a life-member.

Rodman Richardson married in August, 1908, Jennie E. Roberts, of Fairhaven, Vermont, a daughter of Thomas R. Roberts, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Dorothy, fourteen years old. 2. Edward, eight years old (1925).

WYCKOFF VAN SICLEN—While he was at all times staunch in his Americanism, and loyally devoted to his community, his country, and all vital matters of the present day, Wyckoff Van Siclen, a native of Long Island, as his ancestors had been for generations, delighted in being custodian of traditions and an actual history of those Dutch forbears, who, in the first era of American Colonial times, transferred to Long Island soil true likeness of their government, their customs and usages, and language. A true type of the descendant of the old race, hospitable and gracious, and cultivating the lands of his forefath-



THE DITMARS VAN SICLEN HOMESTEAD,
JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.



ers, he yet gave full heed to, and shared in, the civic and business interests of the hour. Deeply respected among his associates, his friends and neighbors, and highly regarded throughout Long Island, Mr. Van Siclen was an estimable citizen, and a man of finest birth and most desirable breeding. The line of his descent from the Dutch forefathers is as follows:

Ferdinando Van Sycklen, as the name was then spelled, emigrated from Holland to New Netherland in 1652, and settled, first, at New Amsterdam, and then in Flatlands. He married Eva Antonise, a daughter of Anthony Jansen from Salee, a resident of Gravesend. He was a member of the Flatlands Dutch Church in 1677, and he took the oath of allegiance in that town in 1687. On December 6, 1699, he bought of Anthony Jansen the plantation lot No. 29, with the buildings thereon, in Gravesend, according to the town records, to which he probably removed. May 11, 1682, he bought of Louies Janse, a parcel of land at "Paerde Gat" in Flatbush, according to the Flatbush records. He had as issue: Reinier, of whom further; Johannes; Margrietje; Fernandes, Jr.; Susanna; Cornelia; Jannetie.

Reinier Van Sicklen married, March 26, 1687, Jannetje Van Horne, of New York, widow of Joseph Hegeman. He resided in Flatlands in 1667 and in Gravesend in 1687, where he took the oath of allegiance. On April 15, 1698, he bought of William Wilkins, for £185, twenty acres and some other parcels of land in Gravesend. He also bought of Jochem Gulick, John Griggs, and Samuel Gerritsen, of Gravesend, for £198, all their right in the mill standing on the Storm, or Stroom Kill, at Hugh Gerritsen's, so called (late of William C. Whitney, of Gravesend Neck), with the dam, and all the property and right belonging to said mill, of which he conveyed, on February 12, 1704, to his wife one-third part according to the Gravesend records. His will is dated November 18, 1703, and was proved January 21, 1707, and recorded in Liber 4, page 336, New York County Surrogate's office. He had as issue: Ferdinandus Reinierse, of whom further; Cornelius; Jan; Reinier.

Ferdinandus Reinierse Van Siclen married Mary, or Maria, Laan, and died prior to 1767. He inherited the homestead in Gravesend from his father. In 1736 he bought three hundred acres of land from Lawrence Haff, on Holland Creek, in Hunterdon County, Western New Jersey. In 1718, he resided at Arenten, in Hunterdon County. His will is dated April 25, 1749. He had, as issue: Mary; Jennetje; Eva; Reinier; Johannes, of whom further; Cornelius; Nathaniel.

Johannes, or John, Van Siclen, the founder of the New Lots branch of the family, was born November 22, 1722, and married Geertie or Gertie Lott.

Abraham Van Siclen, their son, was born December 24, 1761, at New Lots, Long Island, and married Cornelia Cornell.

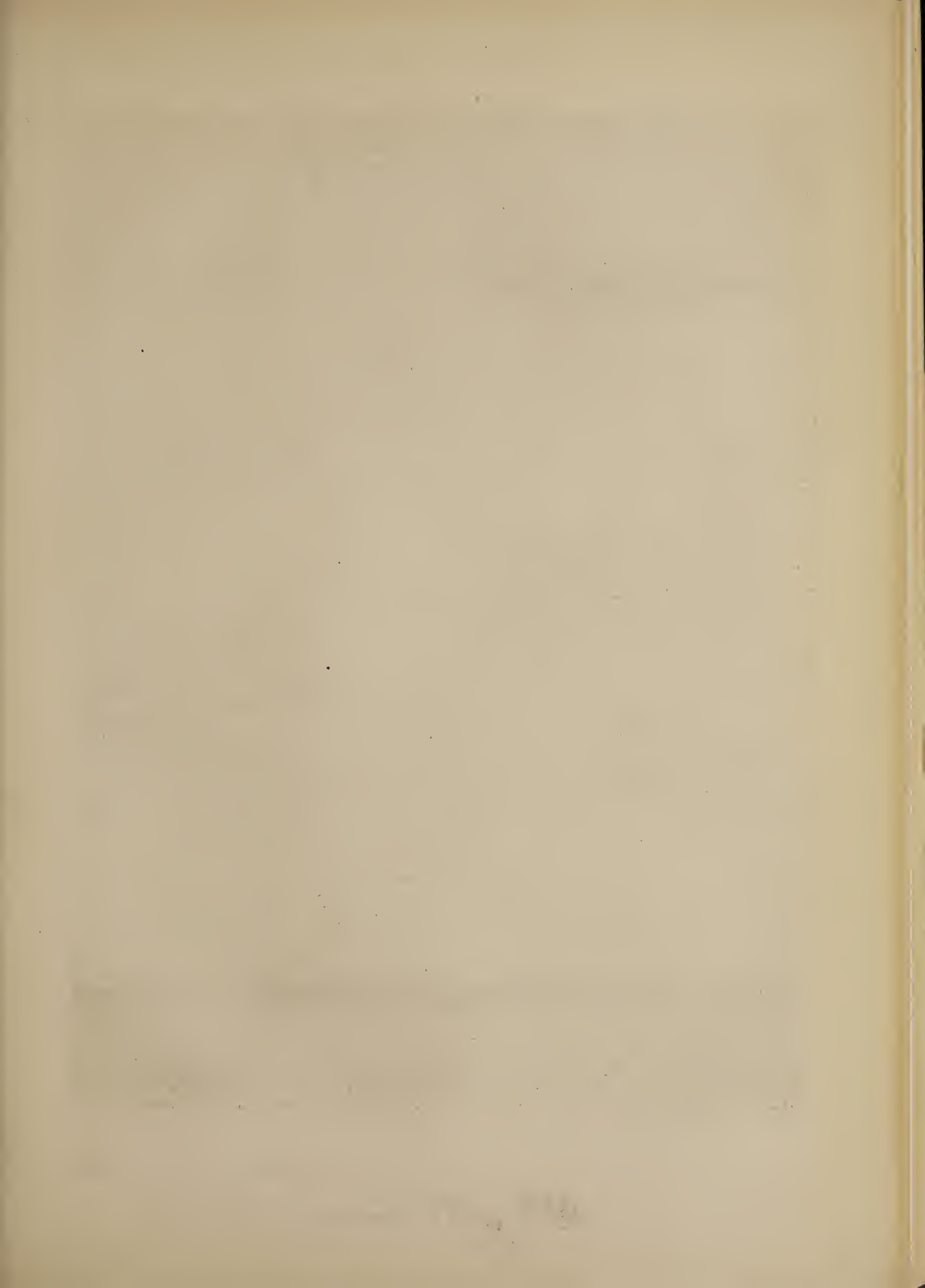
Abraham Van Siclen, their son, was born at New Lots, February 4, 1793, and married Phebe Wyckoff.

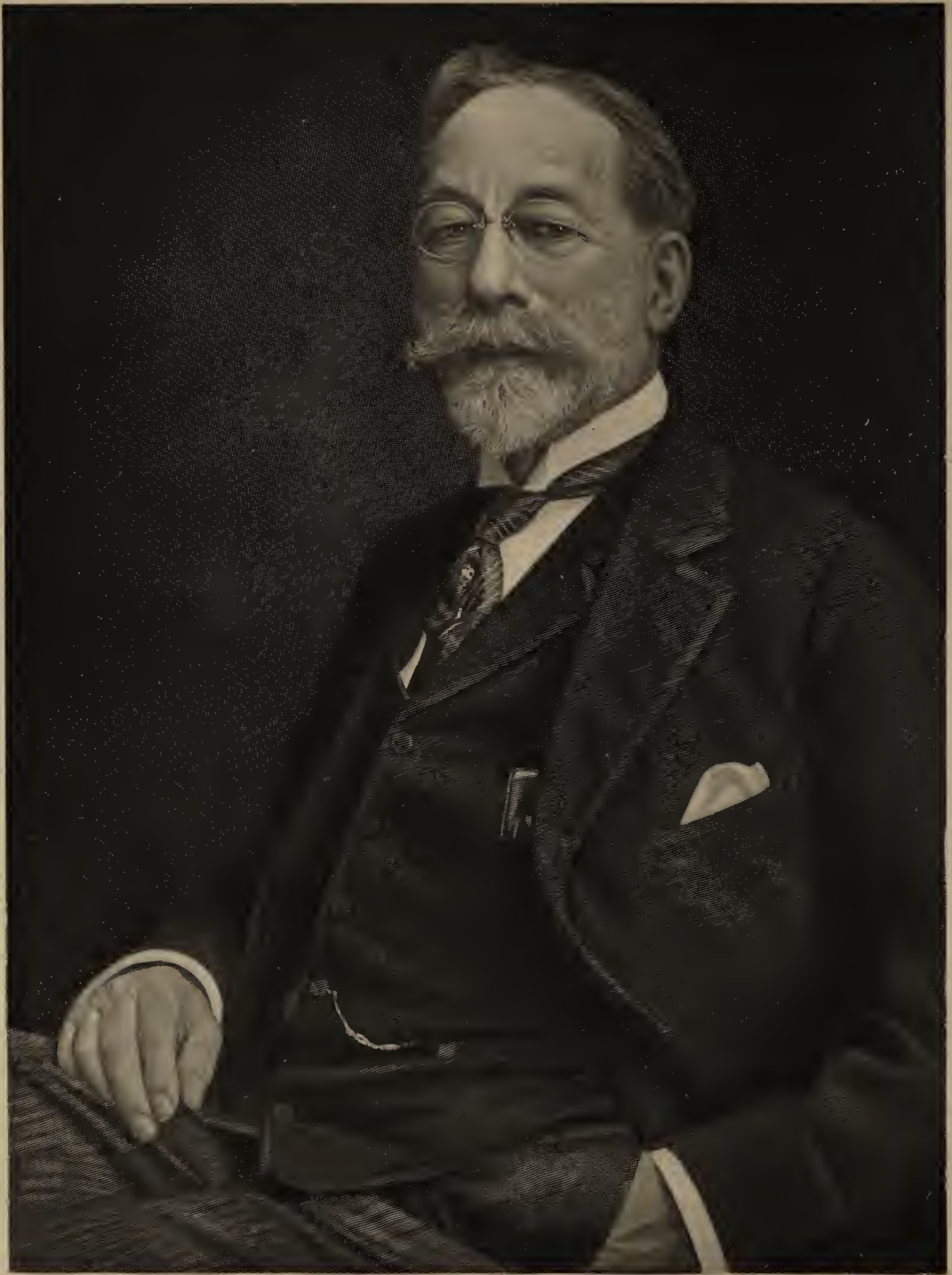
Ditmars Van Sicen, their son, was born January 31, 1837, and married Cornelia Remsen.

Wyckoff Van Sicen was born February 21, 1863, at Jamaica, and died February 16, 1924, at the age of sixty years. He had lived in Jamaica since his birth, and was a farmer and capitalist. He married Sarah L. Rapalje, descendant of an old Huguenot family of Brooklyn, and they were the parents of two children: Cornelia A., and John W. Wyckoff Van Sicen was a brother of Gertrude C., John Remsen, Abraham Ditmars, Justice James C., Schenck Remsen, Richard, Cornelia, and Margaret Van Sicen.

RICHARD DERBY, M. D.—Few names in medical circles to-day on Long Island bear more definite or particular significance to vital branches of scientific advance than does that of Dr. Richard Derby, of Oyster Bay, whose achievements place him in the front ranks of progress. Dr. Derby is a veteran of the World War, in which his distinguished service formed an outstanding record, and the people of his residence community hold him in the highest esteem. Dr. Derby's father, Dr. Richard Henry Derby, was born in 1844, and was a successful physician of New York City until his death, which occurred in 1907. He was a widely prominent specialist in ophthalmology. The mother, Sarah Coleman (Alden) Derby, was born in 1845, and also died in 1907.

Richard Derby was born in New York City, April 7, 1881. His education was begun in the Groton School. Entering Harvard University, he was graduated in 1903, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, then made his professional preparations at Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1907. When still a young lad, the family became residents of Suffolk County, Long Island, and lived in the house, which, before its transformation, served as the old Revolutionary Fort, (which is now occupied by W. J. Matheson) and his interests have centered in Long Island since. Following his graduation from medical school, he served as interne from 1908 to 1910 at the Roosevelt Hospital in New York City, then, in the latter year, went abroad for extensive study in Germany. He worked for eight months under Dr. Bier in Surgery, and under Dr. Morgenroth along other special lines. Upon his return to America, late in the year 1910, Dr. Derby established himself in practice, serving also as assistant attending surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital. With the early war activities in Europe, Dr. Derby went overseas (1914), and was active for three months in the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, seeing service in the first battle of the Marne, but later returning to New York City, where he devoted his time largely to hospital activities, attending Plattsburg Camp from 1914 until 1916. He then enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army and was commissioned major. He was sent overseas in 1917 with the 2nd Division, as assistant division surgeon, and upon becoming division surgeon of that unit was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Derby was in many parts of Germany





HISTORICAL

1871

Chas J Peabody

following the Armistice, but in January, 1919, was returned to America and shortly received his honorable discharge to permit him to resume his private practice. He was decorated during the activities of the war, with the Distinguished Service Medal, French Legion of Honor, and the Croix de Guerre.

Upon his return to civilian life, Dr. Derby began practice in Oyster Bay, where he has since made his home. He is now attending surgeon, at the Nassau Hospital, also is connected with St. Luke's Hospital as attending surgeon. He is further active as surgeon at the Huntington and Glen Cove hospitals; was president of the Nassau County Medical Society in 1924 and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Fraternally, Dr. Derby is affiliated with Matinecock Lodge, No. 806, Free and Accepted Masons, of Oyster Bay, and politically he supports the Republican Party. He serves on the board of managers of the Kings Park State Hospital, also on the board of overseers of Harvard University. Dr. Derby is a member of the local School Board, and is interested in every phase of advance.

Richard Derby married, April 4, 1913, Ethel Carow Roosevelt, and they have three children: Edith Roosevelt, born in 1917; Sarah Alden, born in 1920; and Judith Quentin, born December 11, 1923.

CHARLES JONES PEABODY—A kindly, amiable man, yet dynamic with energy, of large capacity, keen business acumen and rare executive ability, a lover of nature and of men, and beloved in turn by all who knew him, such was Charles Jones Peabody, a resident of Brooklyn in boyhood and in his last years.

Mr. Peabody, one of the famous family of bankers and philanthropists was born in Columbus, Georgia, in April, 1856, the son of George H. and Elvira (Canfield) Peabody. Mr. Peabody came to Brooklyn in 1865 and went to work with a dry goods firm at the age of thirteen. He soon got a post in Wall Street as a clerk and only a few years passed before he was connected with Spencer Trask & Company. Mr. Peabody lived in Albany, New York, from 1880 until 1892 as the representative of Spencer Trask & Company, in charge of that firm's Albany branch. For twenty-five years he was a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He was a trustee of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, a director of the Bank of America, and the Franklin Trust Company; secretary and treasurer and a director of the Broadway Realty Company; vice-president of the International Combustion Engineering Corporation; member of the executive committee of the American Beet Sugar Company, and a director of the Mexican Northern Railway and several other Mexican corporations.

Mr. Peabody was also a member of the Hamilton Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, the Rembrandt Club, the City Club and the Down Town Club. He was president of the Apollo Club and a director of the Brooklyn Philharmonic, at one time president of the Brooklyn Oratorio Society, and was president of the Brooklyn Heights Association. He was a director and chairman of the Finance Committee

of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, treasurer and trustee of Packer Collegiate Institute. For many years he was a trustee of the Long Island College Hospital. He was connected with the Reformed Church on-the-Heights, beginning in 1866. He was a Democrat in political association, but never specially active in political work. He was for many years a director in the Young Men's Christian Association, and always active in church affairs. He had a large circle of friends in Albany, New York, Englewood, New Jersey, and in Brooklyn. He was for a time president of the Albany Society in New York City. Mr. Peabody was interested in kindergarten and other educational and charitable work. He was a director and an active committeeman of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and particularly energetic in trying to save the natural scenic beauties of Lake George, where his summer home, "Evaley," was one of the most attractive spots along the shores.

Mr. Peabody's family consisted of his wife, Mrs. Helen A. (Hoyt) Peabody; a son, Dudley Hoyt Peabody, director of the J. H. Laden Company; and a daughter, Mrs. C. Everett Bacon, whose husband is a member of Spencer Trask & Company, and his brother, George Foster Peabody, widely known as a financier and in educational activities. Mr. Peabody retired from the firm of Spencer Trask & Company in January, 1923, and devoted his time to the many civic interests with which he was associated. He resided at No. 128 Willow Street, Brooklyn, during the winter, and at Lake George during the summer. He died February 24, 1924, shortly after an operation in the Brooklyn Hospital.

WALTER I. WILLIS—In the decade and a half extending from 1910 to 1925 a complete transformation took place in the borough of Queens. There could be no more interesting example in the world of community development than that which was wrought in Queens in those fifteen years, which years might be termed the Construction Period in its history. During that time there were constructed new bridges, tunnels, highways, rapid transit extensions, industrial plants, and homes of every description the total cost of which approximated a billion dollars.

On January 1, 1910, a young engineer named Walter I. Willis began his work to build up what was then but a county on Long Island so that it would become an integral part of New York City. His first work was to focus the attention of public officials on the necessity for extending rapid transit from Brooklyn, through the central section of Queens to Jamaica. In 1911 he was chosen by a group of the foremost business men and public-spirited citizens of Queens to form a Chamber of Commerce for that borough.

For nearly fifteen years Mr. Willis labored to build up Queensborough industrially, commercially, residentially, and financially. It was largely through his efforts, backed by the public-spirited members of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, that Queens has today become

the fastest growing borough of New York City. In these fifteen years population has increased more than 500,000, and its assessed valuation jumped from \$334,000,000 to a point well beyond a \$1,000,000,000. Under his guidance the Queens Chamber of Commerce grew from fifty-five charter members with an annual income of less than \$5,000, to 1,300 members with an annual income of more than \$100,000. In July, 1914, when Mr. Willis resigned as secretary of the Queensborough Chamber of Commerce to become vice-president of Three in One Oil Company, he was immediately elected a vice-president of the Chamber in recognition of the many years of efficient service he had rendered.

Mr. Willis was born in Buffalo on July 22, 1882, his father being Major J. W. Willis, a veteran of the Civil War, and his mother, Ada L. Willis. Mr. Willis was graduated from the Electrical Engineering Department of the University of Michigan in 1907 and came to New York in February, 1908. He was executive secretary of the Fusion Committee which managed the mayoralty campaign in 1909.

Mr. Willis holds an important place in the business and social life of Long Island. He is a resident of Flushing. Mr. Willis is a member of the following clubs and associations: Pomonok Country Club, of Flushing; the Bayside Yacht Club; City Club of New York, the University of Michigan Club, Cornucopia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, a director of the Queensborough Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New Jersey, vice-president of the Queensborough Chamber of Commerce of New York City, and the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

In September, 1916, at "Hiddenbrook," Beacon, New York, Mr. Willis married Elizabeth S. Slee, daughter of J. Noah H. and Mary (Roosevelt) Slee. Mr. and Mrs. Willis are the parents of four children: Thomas Chambers born June 3, 1917; Elizabeth Vanderpoel, born September 9, 1918; Marion Butler, born May 19, 1920; and Robert Nichols born September 29, 1922.

JUDGE ROBERT ANDERSON VAN WYCK—Sixth son of William and Lydia Anderson (Maverick) Van Wyck, of New York City, was born in 1849, in New York. He was prepared for college at the celebrated Wilson Academy in North Carolina, and later graduated from Columbia College, New York, as valedictorian of his class. His earlier years were spent in banking and mercantile pursuits, after which he prepared for the practice of law, and for many years has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in New York City. In 1889 he was elected a judge of that court. In November, 1897, he was elected mayor of Greater New York at the first election held under its charter. The task which confronted him as chief executive of the several combined boroughs forming the greater city was a gigantic one, but he brought order out of what seemed almost like chaos. The interests of the various municipal corporations involved were harmonized and adjusted,

and under Mayor Van Wyck's administration was constructed the first subway railroad in Manhattan, and provision was made for the construction of the tunnel to Brooklyn, and the first subway in that borough. He was also an advocate of greater bridge facilities connecting the boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, and the further extension of tunnels under both rivers bordering the latter. He had long been active in political affairs, attending many conventions, both State and National. By taking advantage of a division of forces in the National Convention, he and a few others, without organized political backing, secured the nomination of General Winfield Scott Hancock as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, in 1880. Judge Van Wyck is pleasantly and prominently identified with social institutions; has been president of the Holland Society; a member of many social clubs, and prominent in Masonic circles, affiliating with the Ancient Lodge of New York City. He is very fond of traveling, and has indulged in that pleasure to a large extent, accompanied by his estimable wife.

The brothers, Augustus and Judge Robert A. Van Wyck, have both been highly honored by their fellow-citizens, and maintain a most constant intimate and affectionate association.

ALONZO DUNELLEN SMITH—Such a life history as that of Alonzo Dunellen Smith may well be recorded in the permanent annals of Long Island, for in its many phases his career exemplified the truest and worthiest type of American citizenship. Bringing to the activities of his early manhood a brilliant mental endowment, guided and governed by sincere purposes and sturdy integrity, his rise to large responsibility was a matter of natural sequence. Varied interests commanded his attention for a time, but the greater part of his lifetime was spent in the world of journalism in its accounting branches. His close affiliation with newspaper production and the traditions of journalism bent his influence in more than a business way towards the ever-wide usefulness and importance of the great New York daily, with which he spent more than forty years. The closing years of Mr. Smith's life were attended with pain and illness, yet among those who had the privilege of knowing him intimately during this period his nobility of spirit, his courage, and his never failing optimism were an inspiration to the loftiest aspirations in any responsibility or situation of life. The name of Smith, while universally known as the most common surname of the English language, carries with it ages of worthy traditions and peculiar honor. It was originally applied to all artificers in wood, as well as in mechanics and metal workers, and "Ancestral Heads of New England Families" gives the following interesting facts regarding its early use:

Among the Highlands of Scotland the smith ranked third in dignity to the chief from his skill in fabricating military weapons and his dexterity in teaching the use of them. In Wales there were three sciences which a tenant could not teach his son without the consent of his lord, Scholarship, Bardism and Smithcraft. The latter was one of the liberal sciences and the term was more comprehensive; different branches of knowledge were

united in the profession which are now practiced separately, such as raising the ore, converting it into metal, etc.

Hiram G. Smith, father of Alonzo D. Smith, was a worthy representative of this family, and descended from a line long prominent in America. He was an early real estate operator of the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, and also owned the farm on which a large portion of Flatbush was later erected. He became a man of great wealth and prominence, and maintained a stable of handsome horses. His death was by accident; when he was driving one of his favorite horses the animal took fright and ran away. He was killed instantly, and a useful and honorable life was closed at a comparatively early age. This was in the year 1856 or 1857, and he was buried from his home at the corner of Bedford Avenue and Ross Street, Williamsburgh, New York.

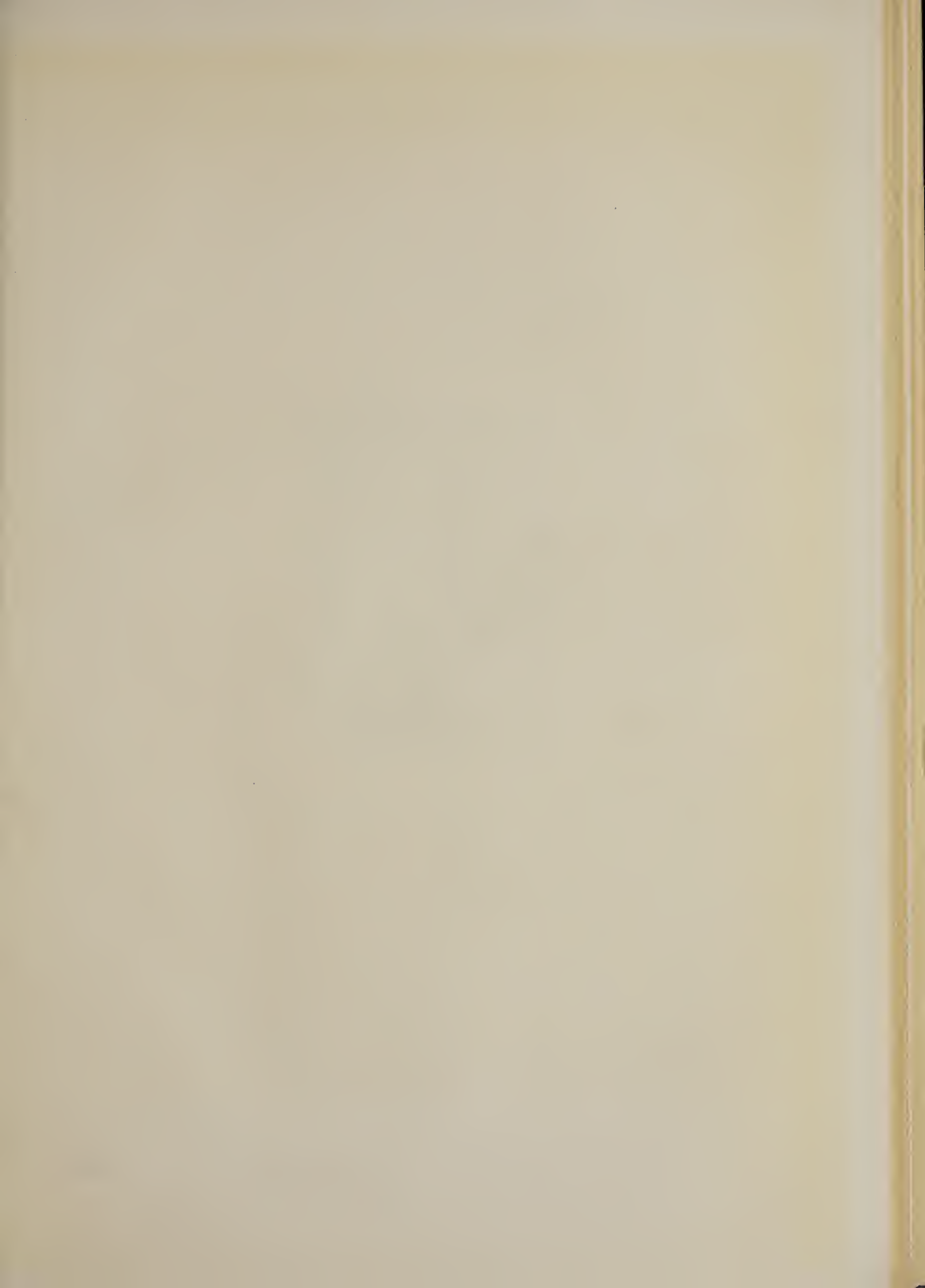
Hiram G. Smith married Eliza de Reamer, and they were the parents of five children: Alonzo Dunellen, of whom further; Hiram G., Jr.; Almira; Louise; Almira.

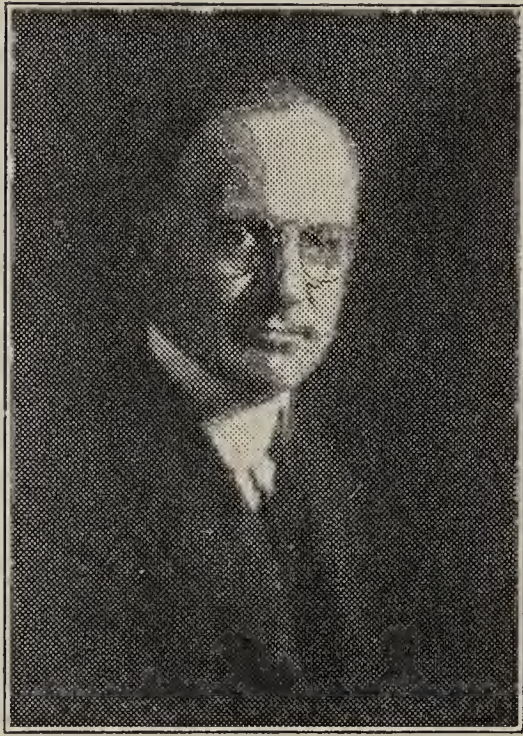
Alonzo Dunellen Smith, son of Hiram G. and Eliza (de Reamer) Smith, was born in New York City, July 9, 1836, and died in Ridgewood, New Jersey, October 17, 1917. He received an excellent education, the family being in affluent circumstances, and his father's wisdom and foresight brought about his special attention to practical branches of study, particularly bookkeeping. This was for the purpose of training him to take care of his own affairs efficiently and well, but reverses in the family fortunes made that training the means of his livelihood. Mr. Smith was first active as a bookkeeper in the employ of Ward Close & Co., wholesale druggists. He then went to Elmira, New York, and became identified with leading coal merchants, and upon his resignation from that position he entered the employ of a life insurance company in New York City. Upon severing his connection with this concern, Mr. Smith entered the auditing department of "The New York Sun" under Charles A. Dana, the world famous editor of a generation or so ago. Mr. Smith remained in the office of "The Sun" as auditor for the remainder of his life, about forty years. He filled a largely responsible position during the greater part of that period, and among the entire organization he was held in the loftiest esteem. Not only with regard to his irreproachable character and large efficiency, but in his deep sympathies with all who are associated with him, his generous attitude toward the humble and weak, and his cordial fellowship with his kind, he made himself beloved and honored of all. His enforced retirement removed from the progress of his time a man whose every thought was wise and commendable, whose every effort was forward. About 1902 Mr. Smith was compelled to relinquish the duties which he had so long and so faithfully performed. Ill health had fastened its hand upon him and it became no longer possible for him to fight back the inevitable. His condition grew steadily less hopeful, and after a time he was compelled to submit to confinement to his home, severing all connections with the life of the busy onrushing world of men and affairs. The decade and half of Mr. Smith's invalidism was a long

period of such tests of spirit as fortunately are meted out to few, yet he bore every period of suffering, every long tedious month and year of helplessness with the most beautiful faith and courage, and none who saw him or shared his seclusion failed to learn a deep reverence for the manhood which could so meet and conquer life in its most trying guise. His death came finally as a welcome release, but to those whom he left behind the loss of his ever courageous spirit was a deep and lasting sorrow.

Mr. Smith resided in Williamsburg, New York, spending the summers at Lake Mahopac, until he took up a permanent residence in Ridgewood, New Jersey, establishing his home there about 1872, and was among the first to take advantage of the commuting idea. The locality was at that time known as Godwinville, and in all civic and community interest he bore a constructive although never a leading part. His tastes were highly domestic and nothing delighted him more than a good book by the fireside and the companionship of his family. He lent his influence and support to every worthy endeavor which counted for the general good. He was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department in Williamsburg for many years. Mr. Smith was a fine musician and played the church organ for many years. He attended the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Alonzo Dunellen Smith married, October 7, 1858, Delia Smith, daughter of George Washington Smith, who was born in Brooklyn, June 22, 1806, and was one of the noteworthy men of his time, a wealthy merchant. He purchased "Ayer's Folly," located at Broadway and Fifth Street, Williamsburg, a brick house, set in the midst of a wonderful garden, walks edged with box, and beautiful "summer houses" covered with vines. Its name was due to a man by the name of Ayer, who started the house and was unable to complete it. George W. Smith completed the house. He married, January 18, 1829, Phoebe Jane Presley, daughter of Matthew and Ruth (Parda, later called Purdy) Pressley. Matthew Pressley was born in 1763, and died July 8, 1825. His wife was born August 11, 1771, and died December 27, 1848. The children of George Washington and Phoebe Jane (Pressley) Smith were eight in number: 1. George Henry, born April 17, 1830; married, October 4, 1853, Francena Booth Taylor; they were the parents of two children: George Henry, Jr., born September 10, 1854, and Ella. 2. Sarah Ann, born February 9, 1832; became the wife (first) of Henry Clark, July 25, 1848, their son, William Henry, born July 3, 1849; she became the wife (second), May 11, 1857, of George A. Bulmer. 3. Mary Jane, born April 5, 1835; became the wife of W. Van Valkenberg, December 17, 1857. 4. William James, born October 31, 1836, died November 30, 1837. 5. Delia, born at Bowling Green, New York City, December 1, 1838; became the wife, as above noted, of Alonzo Dunellen Smith. 6. Emma, born June 13, 1842. 7. William James, born February 11, 1845, died March 25, 1908; he married, December 13, 1869, Elizabeth M. Ross, who was born March 6, 1850. 8. Evelina Francena, born April 29, 1852; became the wife of John A. Lockwood, November





Joseph Jefferson Smith

1, 1871. George Washington Smith, the father of these children, died March 16, 1873, and his wife, Phoebe Jane (Pressley) Smith, died March 3, 1870, in the Williamsburg residence, at the corner of Broadway and Fifth Street. Reverends E. L. Janes and B. M. Adams officiated at the funeral of the mother, and she is buried in Evergreen Cemetery. Alonzo Dunellen and Delia (Smith) Smith were the parents of twelve children, of whom eight grew to maturity: Melville W.; D. Evelyn; Lida J.; Frank Sutherland; Henry Young; Calvin B.; Frederick C.; and Joseph Jefferson. Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo D. Smith celebrated their golden wedding at their home in Ridgewood, October 7, 1908.

WILLIAM J. MORRIS, JR.—Among the prominent citizens of Far Rockaway, also connected with the legal profession, and who has ably served his community in important legal and official capacity, William J. Morris, Jr., stands out for his meritorious services. Reared and educated in his native State of New York, the position that he has attained in the community is one that sheds honor not only upon himself, but upon the metropolis and Commonwealth that claim him son.

Mr. Morris was born December 4, 1886, in New York City, son of William J. and Catherine (Lynch) Morris, both natives of the same city; his mother died in 1913, and his father, who was a prominent dealer in real estate, as well as in the contracting and building business in New York City, and Far Rockaway, died in 1916. William J. Morris, Jr., was educated in private schools in New York City; at a Military school; and at St. Francis Xavier College, New York City, from which he was graduated with the class of 1906, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; followed by attendance at the New York Law School. From this latter he was graduated with honor in the class of 1908, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of New York State in 1908, as attorney, and started the practice of law. From 1916 to 1921, he was in the District Attorney's office of the Borough of Queens, as first assistant District Attorney, and he also had an office in Long Island City, from 1921 to 1922. He is now in partnership with Judge J. Russel Sprague of Lawrence, and the firm are attorneys for the Rockaway Savings Bank, and the Bank of Lawrence. In his politics, Mr. Morris is a Democrat, and he is active in the civic, social, and fraternal life of his community. He is a member of the New York State and the American Bar associations; past president of the Board of Trade of Far Rockaway; president of the Queens County Bar Association; and a member of the Cold Stream Golf; the Lawrence County; and the Cherry Valley Golf clubs. Fraternally he is a member of Queens Lodge, No. 878, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and of the Knights of Columbus. He belongs to St. Mary's Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church.

William J. Morris, Jr., married, November 20, 1912, at Newark, New Jersey, Jane M. Shanley, born in Newark, December 3, 1883, daughter of John F. and Catherine T. (Smith) Shanley. Her parents were both natives of New Jersey, her father was a contractor and builder.

THOMAS VINCENT GOULD—A leading executive of the metropolitan district in the department store field, Thomas Vincent Gould, of Brooklyn, New York, is a broadly noteworthy figure in commercial advance today, and in his position as vice-president of the Oppenheim-Collins Company, which commands his attention in the Brooklyn branch of the firm's interests, he is meeting the daily problems of retailing with the outstanding ability which has carried this concern to its present eminent position. Mr. Gould is a native of England, and a son of George Gould, an English gentleman, for many years retired.

Thomas Vincent Gould was born in Hanley County, Staffordshire, England, October 10, 1883. His education comprised courses at the People's College at Warrington, England, finishing under private tutors. Coming to America in 1912, Mr. Gould became interested in commercial activities, and with his brilliant preparation for his life-work, early commanded a position of responsibility in the employ of the present concern. He has risen to the office of vice-president through his own ability and fitness, and now commands the esteem and confidence of every member of the organization as well as his contemporaries in the business world generally. He is considered one of the largely successful men of Brooklyn.

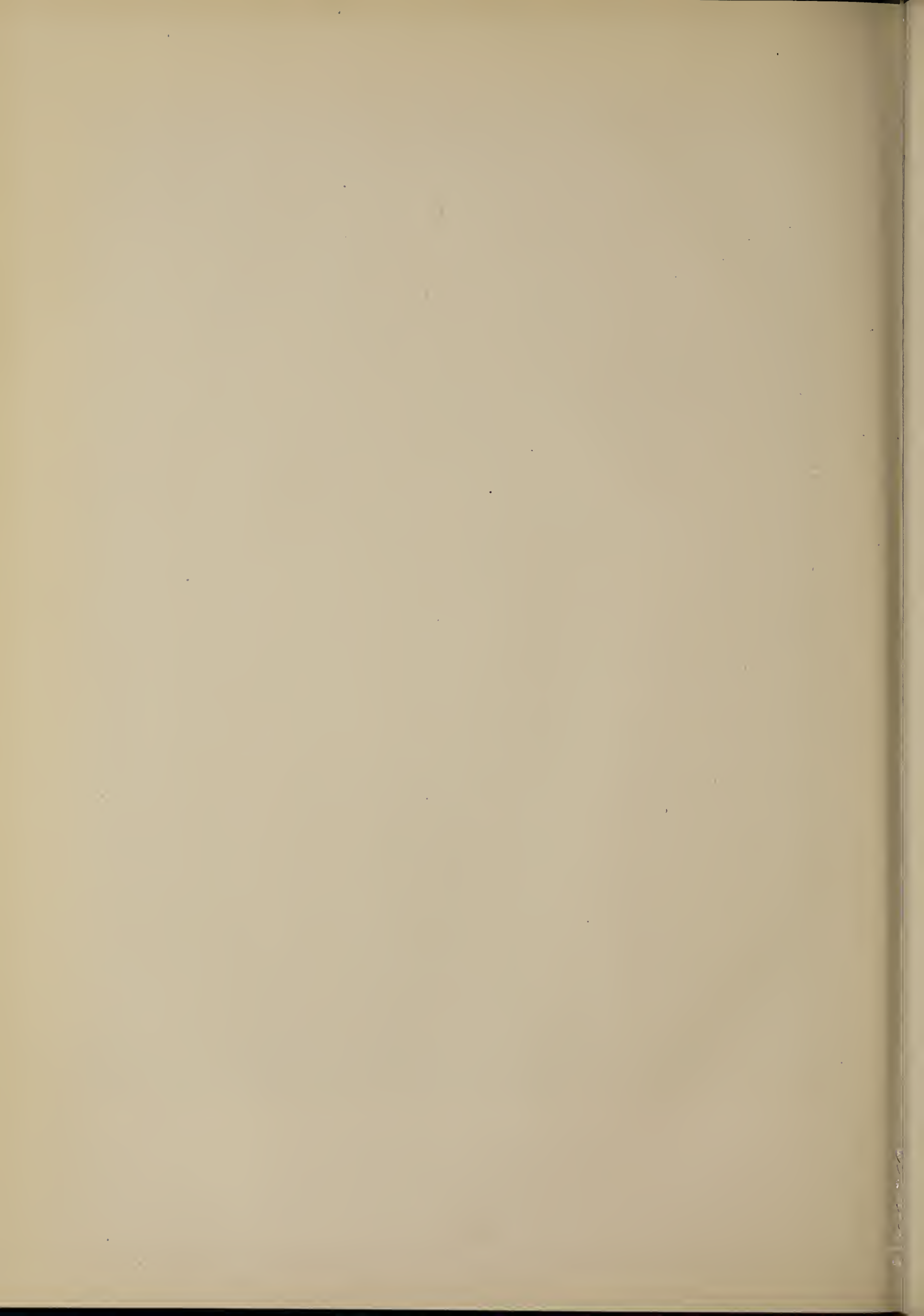
A Republican by political affiliation but never an office seeker, Mr. Gould is vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, and fraternally is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. He is also chairman of the Health Examination Committee of Brooklyn, and many other social and business organizations. He is prominent in social advance, being a member of the Brooklyn Club, Crescent Athletic Association, Tamaqua Yacht Club, and the Rotary Club, of Brooklyn. His chief leisure interests take him to the out-of-door world, and he is especially fond of fishing, yachting and golfing. Mr. Gould's religious connection is with All Souls' Universalist Church, of Flatbush.

Thomas Vincent Gould married, in Manchester, England, March 11, 1912, Bertha Palmer, daughter of William and Ellen Palmer, and they have two daughters: Marjorie Palmer, born September 9, 1913; and Irene Mary, born March 7, 1916.

JUDGE FREDERICK EVAN CRANE—A Brooklyn boy, brought up in Brooklyn, Judge Frederick Evan Crane, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, has honored Brooklyn throughout his career. He was born on the Heights, March 2, 1869, the son of Frederick H. Crane. He studied in Adelphi Academy, and was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1889, and was admitted to the bar on attaining his majority in 1900. He served his law clerkship in the office of Lamb & Petty; became managing clerk for Dailey & Bell, Colonel James D. Bell being the junior member of the firm. The firm soon became Dailey, Bell & Crane, but in 1896 the young lawyer of twenty-seven was appointed an Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, a post he held for one year. Five years



Judge Frederick E. Crane



later, in 1891, he was elected County Judge. He is credited with many reforms in enforcing the criminal law while he sat on the County bench. Before his term expired the judiciary nominators, an independent body, nominated him for the Supreme Court. He was indorsed by the Republicans, but did not receive the Democratic indorsement. Running on the Republican ticket alone, he received 91,635 votes in Kings County in the fall of 1896.

His work as a Justice of the Supreme Court attracted wide attention and favorable comment. In 1913, Justice Crane sounded a note in regard to the mother-in-law which "was heard around the world." Even in far-off India, his dictum aroused interest, for he declared in emphatic language that the position of the mother-in-law is inferior to that of the wife. A Brooklyn husband, G. L. Field, asked Justice Crane for a decree of separation from his wife on the ground of desertion. Mrs. Field readily admitted she had left her husband's home, but for no other reason than that he insisted on having his mother live there. Mrs. Field said her mother-in-law made life unbearable for her. She was perfectly willing to live with her husband if he would provide a home for her apart from the home he gave his mother. Mr. Field said he could not afford a home for his mother apart from his own, and insisted that his filial duty toward his mother was paramount. Justice Crane dismissed the complaint of the husband, at the same time laying down the law in such a case. "If the husband's mother makes discord, or interferes in the management of the home," said he, "even at her son's request, or makes matters unpleasant for the wife, then the wife may leave the husband, and cause him to provide a separate home for her. The mother-in-law must know and keep her place." The first newspaper comment Justice Crane received was in the "London Standard" sent him by a friend traveling in Great Britain. Another friend, staying at Ouchy-Lausanne, sent him a local newspaper which had copied the news and comment from the "London Mail." His friend and associate, Justice Van Sicten, heard from a globe traveller who was passing through India. "In Northwest India," the letter said, "while scanning a copy of the 'Civil and Military Gazette' of Lahore, the writer caught a mention of Judge Crane's decision and forwarded the clipping."

In a memorable address before the Central Young Men's Christian Association, Justice Crane called an honest street car conductor an aristocrat. It seems the Judge had given the conductor a five dollar gold piece instead of a nickel without noticing it. The conductor discovered the mistake before Judge Crane did, and when he attempted to return the gold piece, the Judge urged him to keep it and buy a couple of cigars. "No, I couldn't take anything for being honest," the conductor said. This made an impression on Judge Crane and he said in his speech before the Young Men's Christian Association: "Government and life depend on our being true aristocrats. Not the aristocrats of birth, military rank or wealth, but aristocrats of real worth. That is the ground work of true Democracy." In 1913 Justice Crane was made chairman of the Commission to revise the code of the criminal

courts. Governor Charles S. Whitman, on January 16, 1917, designated Justice Crane to the Court of Appeals as one of the members of the Supreme Court Bench who sit with the Court of Appeals as a designated member. He took the place vacated by Judge Cuthbert W. Pound, who was elected an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1916. The appointment did not create a vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench, but Justice Crane to draw the salary of \$17,500 a year paid, instead of continuing a Brooklyn Justice of the Supreme Court and received only the salary of \$13,700 received by an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. Under the Constitution such an appointee "is relieved from those duties (of Supreme Court) and shall serve as an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. Confirmation by the Senate is not necessary. In 1920 Judge Crane ran as the candidate of all the major parties for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals and was elected by a large vote. He has served for years as a trustee of Adelphi College. He is a member of the National Republican, the Crescent Athletic, Nassau Country, Hamilton, Columbia University, and the Union League clubs, and the New England Society. Judge Crane received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Columbia University in 1889; the degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia in 1923; and from St. Lawrence University in 1921. He is professor of Medical Jurisprudence at the Long Island College Hospital, and a trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. His home is at No. 854 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, New York.

In 1893 Judge Crane was married to Miss Gertrude M. Craven, and they have two grown children, Dorothy D. and Frederick Ralph Crane.

JAMES ABERCROMBIE BURDEN—During the time when big business in America was beginning to combine into enormous consolidations, steel manufacturers were much in the public eye. The steel business set the pace for consolidations, and some of the most stable of the nation's corporations have grown out of those consolidations, with a power and a prestige that is world-wide. James Abercrombie Burden was among those whose keen business vision foresaw the gigantic opportunities accruing to the steel manufacturers, and during this golden period of America's business history helped lay the foundations for organizations that were to grow into national institutions.

Mr. Burden is the son of James A. and Mary P. (Irvin) Burden. He was born in New York City, January 16, 1871, and is a Harvard graduate, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts from that institution in 1893. Launching into business soon afterward, it was not long before he was attracting the attention of men of large affairs by the earnestness with which he worked, and the brilliance which he performed the duties of his various offices. He is president and director of the Fort Henry Iron Ore Company; president and trustee of the Burden Iron Company; acting president and chairman of the executive committee and director of the Eastern Steel Company; director of the American Iron and Steel Institute, and of the United National Bank of Troy, New York.

Besides the enormous business affairs which claim so much of his

attention, Mr. Burden is widely known socially and it was at his home that the Prince of Wales was entertained during his visit to the United States in 1924. He is a member of the Association of Harvard Engineers; of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; and a trustee of the Woodside Presbyterian Church of Troy, New York. His chief diversions are fishing, polo, and hunting. The clubs to which he belongs are as follows: The Knickerbocker, Troy, Metropolitan, Union, Automobile, Racquet and Tennis, Meadowbrook and Harvard (New York) India House.

Mr. Burden married, June 6, 1895, Florence Adele Sloane, and their children are: Emily, deceased; James A., Jr., William Douglas, and Florence A.

FREDERICK JAMES ASHFIELD—Is one of the old-line builders who had so much to do with the building up of Brooklyn in the days when preference was given to quality and skilled craftsmanship.

Mr. Ashfield is the son of James and Sarah M. (Huntley) Ashfield. James Ashfield also had a prominent part in the building operations of the old City of Brooklyn, entering into business as a mason builder in 1835. He erected many residences throughout the city and one of his important contracts was the construction of the Atlantic Docks.

Frederick James Ashfield was born at Brooklyn, May 2, 1852. His education was begun in local private schools and at Public School No. 15. He continued his studies at the Jackson Military Institute at Danbury, Connecticut, and completed his education at Hart's College in Brooklyn, then went into business with his father. After serving a thorough apprenticeship as bricklayer, foreman and superintendent, he took up the executive responsibility of the firm. James Ashfield retired in 1880, and Frederick James Ashfield carried on the business, two of his sons becoming associated with him in 1904. Of late years he has made a specialty of factory, mill and warehouse construction but has also erected many public schools, churches, offices, and residences, in the Borough of Brooklyn, including the Bank of the Peoples Trust Company, Telephone buildings, and the Patchogue Lace Mills at Patchogue, Long Island. Mr. Ashfield has few interests outside his business affairs but was formerly active in the old Union League Club, being one of the charter members. He is also a member of the Prospect Gun Club of Freeport, Long Island.

In 1879, Frederick James Ashfield married Florence A. Reeves, daughter of Nathaniel B. and Ann E. Reeves. They are the parents of three sons: Frederick R.; Herbert; and Harvey Ashfield. The youngest son was active in the Air Service during the late war. The family residence is at No. 1556 East Nineteenth Street.

GRANT ELBERT SCOTT—A prominent figure in the business life of Brooklyn, New York, but, unquestionably, more widely known in the military air service, Grant Elbert Scott is a figure of prominence in present-day advance, and the record of his activity is of definite sig-

nificance to the annals of Kings County. He is a member of a family prominent for several generations in New England, originally from Scotland, and is a son of Elbert Isaac Scott, for many years a resident of Cambridge, Vermont, now retired. Elbert Isaac Scott is a veteran of the Civil War, and the family has the unusual record of giving many soldiers to the Continental Army in the War for Independence. It is on record that eight members of this family served in the battle of Bennington and all but one made the supreme sacrifice. Elbert Isaac Scott married Nettie R. Smith, who is also still living.

Grant Elbert Scott was born in Cambridge, Vermont, February 17, 1889. Following his elementary and preparatory studies, he entered the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated in the class of 1910, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in chemistry. Entering the employ of the New York Telephone Company in 1910, Mr. Scott remained with this concern up to the year 1920, with only the interruption of the war. He then became identified with the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, and was appointed secretary on June 1, 1923. His work in this body has been definitely constructive to a marked degree. He bears his present responsibilities with the efficiency of the natural as well as trained executive, and is considered a leading figure in the commercial advance of the city.

Lieutenant Scott's military record begins with his enlistment in the United States Army, June 12, 1917. He was commissioned first-lieutenant in the Air Service and served for eighteen months, attaining the rank of junior military aviator and assistant officer in charge of flying at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, Louisiana. His activities were entirely on this side of the Atlantic, in the training branch of the service, and he received his honorable discharge from the service January 9, 1919. Mr. Scott is a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, and retains his early interest in athletics. He served on the varsity baseball team of the University of Vermont, attending the major league game, and has also been, from boyhood, an enthusiastic ice-skater, still holding his active interest in this sport. He is a member of the Rotary Club, of Brooklyn.

Grant Elbert Scott married, in New York City, August 17, 1917, Katharine Mayo McCulloh, who was born in New York City, August 23, 1893, and is a daughter of Charles Sears and Kate (Montieth) McCulloh, her father a prominent citizen of New York City, but her mother died in May, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are the parents of two children: Katharine McCulloh, born May 31, 1919; and Grant Elbert, Jr., born May 2, 1922.

JOHN H. SCHULZE, JR.—Prominent in the younger group of professional men in Hempstead and Jamaica, New York, John H. Schulze, Jr., is considered one of the most promising men of the day, and both in his legal achievements and in his military service he has gained marked distinction. With excellent preparations for his career, and the natural ability which forms an important foundation for any



John H. Schulze



endeavors, he has achieved noteworthy rank in his field. Mr. Schulze is a son of John H. Schulze, Sr., who was born at Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany, August 25, 1867, and came to America in his youth, settling on Long Island, where he is a leading contractor and builder. He married Louisa Stehlin, who was born in Jamaica, Long Island, October 10, 1871, and who died July 4, 1911.

John H. Schulze, Jr., was born at Jamaica, Long Island, May 3, 1894. Receiving his early education in the model schools of the Jamaica Normal School, he was graduated from the Jamaica Model School in June, 1908, then four years later was graduated from the Jamaica High School. His choice of a profession made Mr. Schulze take up his preparations at the New York Law School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1916 as vice-president of the class. Admitted to the bar of his native State on December 6 of the same year, Mr. Schulze had not completed his clerkship when he enlisted for service in the World War, becoming a member of the 307th Infantry Regiment. He saw active service overseas at Flanders, Arras, Lorraine, Vesle, Aisne, Argonne, and the Meuse, and was gassed on the Vesle Front. He is now a member of John Mark Post No. 142, American Legion, of which he is secretary, and is also affiliated with the 307th Regiment, Infantry Post, and the Seventy-Seventh Association Club.

A Republican by political affiliation, Mr. Schulze has been prominent in the advance of the party in local affairs since attaining his majority and has been captain of the 23rd, 28th, and 29th election districts of Queens County, and is now a Republican captain. He is a member of the Grace Episcopal Church in Locust Valley, Nassau County, where he now resides.

ROSCOE CONKLING ENSIGN BROWN—A man who has never lost an opportunity, who has developed his talents and made the most of himself, deserves a rich reward. Roscoe Conkling Ensign Brown, so long of the New York "Tribune" that a separate association would seem almost incongruous, was born in Scottsville, New York, August 23, 1867.

His father was Dyer D. S. Brown and his mother Mary (Ensign) Brown. Dyer D. S. Brown was a lawyer, newspaper publisher, some time proprietor of the Rochester "Democrat," now the "Democrat and Chronicle"; vice-president of the Rochester and State Line Railroad, now the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh; county clerk of Monroe County, New York, in 1858; major of United States Volunteers in 1863.

His son, Roscoe C. E. Brown, was graduated from the University of Rochester with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1889, and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1904. He was on the editorial staff of the New York "Tribune" from 1889 until 1913, as reporter, editorial writer, managing editor, and assistant editor. He is now professor of journalism at Columbia University. He is the author of two volumes (1865 to 1920) "The Political and Governmental History of the State of New York." Mr. Brown was a civil service commissioner

of the State of New York in 1905 to 1911; he is vice-president of the Brooklyn Public Library. He is member of the Council of the National Civil Service Reform League, and a member of the board of managers of the American Bible Society. His college fraternities are the Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Beta Kappa. He is a member of the Union League Club, of New York, and the Hamilton Club, of Brooklyn, and he attends the Church of the Holy Trinity on Brooklyn Heights.

Mr. Brown married, in Brooklyn, February 11, 1897, Bertha Backus, daughter of Truman J. Backus, since dead, president of Packer Collegiate Institute. Her mother was Sarah (Glass) Backus. They are the parents of six children: Helen C., Elizabeth G., Lawrence R., Truman B., Mary B., and Bertha R.

COLONEL MICHAEL BENNETT—Was born in County of Kings, Ireland, July 28, 1826, and came to Brooklyn in his youth.

A legislative act of 1853 authorized the organization of an infantry regiment in Kings and Queens counties, which was to be known as the 72nd Regiment, New York State Militia. It was the custom in that day for a regiment to adopt a name in addition to its numeral, and the 72nd Regiment was known as the "National Guard," later as the "National Rifles." At that time of general muster a district was assigned to each regiment and the organization's district embraced the First and Second wards of the city of Williamsburgh and Bushwick. The official roster was: Colonel Edmond Powers; Major Ferderick Morris; Adjutant Gilbert Riordan; Quartermaster Peter Begley; Paymaster Michael Bennett, and Surgeon Alexander Harris. Although the regimental district was in Williamsburgh, the majority of its members lived in South Brooklyn, and regimental headquarters were at No. 159 Atlantic Avenue, afterward in the City Armory, on Cranberry Street, corner of Henry Street. Paymaster Bennett was elected major in 1855 and succeeded Edmond Powers as colonel in 1856.

When mustered into the United States service in 1861, the personnel of the regiment was, with the exception of Captain James Campbell's company, all German-Americans. Regimental headquarters had been removed to Union Hall, Meserole Street, and the regiment's numeral was changed to the 28th Regiment. The regiment sailed for Washington on the steamer "Star of the South", April 30, 1861.

As a unit of Colonel David Hunter's brigade, of General Irwin McDowell's division, it crossed over to Virginia on May 23 and constructed Fort Bennett, named for its colonel, defending the approaches to the Chain Bridge. Colonel Hunter was succeeded as brigade commander by Colonel William T. Sherman on June 30. In the advance that culminated in the first battle of Bull Run, the 28th Regiment was left to garrison the forts and defend the bridges at Arlington Heights. In the disastrous retreat that followed the battle, it herded the fugitives on Analostan Island, thus averting a panic in Washington.

At the time of General Robert E. Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in

1863, the 28th and 13th regiments were ordered to the defense of Harrisburg and garrisoned Fort Washington. While inspecting pickets with Major Leaycraft, of the brigade staff, on the stormy night of July 12, Colonel Bennett's horse fell, fracturing the colonel's ankle. This injury and a severe attack of swamp fever necessitated his discharge from the United States service July 22, 1863. "He is a good officer," said General Philip S. Crooke, the brigade commander, in his report, "a brave and kind-hearted man, and his absence left a great void in the Brigade."

In General Order No. 1, February 1, 1864, accepting Colonel Bennett's resignation from the National Guard, General Crooke, commanding the 5th Brigade, said: "In the resignation of Colonel Bennett the Brigade has lost a patriotic and able field officer and a valued friend and associate. The commandant of the brigade announces the severance of ties of official intercourse with deep regret at the necessity which has made it unavoidable. He leaves the brigade with the entire confidence of the commandant and command in his ability, courage, patriotism and honor." Major General Hermanus B. Duryea, commanding the 2nd Division, National Guard, State of New York, wrote Colonel Bennett, February 9, 1864: "In memory of the many pleasant hours of our service together, and as a small tribute to your patriotic qualities, for which we have the highest regard, you have been made an honorary member of the Division Staff."

Colonel Bennett was a member of the first board of directors of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities and a trustee for many years, and president of the Brooklyn Central Dispensary. For more than thirty years he was president of St. Augustine's Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. He died in Brooklyn on September 8, 1901.

PETER JOSEPH FLANNERY—A varied career has marked the life, thus far, of Peter Joseph Flannery in the United States. Realizing the large opportunities which America offered, he came here from England, and it was not long before he was forging ahead at an exceptionally rapid rate. Businesses of various sorts have claimed his attention, and he has shown the faculty for making a success of each undertaking.

Mr. Flannery was born in Manchester, England, the son of James Joseph and Margaret Flannery. He came to the United States in 1906, and believing that newspaper work held forth the greatest opportunities for service and advancement, he associated himself with the "Brooklyn Daily Eagle." For six years he gave his conscientious efforts to the business, and was rewarded by his employers with their confidence, with advancement in his position, and with the monetary emoluments that come with such advancement. However, about that time, the moving picture and kindred amusement branches were growing with unprecedented rapidity, and Mr. Flannery saw opportunities for even quicker pecuniary returns than he had acquired in the newspaper field. He therefore decided to forsake newspaper work for the time being and

enter those spheres where there were opportunities for a more rapid financial turnover, and therefore a larger profit. Having made an exceptional success in those branches of business for two years, he determined to again enter newspaper work. He went with the "Brooklyn Citizen," and for the past ten years has remained with that paper, being now both foreign and local advertising manager. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Flannery married, in St. Teresa's Church, Brooklyn, June 1, 1913, Florence Ulrica O'Connell who is the daughter of William D. and Nellie T. O'Connell.

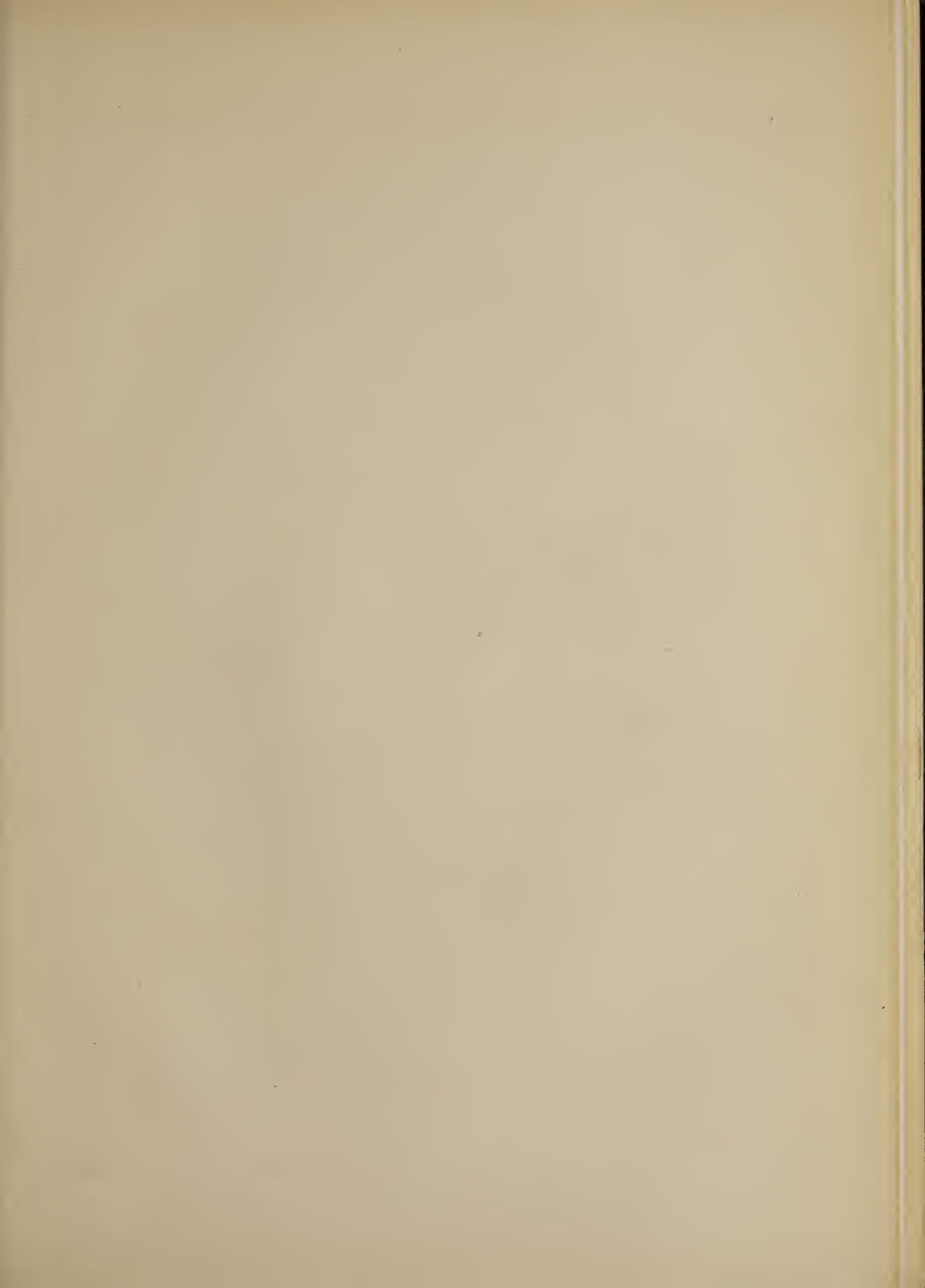
HARRISON WILLIAMS—The gigantic progress made by all departments of the electrical business within the last few years has attracted some of the brightest minds of the country to become affiliated with its different branches. Prominent among these is Harrison Williams, an executive of several electrical corporations.

Mr. Williams is the son of Everett E. and A. Laurette Williams. He was born at Avon, Ohio, March 16, 1873, and educated at the public schools of Elyria, Ohio. All branches of electrical science were of paramount interest to him from his earliest youth, and he decided to make the electrical business his life-work. Some of the prominent organizations with which he is connected are the American Gas and Electric Company, in which he is a member of the executive committee; president of the Empire Corporation; member of the executive committee and chairman of the finance committee of the Charity Organization Society; treasurer and trustee of the Neurological Institute; benefactor and member of the executive committee of the board of managers of the New York Zoological Society.

Mr. Williams is a popular club member, and among the organizations of a recreational sort to which he belongs are the Metropolitan Club, the City Midday Club, the Recess Club, the Riding Club, New York Yacht Club, the Creek Club, Automobile of America Club, Morris County Club, National Golf Links of America, Piping Rock Club, and Sleepy Hollow Country Club. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars.

Mr. Williams married, on August 4, 1900, Katherine Gordon Breed, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who is now deceased.

SIMON FRANK ROTHSCHILD—A distinguished figure in commercial affairs in Brooklyn is Simon Frank Rothschild, President of the widely important concern known as Abraham & Straus, Inc. A practical man of excellent training and wide experience, Mr. Rothschild has given to the development and progress of the present enterprise the forceful, yet wise and judicious, endeavor which counts for permanency and extensive usefulness. He is a son of Frank and Amanda (Blun) Rothschild, his father active in merchandising interests throughout his entire career. The family resided at Columbus, Geor-





From Historical Socy

Eng. by May & Co.

Edward Weck

gia, for many years, but came North to New York City in Mr. Rothschild's boyhood.

Simon Frank Rothschild was born in Eufaula, Alabama, and his education was begun in the private schools of New York City. Later attending the metropolitan public schools, he completed his studies at the College of the City of New York. At the age of twenty years, Mr. Rothschild became identified with the firm of Blun & Company in New York City, in which connection he was active for about five years. He then became the senior partner in the firm of S. F. and A. Rothschild, which enterprise continued as an independent interest for some six years. Mr. Rothschild then formed his present affiliation with Brooklyn's great department store, at that time conducted under the title of Abraham & Straus. With the incorporation of the concern, he was elected a vice-president, and his work is of vital importance in the organization. Mr. Rothschild commands the esteem and confidence of all with whom he comes in touch, and is counted among the broadly influential men of the day in Brooklyn.

A Republican by political affiliation, Mr. Rothschild takes only the interest of the progressive citizen in public affairs, endorsing all forward effort but preferring to leave leadership in public life to others. Many philanthropies and charities feel the impetus of Mr. Rothschild's aid and support, and his social affiliations are wide, including membership in the Brooklyn, Montauk, Riding and Driving, Century Country, Westchester-Biltmore Country, and Quaker Ridge Golf clubs.

Simon Frank Rothschild married, in New York City, in December, 1890, Lillian Abraham, daughter of Abraham and Isabel Abraham, and they are the parents of one son: Walter N. Rothschild, born in 1892.

EDWARD WECK—One of the most prominent and successful manufacturers and inventors in Brooklyn during the last two decades of the nineteenth century and the first two of the twentieth was Edward Weck, a man whose influence on the industrial and commercial life of the metropolitan area was of the greatest importance; a man of dominant though kindly personality, and of great energy, who centered his interests and attention on a single phase of manufacturing with most satisfactory results.

Edward Weck was born in Wald, Solingen, in the Rhine Provinz, Germany, on January 8, 1864, a son of Frederick and Johanna (Lauterjung) Weck, the father being a well known manufacturer of the Rhine Provinz. Edward Weck's education was obtained in a Solingen Gymnasium, and upon his graduation from that institution he entered the cutlery manufacturing establishment that was controlled and supervised by his family, the business having been in the family for centuries, and handed down from one generation to the next. Here he received excellent and practical knowledge and experience in manufacturing that was to stand him in good stead in his subsequent operations in America. At the age of eighteen he came to the United States, settling in New York City, and entered the employ of his step-father,

Albert Pauls, and his brother-in-law, August Pauls, whose establishment, under the firm name of Pauls Brothers, was engaged in a flourishing cutlery importing trade. After becoming thoroughly acquainted with American business and manufacturing methods, Mr. Weck went into business for himself by establishing a retail booth in the Arcade, devoted to cutlery, located at the corner of Fulton and Tillary streets, Brooklyn. This venture, started in the year 1890, proved entirely successful from the beginning. In 1891 the present main store was started and was situated across the street from No. 148 Fulton Street, New York City, its present location. As time went on the business resolved itself into three large departments, all clearly defined in scope, and were made up of the importing, manufacturing and retailing departments. When the arcade was discontinued Mr. Weck took over the cutlery department in Liebman Brothers, which was later incorporated into Abraham & Straus, and also owned the cutlery department in Ehrich Brothers, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

Such was the application and thought directed by Mr. Weck upon his business, that it grew rapidly and soon took its place as one of the most important concerns of its kind in the eastern States. Upon the firm's incorporation, Mr. Weck became president and held that executive office until his death. That corporation has to its credit five well located retail stores throughout Brooklyn and New York, wholesale offices in New York City and Chicago, and a large factory located in Brooklyn, New York. Upon the advent of the safety razor, Mr. Weck turned his inventive faculty upon the project, and soon had upon the market the universally known Sextoblade razor, a product superior in many ways to any other make, and one that became instantaneously popular. The surprising growth of the small concern started in 1890 to the large corporation of today was due, basically, to the foresight and energy of Mr. Weck coupled with his rare discernment in choosing men fitted to hold executive and managerial positions under him.

Mr. Weck was an active and interested member of the Hardware Club of New York City, the Belleclaire Golf Club, the Knickerbocker Field Club, and several societies and civic associations, one of which was the Forty-second Street Property Owners' Association.

Edward Weck was married, in Brooklyn, New York, on April 6, 1890, to Maria Caroline Hartmann, a daughter of Ferdinand and Caroline (Leonard) Hartmann. Of this marriage there were three children: 1. Edith, born in Brooklyn, a graduate of Erasmus Hall and Smith College; she is married to Frank E. Booth, who is general manager of the manufacturing department of the Weck stores. He served in the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War. They are the parents of two children: Mary Louise, and Frances. 2. Albert Hartmann, who was born in Brooklyn, educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic and Pratt Institute, served with distinction in the United States Navy during the late World War, and has now succeeded his father as president of Edward Weck & Son, Inc. He is one of the most prominent

of the younger business men of Brooklyn. 3. Helen Dorothy, who was born in Brooklyn, and educated at the Birmingham School.

Edward Weck's death occurred at his home in Brooklyn, New York, on March 28, 1922, during his fifty-ninth year. His passing lost to Brooklyn an upright citizen, a sterling business man, and a progressive manufacturer. Essentially a home-loving man in spite of his many business duties, Edward Weck's death is especially keenly felt in the home and by the wife and family he loved so well, and to whose welfare he devoted his life.

ALRICK HUBBELL MAN—A son of Albon Platt Man, of New York, became a resident of Richmond Hill in the fall succeeding his father's death in March, 1891. A historical account of Richmond Hill appears in its proper place in this work, with details of its founding by the elder Mr. Man in 1868.

Alrick H. Man was born May 4, 1858, in New York City. He was graduated at the College of The City of New York in 1877, and from Columbia Law School in May, 1879, becoming immediately a member of the bar. He entered the office of Man & Parsons, remaining there until May, 1884, when he took offices at No. 56 Wall Street, where he has remained until the present time, practising his profession.

Mr. Man was treasurer and president of the Sea Beach Railway Company, with which he was connected from 1883 until 1897, when the railroad was sold to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and of the Sea Beach Land Company, until its sale as a going concern in 1907 with great profit to the stockholders. He was president of the Norton Point Land Company, which developed Sea Gate, from its inception in 1891 until 1896. He took the management of the Richmond Hill property in 1891, improving and developing the area previously owned by his father and other tracts subsequently purchased. What is now known as Kew Gardens was part of this holding, and at first as agent of the family and subsequently as president of the Kew Gardens Corporation, he directed the policy and development of Kew Gardens, now widely known for its beauty and general attractiveness and eagerly sought by New York business men as a place of residence. He was president of the Richmond Hill School Board, 1891-94; president of the Incorporated Village of Richmond Hill, 1894-96; member of the Board of Education of The City of New York, 1902-15; successively appointed by Mayors Low, McClellan and Gaynor. During the greater part of this period he was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Normal (now Hunter) College. In 1909 and 1910 he was president of the Associate Alumni of the City College, and in the latter year was elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa as a post-graduate compliment. He was appointed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as a member of the original Zoning Commission of the City, which devised the present zoning maps. He is director of many corporations, trustee of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, member of numerous clubs, president of the Mar-

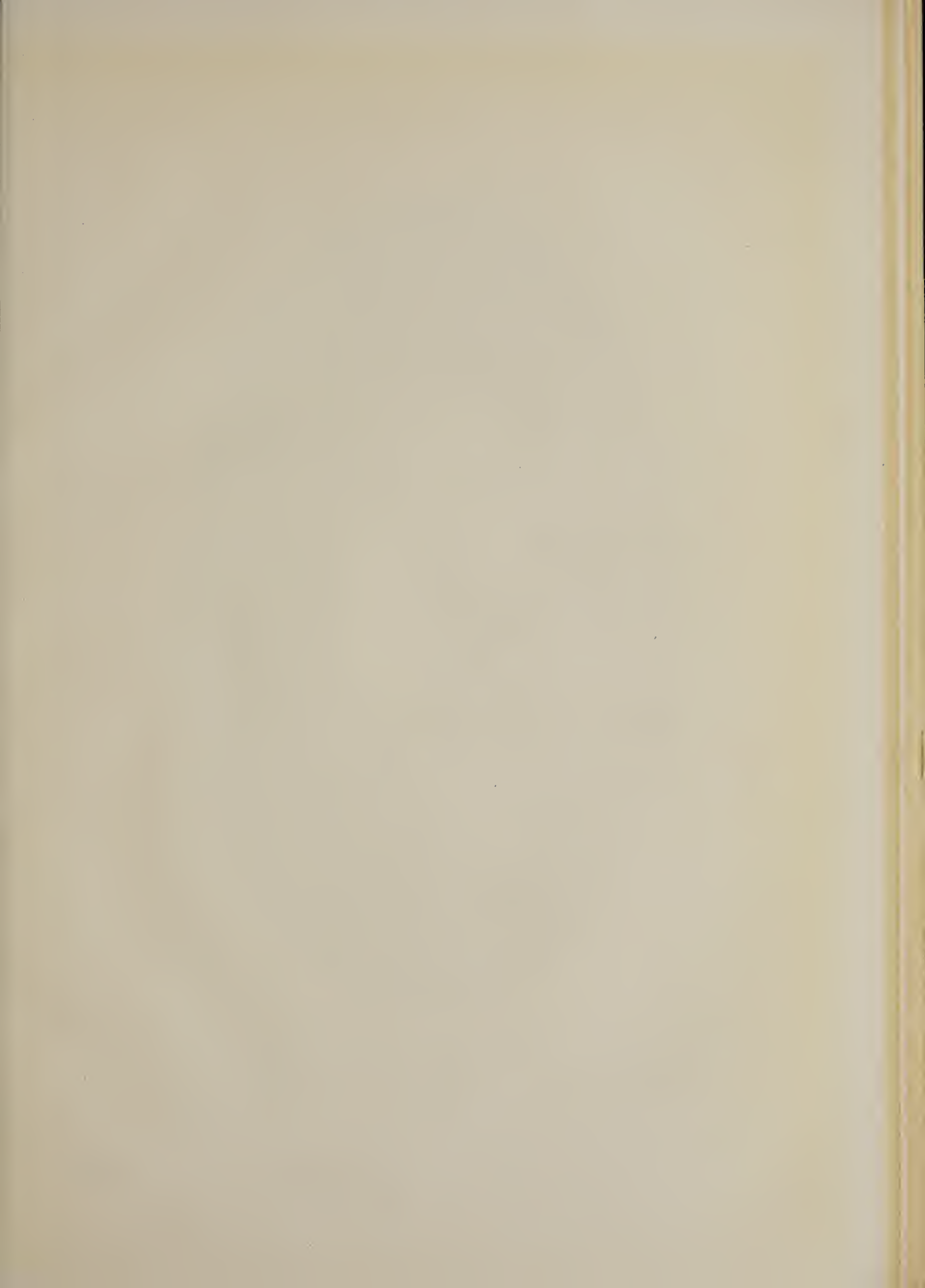
shall Chess Club from its incorporation to this date, vestryman of the Church of the Resurrection, and was an original founder and director of the Queensborough Chamber of Commerce.

As president of the Sea Beach Land Company, Mr. Man greatly guided the development of Coney Island amusement enterprises along better lines, and it was through his efforts that Luna Park was established and developed, the first real effort outside of Steeplechase Park for amusement at the Island at which women and children would be free from offensive contacts. Many of the other more prominent developments at the Island were due to his enterprise and energy, and he also was instrumental in the instigation and development of Sea Gate. But perhaps his greatest and most successful enterprise was the development of Kew Gardens, a home development of quality which was so successful and extensive that its example inspired the successful adjacent development of Jackson Heights and Cord Meyer.

In an intensive, live, involving, constant activity and friction, success is more frequently attended by making enemies than by general appreciation. To Mr. Man's credit it can be said that in all the transactions connected with Kew Gardens there never was any element of dissatisfaction, and it was the one development on Long Island where owners never had to pay any after charges for roads, sewers and the like so unhappily frequent. The complimentary dinner tendered Mr. Man on February 17, 1924, at the Kew Gardens Country Club, by his neighbors, who filled the ball room to its capacity, proved that there are exceptions to the rule and evidenced the hearty friendship in which he is held by those with whom he has held business relations.

He married, October 28, 1891, Lucy Edwards Russell, daughter of Charles Witmer and Lucy (Merriam) Russell. They have three children: 1. Alrick H., Jr., born 1892, graduate of Yale in 1913, now head of the purchasing department of the California Fruit Growers Supply Company with offices in the Consolidated Building, Los Angeles. He married Lucy Doughty, of Augusta, Georgia, and has a son, Alrick H. Man, 3rd, born July 7, 1923. 2. Mary Elizabeth, born 1893, founder and chief executive (Commissioner) of the Queens Borough Girl Scouts. She is also president of the Intercollegiate Community Social Service Association, successor of the College Settlement Association, a director of the Jacob A. Riis Neighborhood Settlement, and actively engaged in numerous similar organizations. 3. James Nelson, born 1899.

ROBERT F. MACFARLANE, M. D., of Astoria, may well be called the dean of the profession in this part of Long Island, for he stands among the oldest physicians of this section, and his achievements are those of the professional man of ripened experience and lofty attainment. In his specialty of nervous and mental diseases, he is considered an authority and a practitioner of remarkable ability, and his usefulness is universally recognized. Dr. Macfarlane is a son of Robert and Anna (Garth) Macfarlane, and his distinguished father was editor of the "Scientific American," 1848-1865.





A. Stanley Brown.

Robert F. Macfarlane was born in Knowlesville, Orleans County, New York, May 20, 1842. His education was begun in the northern schools, and he made his professional preparations in Albany University, College of Medicine, from which he was graduated in 1888, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He later covered post-graduate work in Vienna, Edinburgh, Berlin, Naples, Paris and London, and with this exhaustive preparation for his life-work, he began private practice in Albany in 1890. The following year he came to Astoria, and has handled a general practice since, without interruption, although specializing in nervous diseases and insanity. He is now limiting his practice quite definitely to the circle of old patients and their families, as he spends his winters in Florida. He is one of the most highly considered physicians of Long Island, his personality having won him countless friends, while his long service to the people has led them to depend upon him in a professional capacity. He is not only the physician, but also the friend of the people, and his rich and beneficent nature is an influence in the community. He is a veteran of the Civil War, having served in Company K, 12th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, enlisting with the rank of private and receiving promotion to the rank of lieutenant. He is commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and fraternally is affiliated with Long Island City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Queens County Medical Society, the Professional League, the State Medical Society, and was formerly president of the Queens County Medical Society and served on the Board of Censors for several years. His religious affiliation is with the Episcopal Church.

Robert F. Macfarlane married, in May, 1877, in Albany, Eleanor Moore, daughter of Dr. Henry and Emma (Audin-Wood) Moore. Dr. and Mrs. Macfarlane are the parents of one daughter: Florence G., librarian of the Carnegie (Astoria) Library.

G. STANLEY BROWN—Newspaper men are reared in the offices of newspapers and not in the lecture rooms of universities and academies, which in modern times have added schools of business, schools of journalism, and schools of other professions to their academic curriculum without thereby in any way cutting short the practical training in these professions which can only be obtained by the actual doing of the respective work, first on a small and simple scale, and gradually in all its branches and with all its attendant details and difficulties. A newspaper man who after leaving school at once stepped into the practical atmosphere of journalism is G. Stanley Brown, manager of the Bay Shore "Journal" of Bay Shore, Long Island.

G. Stanley Brown is a native of Riverhead, Long Island, born June 21, 1897, a son of William A. Brown, a plumber, and Mary W. (Welsh) Brown. He was educated in the public schools and high school of Riverhead, graduating from the latter with the class of 1917. After leaving school he worked for a time with the Riverhead "News," where he learned the business of newspaper editing. He later entered the

service of the Southampton "Times" and had charge of the "Southampton Season," a summer resort magazine, in the years 1922 and 1923, and while working on this magazine he had the distinction of photographing the late President Harding on the National Golf Links at Southampton, Long Island. It proved to be the best group of pictures ever made of the president while playing golf. From there he came to the Suffolk "Bulletin", and in January, 1924, entered upon his present functions where he has full charge of the editing of the Bay Shore "Journal."

Mr. Brown is a thoroughly competent newspaper man, and is the brother of another well known member of the journalistic profession of Long Island, J. Harry Brown, editor of the Southampton "Times". Mr. Brown served his country and the cause of the Allies during the World War, enlisting in the United States Army and serving in Company C, 50th Cadet Army Corps, being stationed at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. In politics he is an Independent, in religion a member and attendant of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Brown is a member of Post No. 273, American Legion.

WARREN SYLVESTER GARDNER—Among the successful newspapers of Long Island is the "Sag Harbor Express," of old and distinguished traditions and a succession of noted men as editors. Warren Sylvester Gardner, the publisher of later years, is a Long Islander from choice rather than the accident of birth. He was born in North Adams, Massachusetts, September 22, 1869, the son of Sylvester Nelson and Lillian E. I. (Clapp) Gardner. His father was a railway postal clerk-in-charge, and a veteran of the Civil War.

Mr. Gardner was educated at the Troy (Boys') High School and Williams College. He has been in the newspaper business all his life, editing papers in Cohoes, New York, and being on the staff of the "Albany Knickerbocker Press" for several years. He also was deputy sheriff of Albany County, being a Republican in politics. He is a member of Wamponamon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Sag Harbor Chamber of Commerce; the Masonic Club of Sag Harbor, and the Sag Harbor Yacht Club. He attends the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Gardner married, June 10, 1896, in Brunswick, New York, Bertha E. Carner, daughter of Alfred Theodore and Elizabeth Catherine Carner. They are the parents of: Douglas Alvah, born August 19, 1903; Nelson Clemens, born January 22, 1905; Jesse Duncan, born October 20, 1906.

GEORGE W. POPLE—A distinguished figure in Flushing is George W. Pople, whose long activity in business affairs and in many branches of organized endeavor gives his name broad and permanent significance to the people. Mr. Pople's individual endeavors and participation in general advance are eminently constructive, and as a leader of effort along any line of progress his strength and judgment count for definite achievement. He is a son of George and Elizabeth Pople, his father a general merchant for many years and a very prominent figure in

Flushing. George Pople was long president of the Queensborough Bank and lived to the great age of ninety years.

George W. Pople was born in Flushing, July 9, 1853. His education was begun in the local public schools and he completed his studies at Fairchilds' Institute in Flushing. When only thirteen years of age Mr. Pople assisted his father, who conducted a general market on Broadway, in Flushing, which was known as the Fulton Market. This business was established in 1840 by Mr. Pople's father, and as the younger man became familiar with the business, he devoted his entire attention to its progress. Remaining permanently with his father until the retirement of the latter in 1909, Mr. Pople then assumed charge of the enterprise and carried it forward until 1914. He then retired from independent business interests and has since devoted his time and attention to his duties as a member of the Advisory Board of the Corn Exchange Bank (Flushing Branch). He has also devoted the subsequent years to benevolent and other organized endeavors, and during the World War served as manager of the Liberty Loan campaigns in Flushing. A Democrat by political affiliation, Mr. Pople many years ago bore a progressive part in local affairs. He was elected a trustee of the old village of Flushing in 1886, serving for four years, but while he has kept in close touch with political advance he has never otherwise accepted official responsibility of a strictly political nature. Upon the inception of the Flushing Business Men's association in 1895, Mr. Pople was elected president of this organization, in which capacity he served for a full quarter of a century. He is president of the Flushing Historical Society; also of the Flushing Cemetery Association; and the Queensborough Library. Fraternally he has been identified with Flushing Lodge, No. 567, Free and Accepted Masons, for nearly half a century, having joined this organization in 1875 and having served his lodge as Master at one time. He is identified with the National Republican Club of the City of New York, and attends St. George's Episcopal Church.

George W. Pople married (first) October 3, 1876, Emma M. Salt, who died April 4, 1921. Mrs. Pople was a daughter of William H. and Eunice L. Salt, both of Flushing. Mr. Pople married (second) January 10, 1924, Ada E. Homan, daughter of Harry H. and Mathilda Homan, her father deceased, but her mother now living. Mr. and Mrs. Pople reside at No. 74 Sanford Street, Flushing.

JOHN J. SNYDER—Is the able successor of his honored father, the late John J. Snyder, Sr., in the conducting of the old-established and well-ordered retail hardware establishment at the corner of Bedford and Snyder avenues, in the city of Brooklyn, and in all of the relations of life he is well upholding the prestige of a family name which has been one of prominence in the annals of this section of historic Long Island.

Mr. Snyder was born in Flatbush, Long Island, in 1862, and is a son of John J. and Margaret (Stuart) Snyder, his father having been actively engaged in the hardware business during the long period of

fifty-two years and having continued his alliance with this line of enterprise until his death, in 1907, and his son and namesake having since continued the business at the old and popular stand, where he specializes in builders' hardware. The building utilized is a substantial brick structure of two stories and is fifty by one hundred feet in dimensions, accommodations here being given for the large and well equipped Snyder hardware establishment, the property being owned by Mr. Snyder, who is widely and familiarly known as "Snyder of Flatbush." The business was founded by John J. Snyder, Sr., more than half a century ago, and the establishment in earlier days functioned principally in supplying hardware and implements to the farmers of the Flatbush district. With the march of development and the general upbuilding of this favored section of Long Island, the enterprise naturally evolved into one marked by greater attention to the handling of builders' hardware.

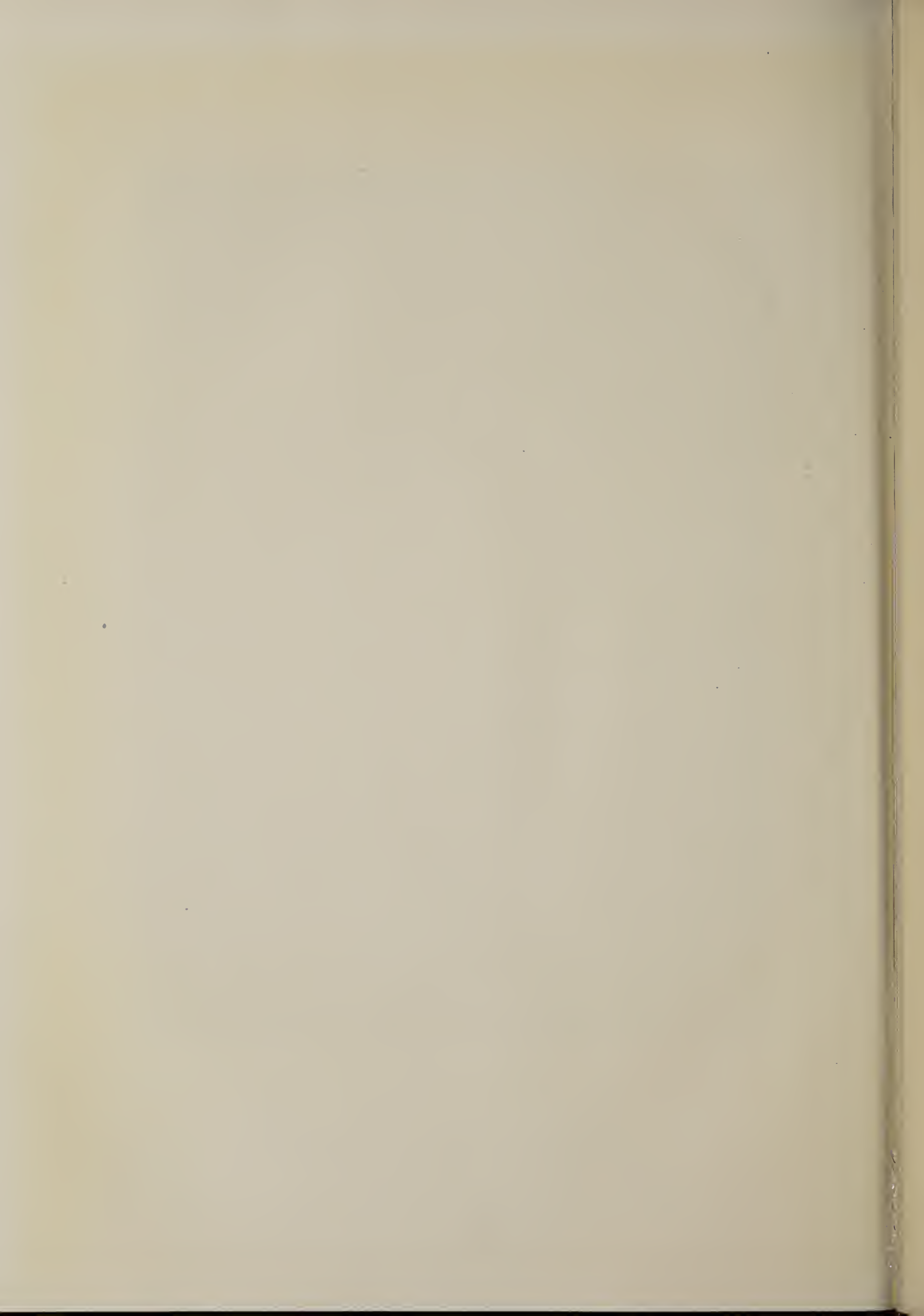
Mr. Snyder is indebted to the public schools of Brooklyn for his youthful education, and he was seventeen years of age when, in 1879, he became associated with his father's hardware business, in the details of which he was carefully instructed by his honored father, who was a veteran in this line of business enterprise in the Flatbush district and who was one of the influential and highly esteemed citizens of this district at the time of his death. Mr. Snyder is one of the most loyal and progressive citizens and business men of the city that has ever represented his home. His prominence in his chosen field of business activity is indicated in his being (1924) president of the Brooklyn Hardware Association and also president of the Metropolitan Hardware Association, besides being a valued member of the New York State Hardware Association. His interest in the old home community is shown in his publishing at intervals a bright little paper designated as "Flatbush Short Stories and Other Talks," and through this medium he is able to present many interesting records and anecdotes concerning Flatbush history, besides using the paper as an effective vehicle for presenting information concerning his business establishment and service. Mr. Snyder was for several years an active member of the New York National Guard, in which he was aligned with the old 13th Infantry Regiment, the same having become a part of the 106th Coast Artillery in the period of American participation in the World War. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which, in 1924, he is serving as master of his Blue Lodge. He has given excellent service as foreman of the Melrose Fire Department, in his home section of Brooklyn.

Mr. Snyder wedded Lillian Rich, and they have one child: Gordon Rich, aged seventeen years.

JOHN WILLIAM BURTIS—A citizen honored by all and counted among the successful and progressive men of the day is John William Burtis, of Elmont, Long Island, whose life time has been spent in



John W. Burtis



this, the place of his birth. Long active in mercantile pursuits both in association with his father and as an individual merchant, Mr. Burtis has borne a worthy part in the progress of his day and is now retired from active life. He is a son of John R. Burtis who was born 1818 and died 1906 at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

John William Burtis was born at Elmont, July 15, 1856, and was educated in the public schools of this community, and Flushing Institute, which he attended four years. Following the completion of his education Mr. Burtis became identified with his father who conducted a general store in Elmont, and the younger man made this his life work. The enterprise was established about 1833, by a party named Hendrickson, and purchased by John R. Burtis in 1864, and he continued at the head of the business until his retirement. The interest comprised the distribution of hay, seed, groceries and farming implements, in fact all the merchandise ordinarily grouped under the title of a general store. For a number of years John R. Burtis was active as postmaster of Elmont; after his retirement, John William Burtis continued managing the store for twenty years. In 1922 he retired from active life and is now enjoying the fruits of a well earned success, one he is deserving of, as he was always interested in all that makes for the general welfare. Mr. Burtis has consistently supported the Democratic Party from his youth, although never accepting any office. He is an honored member of the Elmont Fire Department, and was long a director of the Floral Park Bank, but resigned from the board in 1919. Mr. Burtis has made his life a record of worthy achievement and commendable usefulness, endorsing all worthy endeavor in whatsoever field.

FRED J. WUSTL—Along a special line of commercial activity, Fred J. Wustl, of Brooklyn, in winning large success, and in the development and expansion of the enterprise to its present importance he has revealed large business ability. The concern has had a history covering one-half a century, and during twenty-eight years, Mr. Wustl has been at the head. His broad appreciation of artistic values and his close familiarity with history, ancient and modern, are definite factors in his success, for his work is along the line of costuming. Mr. Wustl is a son of Joseph and Amelia (Kohler) Wustl. Joseph Wustl was at the head of the present interest from its inception in 1874 until his retirement in 1896. He was a man of brilliant mentality and progressive spirit, a native of Germany, having come to America as a young man bringing his wife and little children.

Fred J. Wustl was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 25, 1865. Receiving his early education in the private schools of his native land, he was twelve years of age when he came to this country with his parents and he gained his working knowledge of the language and customs of this country at the old Public School No. 6 on Warren Street, in Brooklyn. Upon the completion of his education Mr. Wustl became

identified with the business in which his father was engaged and continued as an assistant until 1896. The father then retired, and Fred J. Wustl, associated with his brother, took over the responsibilities of the enterprise. In 1910 he bought his brother's interest and since that time has conducted the business individually. From the early days of its activity, under the personal management of Joseph Wustl, the firm has been active in the creation and distribution of costumes for special occasions. The demand for costumes naturally being during the social season in winter the firm kept their force of workers occupied in summer in the manufacture of cloaks, but in time the business grew so extensive and important that costume work exclusively commanded the attention of their large and ever growing force. Every kind of costume has been turned out from the plant for social occasions and theatrical purposes, and it has been said that the firm could supply anything from a Goddess of Liberty costume to a Jessie James suit. Within recent years the business has grown to great magnitude and since absorbing his brother's interest and going forward alone, Mr. Wustl has even more largely than before extended his operations. This is the oldest business of its kind in the east as far as is known and it was located for thirty-six years at No. 27 Smith Street, Brooklyn, before its removal to the present address. They now have spacious headquarters at No. 662 Fulton Street, corner South Elliot Place, and the business is constantly growing. Mr. Wustl is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, and fraternally is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons; Kismet Temple; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Brooklyn Lodge of Elks. He is a member of the Rotary Club, and is a trustee of the Saengerbund Singing Society. He attends the Lutheran Church.

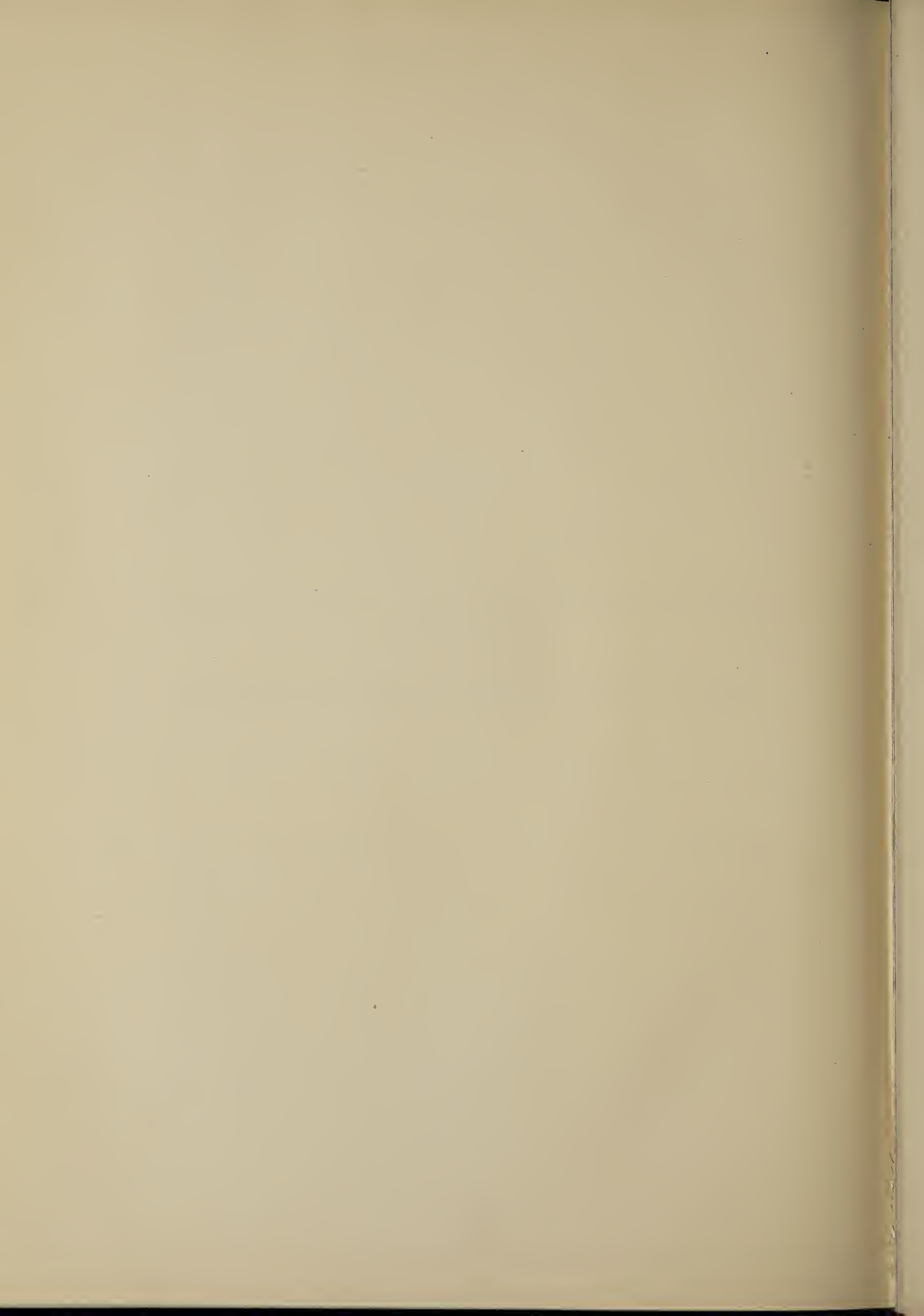
Fred J. Wustl married, in 1892, in Brooklyn, Ella Walter, and they are the parents of four children: Henrietta; Charlotte; Eleanor; Dorothy. The family resides at No. 818 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM RANDELL VANDER VEER—None of the original Dutch families has furnished more Americans of note, physicians, lawyers and business men, than the Vander Veer family.

His father, John Polhemus Vander Veer, owned the farm before him; his mother was Catharine Maria (Randell) Vander Veer, and they worshipped in the old Reformed Dutch Church of Flatbush as he does today.

William Randell Vander Veer, the descendant of the noted Flatbush family with its great stock farm where racing horses were first raised and afterwards some of the most famous of American trotters, was born in Flatbush, April 13, 1863. He was educated in Erasmus Hall Academy, the Brooklyn Art School, studying painting under Joseph Boston. His activity has been restricted to the real estate business, and the old Vander Veer farm has become a lovely residential part of Brooklyn. Mr. Vander Veer is a Republican. He is unmarried.

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